

New Medical Care For Aged

Before adjournment, Congress enacted legislation that will affect over 12 million aged persons. It is the bill to give medical assistance not only to aged welfare cases but to aged persons whose incomes are too small to handle major medical costs.

Because the federal government funds will be matched (to varying degrees) by state funds, application of the new law will not be uniform but will vary from state to state.

The new law will not benefit anyone immediately — the separate states must enact legislation to expand their present programs to include the use of federal funds and the scope of the federal program.

THE QUESTION of who gets how much aid under what conditions will, to a large degree, be determined by the states. It is estimated that there are almost two and a half million persons now getting old age assistance. Another 10 million persons, those with small incomes, will be eligible under the new federal program.

Generally speaking, the funds will pay all or part of bills for physicians' care at home or in the office; hospital, nursing, and nursing home bills; bills for dental services and for prescribed drugs, glasses, laboratory fees, X rays and prosthetic devices.

The program will cost taxpayers about \$500 million a year. Two-thirds of this hike will be in federal taxes; the other third in local and state taxes.

Older Person's Views Needed On Aging, Conference Is Told

Delegates to the conference CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., came from the District of Sept. 30 (Special) — These Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, Virginia, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

wasn't invited" said William C. Fitch, executive director of the Federal Government at the American Association of Retired Persons, at a conference on aging here today.

In the final session of the 2-day conference Fitch went on to say that the most important individual missing at a discussion of the problems of the aging is the older person himself. When he "is not involved as an individual" it becomes merely a question of what agency, or what state or Federal Government can or cannot do, Fitch complained.

"We must challenge the individual, urge him to stay independent as much as possible, in order to preserve his dignity," he added.

This meeting of governors' designees from the eight states and territories that make up Region Three of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, was a preliminary to the White House Conference on Aging to be held in Washington in January.

Conference sessions included addresses and discussion of state and community action to meet the needs of older citizens, state commission activities and accomplishments and future action at state and community levels and priorities for action.

Special attention was drawn to projects such as the "Senior Citizen Centers" springing up over the country and certain organizations were cited for their policy of hiring only persons over 65.

\$24 PER YEAR COST**GOP Will Propose****Aged Care Subsidy**

WASHINGTON, May 3 (UPI)—The Eisenhower administration will recommend to Congress tomorrow that most persons over 65 be given a chance to buy hospital and nursing home insurance at a subsidized rate of \$24 a year, informants said today.

The administration will propose that federal and state governments share the cost of the subsidy. Informed sources estimated it would cost the federal Treasury about 600 million dollars a year.

The plan is the administration's answer to Democratic proposals to add hospital insurance to benefits available under the social security program and to finance it through higher payroll taxes on workers and their employers.

Approach Denounced

President Eisenhower has denounced this approach as unacceptable and a step toward socialized medicine. It also has drawn the fire of the American Medical Assn.

Welfare Secretary Arthur S. Flemming will outline the administration's plan to the House Ways and Means Committee tomorrow. He gave committee Republicans a preview of it at a secret meeting at the Capitol today.

The plan would provide benefits for all of the 16 million Americans 65 or over except those with incomes above a specified level. Excluded would be those who file income tax returns reporting gross incomes of as much as \$2,500 a year for single persons and \$3,800 a year for married couples. This group comprises about 3½ million persons.

10 Million in Group

The chance to buy protection against catastrophic illnesses at a subsidized rate of \$24 a year would be offered to persons who have less income than that but who are not so impoverished that they are on public relief rolls. There are nearly 10 million persons in this group.

The plan would provide addi-

tional federal assistance to the states to provide care for the 2,700,000 persons on state-operated relief rolls. They would not pay anything for the protection.

The federal government's share of the cost of the program would be paid directly to the states. The states could operate their own programs—with the federal government and the individual sharing in the cost. Or they could arrange for reinsurance with private firms.

The benefits provided by the program would include hospitalization, nursing home care and visits by nurses to private homes. The individual buying the insurance would be required to pay the entire cost of the initial days of treatment and a portion of the cost of the remaining days of medical care.

Illegitimate Births Up 14 Per Cent In Eight Years

By ANN LYLE
Journal Staff Writer

The illegitimate birth rate continues to rise in Alabama. It is up 14 per cent in the last eight years. A total of 9,062 illegitimate children born in this state for 1958, the most recent year for which figures are reported.

A record of babies born out of wedlock in the nation this year—more than 200,000—has renewed the controversy on the low moral ebb of American standards and the resulting burden on American taxpayers.

Alabama pays the lowest of any state on upkeep of the dependent child. This need is determined by the total lack of support of parents due to disabilities or non existence. In comparison to the nation's payments of \$31.82 per month Alabama pays a little over \$8 per month.

Over the nation the discussion is to sterilize the constant offenders. In other areas the proposals are to reduce the relief payments to mothers who produce more than one illegitimate child.

Punishment Not The Answer

Other top-ranking sociologists argue that this is not the way to ease the distress of young women caught in the dark web of fear, disgrace, and panic involved in bearing a child out of wedlock.

"Punishment is not the answer to the crisis of the unmarried mother," says Mrs. Katherine B. Oettinger, chief of the Bureau of Social Welfare in Washington. "No amount of censure or hardship will abolish the problem."

Total expenditure in 1958 for aid to all dependent children in Alabama was more than \$8.3 million, of which over \$6.8 million was Federal funds. Alabama grants aid to 55 per cent of its child population under age 18. Four other states, Virginia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Oklahoma, have a higher recipient rate. Contributing to this high recipient rate is Alabama's low per capita income over such a long period of time.

The large growth in population is partially responsible for the upsurge in illegitimate births. Here in Alabama over the last eight years the increase has been from 7,602 in 1950 to 9,062 in 1958. This is not an accurate figure due to the unlisted births in some areas.

Teen-Age Unwed Mothers

Latest figures show that there has been an alarming rise of illegitimate births among girls under 15. Here in Alabama there were 179 babies born to unmarried girls under fifteen. The age group between 15 and 19 had 3,543

babies out of wedlock, and the age group between 20 and 24 had 2,614 illegitimate babies.

"Unwed motherhood among adolescents is on the rise and will continue," says Mrs. Oettinger. The most controversial of all the factors blamed for the upswing in illegitimacy is the growing custom of boys and girls, still in their early teens, to go steady. In many cases, authorities say, a major cause is emotional frustration stemming from rejection at home.

Studies show that some adolescent girls could be helped with emotional disturbances long before pregnancy occurs, and that suitable preventive measures could be taken to alleviate disturbed family or other situations which may be the real cause of the pregnancy.

The "new woman" with her spirit of feminine boldness also is being held partly responsible for this dilemma.

Alabama has a state welfare department with a bureau assigned to aid children born out of wedlock. There are two homes located in the state for unwed expectant mothers, but Alabama requires a one-year residency to qualify for public welfare assistance.

Highest Among Negroes

In Alabama the per cent for white illegitimate births was 1.29 per cent of the total and for Negro births 21.3 per cent in 1957. In 1958 there were 747 illegitimate births among the whites and 8,460 among the none-whites.

Worried parents and officials in some communities are calling for action to halt the rising tide of illegitimacy.

Educational authorities in Washington, D. C. have launched a pioneer program of sex education in seven elementary schools this year. The effects of such a program are yet to be measured.

Alabama schools have hygiene programs pertaining to physical health in the physical education classes and science classes for the young people of today.

Macon Unit To Promote Improvement

TUSKEGEE (Special) — Plans for the proposed Macon County Improvement League came a step nearer reality last week when representatives of many county groups met to adopt a constitution and by-laws, plus setting a nominating committee in action.

Heading the nominating committee, which is to report for the Nov. 7 meeting, is W. Foy Thompson. Serving with him are Mrs. Allie Fay Meadors, Mrs. J. W. Ross and the Rev. Sam McCook.

The league, being organized for the purpose of correlating the varied work and interests of organizations throughout Macon County, will be composed of the presidents or chief officers of Ma-

con County organizations and as many as two other members of the represented organizations. Each organization will be entitled to one vote. Individuals, who do not represent organizations, may affiliate with the league by paying the yearly dues, but will not have a vote.

Two major projects which came under discussion were a nursing home and some protective service for youth—juvenile court and facilities for neglected, dependent or delinquent children.

Realtor Holds Up Plans For Negro Subdivision

A realtor agreed Thursday to hold up on plans for a Negro subdivision after some 100 protesting white citizens appeared at City Hall for a planning commission meeting.

John Haardt, president of the Montgomery Real Estate Board, said he would "try to work out a solution" with residents of Westgate subdivision, who claimed that approval of plans for Westwood subdivision would bring Negroes into their area.

The Rev. J. Ralph Thomas, pastor of Westgate Baptist Church, was the spokesman for the white group. He said two meetings were held at his church last week after it was learned that a new Negro subdivision adjacent to Westgate was being planned.

Thomas said they were protesting not only in behalf of themselves, but for all white people in Montgomery who might be faced with the same problem.

Haardt said he would work for an amicable solution to the controversy and that an agreement may be worked out on a buffer zone. He said his principal interest is in finding a way to utilize the property, consisting of about 65 acres and located south of Mobile Heights in southwest Montgomery.

His request before the planning commission called for approval of the basic layout of the subdivision plans.

During the discussion, commission members pointed out that they do not have the authority to approve or disapprove plans on a racial basis. Any plat restriction based on race would be held illegal by the courts, they said.

Appeal Chairman Calls On Negroes To Meet Quota

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
"It is absolutely necessary that we raise our quota in this Community Chest campaign," declared Dr. William Holmes Borders, chairman of the Negro Division, during his remarks to workers at the Thursday night report meeting at Butler St. YMCA.

Rev. Mr. Borders pointed out that while the Negro Division had a goal of \$112,000 to help support 76 community welfare and uplift agencies, upwards of a million dollars is returned to specific Negro organizations aided by the Chest.

"Everybody benefits from it. Nobody has a right to parasite off the community and not pay to support its institutions," Dr. Borders stated, while asking for more volunteers and more coverage of all neighborhoods and streets for contributions.

The Religious and Educational Division, Prof. G. Lewis Chandler, chairman, continued to lead in the overall reporting. Thursday night this unit reported \$4,044.25, which included \$1,500 contributed by Spelman College and a \$400 pace-setting contribution from First Congregational Church, the Rev. Homer C. McEwen, pastor.

Other Divisional reports included: House to House, \$908.10 for a total of \$5,866; Labor, \$775; General and Small Business, \$664; Professional, \$630.25; Clubs and Organizations, \$493.50; Pitts Memorial (Large Business), \$173.30.

Grand total reported Thursday night was \$7,691.40 for a grand total to date of \$47,359.60. Needed by the division to meet its total quota is \$64,640.40.

\$461,058 Received In Macon County Welfare Payments During Last Year

Special to The News

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—In Macon County, old age pensioners received \$420,542 during the 1958-59 fiscal year, which ended last Sept. 31. In all, public assistance benefits received by county residents amounted to \$461,058. The State Department of Pensions and Security paid out more than \$68 million in public assistance benefits during the state's last fiscal year.

Gov. John Patterson said needy old folks—numbering almost 100,000 on the state's pension rolls—received a total of \$54,237,053 in monthly benefits. The figures are contained in an annual report to the governor.

This includes old age pensions, aid to the blind, aid to the permanently and totally disabled, aid to dependent children, aid to children in foster care and temporary aid. Adding other payments, such as Confederate widows' pensions, and administrative costs, the Pensions and Security Department's total expenditures last year were \$72,943,423.

The new budget for 1959-60 is \$8 million more, allowing increased pension benefits in all categories. The current budget totals \$80.8 million, an all-time record high.

Requests said 'short stopped'—

Homewood Council blasted over paying in Negro area

BY LOUIS ISAACSON

News staff writer

The proposed urban renewal project in Rosedale came in for more protests last night before Homewood City Council.

This time council was asked to give a reason why several requests for paving of streets in the Negro community had been "short stopped."

Atty. Ray Acton, representing the Rosedale Civic League, told council that "There are now on record six paving project requests" and "nothing has been done about them."

Acton said the requests were filed as far back as May of 1958 before the Homewood Housing Authority was created.

"Why have these petitions for paving been short-stopped?" Acton asked council.

COUNCIL CHAIRMAN Paulin Buchanan said the petitions for paving had not been before council itself "so that is why I said at last meeting that I knew nothing of them."

Acton, former mayor, said he and his clients feel "We are being kept in the dark about a lot of things."

He was referring to Southgate Corp. of Chattanooga's plans to develop a \$35 million residential-commercial project in the Rose-dale area consisting of about 110 acres.

"My impression is that Southgate has not produced any plans," Acton said.

Acton also objected to a proposed change in a highway route through the project.

The original route proposed by the city was a diagonal one along Lynn-blvd., to link U. S. 280 and U. S. 31.

However, Southgate and the

Homewood Housing Authority have asked that the route be changed to a straighter one running east-west.

Others speaking against the dormitory construction included Mayor Walker, in Montgomery Mrs. Wililam M. Phillips, who said the traffic hazard would be increased, and J. Robert Huey, who contended the apartments would back up to his home on Curry-wy.

SEVERAL BUSINESS men and women were on hand last night and asked council for some parking relief for their establishments fronting on 29th-av, s, and 18th-st, s.

The recent installation of a new traffic system at the intersection resulted in the elimination of several parking spaces.

The problems were turned over to the street committee and safety committee for study and to report back at next council meeting.

In other action council adopted a resolution paying tribute to the late Alex Borders, former councilman, who died last week.

COUNCIL VOTED to approve the issuance of the permit despite bitter protests of home owners adjacent to or near the property.

Atty. J. Clewis Trucks, representing the homeowners, said the property would first have to be rezoned before a permit could be issued.

The property in question, while outside Homewood city limits, but within the city's zoning jurisdiction, is now zoned for residential single-family dwellings.

Trucks noted that allowing the construction of the dormitories "would decrease the value of the homes in the area."

"Are the citizens living in the area going to be denied their rights?" Trucks asked.

Court-tested cases show that as long as an addition to an educational institution is an integral

Macon Plans Community Betterment

TUSKEGEE (Special)—Macon

County Citizens will assemble Monday night for the purpose of organizing a "Macon County League" to foster county wide community betterment.

The meeting will be held in the Tuskegee Community House, beginning at 7:30. Representatives of church, civic, cultural, social, education and other related groups have been invited to attend and combine efforts toward specific goals.

Ground work was laid at a recent preliminary meeting held by a group of interested citizens.

The purpose of the County League is to develop sound progressive planning toward a fuller life for children through those of senior years. Dr. Riley Lumpkin served as acting chairman.

A proposed constitution and by-laws will be given consideration Monday night. Leaders of the movement feel that a closer working relationship among groups throughout the county will enrich the lives of all Macon County citizens.

Negro Crowd Stages Protest Against Rezoning Plan Here

Twenty-five Negroes, led by the Rev. H. H. Hubbard, appeared at City Hall Tuesday in protest to a rezoning proposal which would open the way for the location of a service station across from Bethel Baptist Church.

After hearing pro and con arguments on the petition to rezone a triangular tract bounded by Oak and Mill streets and Mobile road, the commissioners took the matter under advisement. They said a decision would be announced at an adjourned session of the commission at 11 a.m. Thursday.

The petition, when originally presented to the City Planning Commission on May 25, sought to rezone from residential to local business one corner of the triangle, so as to permit erection of a Phillips 66 service station. The planners said rezoning of a small portion of the triangle would constitute spot zoning and that it would not consider the petition unless it embraced the entire triangle.

The petition was amended and following a hearing it was rejected by the board.

Atty. Vaughn Hill Robison, representing the petitioners, said that several businesses are already operating in the area in non-conforming use. He displayed pictures of existing structures in the all-Negro area and said the service station would enhance, not detract, from the general appearance.

He also showed photos of eight white churches and four Negro churches, all of which have service stations across from or adjacent to them.

Service stations are actually beneficial to churches on Sundays, he said, since churchgoers use them for parking spaces.

Hubbard, who has been pastor of the 2,100-member church for 20 years, asked the commissioners to "apply the Golden Rule" in making their decision.

"I wonder whether you would like to have a filling station just 30 feet in front of your church," he said.

He said the service station "would hamper services of the church."

'Can't acquire required land'— Rosedale Negroes' attorney attacks Southgate proposal

BY LOU ISAACSON
News Staff Writer

Southgate's proposed urban renewal development in Homewood got raked over the coals last night at a City Council meeting by Atty. Ray Acton, representing a group of Rosedale residents.

Acton, former mayor of Homewood, told the council he represented the Rosedale Civic League, a group of Negro citizens.

Southgate of Chattanooga proposes to construct a \$35 million commercial, residential and shopping center on the 110 acres encompassing Rosedale.

However, before Southgate can go ahead with any plans, it must acquire at least 85 per cent of the 110 acres in question.

ACTION SAID since "the Negro citizens own more than 50 per cent of the property in Rosedale, neither the city of Homewood or Southgate can acquire the needed 85 per cent."

Rosedale, according to city officials, was approved for urban renewal development because of blighted conditions which exist in the area.

"A simple declaration by this council or the Homewood Housing Authority, does not make it (Rosedale a slum area) so," Acton said. "THAT LAND that they (Southgate) acquire from the people of Rosedale, will be acquired from the courts and nothing short of that," Acton said.

Before Southgate can acquire title to the property, the city must start condemnation proceedings in court.

Mayor E. G. Walker later said he had talked with a group of Rosedale residents for more than two hours, and they indicated they were willing to sell.

"Property is being sold there now," Walker said, "and the residents are being pushed out by commercial development."

Southgate has proposed providing apartments for the Rosedale Negro residents who would be displaced by the urban renewal project.

MAYOR WALKER later said he "resented" rumors that Homewood officials would "sell out to Southgate because of personal gains."

In other action, the council heard the first complaint registered involving the new traffic system on 18th-st.

Fred H. Mohns Jr., representing four business establishments at 2732-38 18th-st, s, said the curb painted yellow in front of the businesses "has worked a hardship on the tenants."

Mohns asked that council consider changing the "no parking at any time" to "no parking during the hours of 7-9 a.m. and 4-6 p.m."

The request was turned over to the street committee for study and report at next council meeting.

TOM MURRAY was denied a request to rezone his property at the intersection of Columbiana-rd and Berry-rd to "Residential D" to allow construction of apartments.

Councilman Sax Lawrence received council approval of a motion he submitted setting a new rule of procedure for the governing body.

The motion was:

"That each request made to this council for rezoning or for variance to existing zoning classification be referred to the zoning committee. No action other than reference to committee is to be taken at the same council meeting at which the request is made."

HOWEVER, THIS rule could be suspended at next council meeting by a majority vote.

Councilman Maury Farrell's motion that council's action two weeks ago to rezone 97 acres for Rosebrook Corp. "be rescinded and a place chosen to accommodate those who want to be



ATTY. RAY ACTON
... Attacks project

heard" was voted down.

The council was not at liberty to have moved the meeting at which the Rosebrook action took place because the time and date of the public hearing had been fixed, according to a city ordinance.

Council approved letters of thanks be sent to the State Highway Dept. in Montgomery, to Mayor Walker, and others concerned with the completion of the new 18th-st traffic system.

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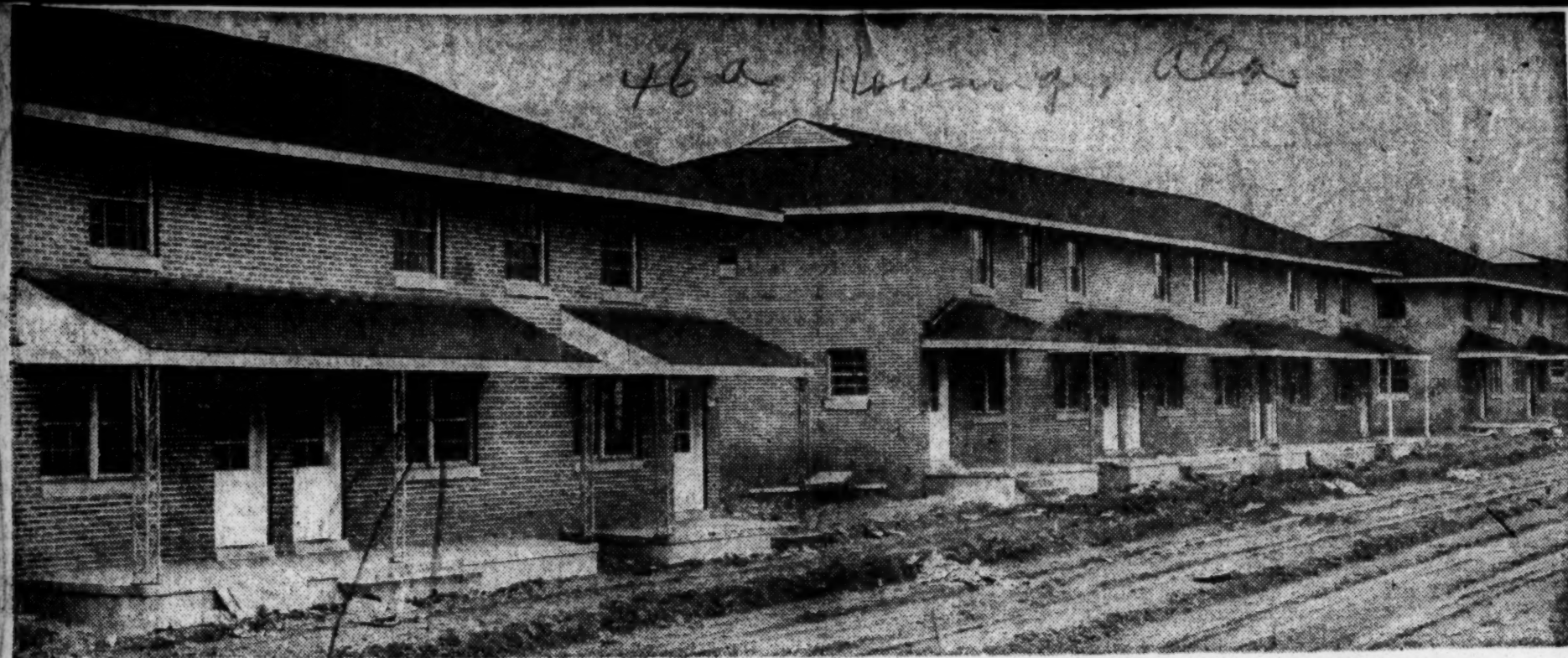
Fairfield Negroes ask injunction in housing dispute

A group of Fairfield Negroes who asked federal court for an injunction against a housing project in their section of the city, yesterday filed a motion to set aside a decision denying the injunction.

Earlier this month, Judge H. H. Grooms had denied the request for an injunction against the city of Fairfield and Fairfield Housing Authority.

The Negro property owners are objecting to the construction of a \$2½ million project in the second addition to Fairfield. In court, they argued the new units would change the character of their neighborhood and that the city was discriminating against them.

Grooms ruled he found no discrimination in the choosing of the site for the project.



\$6 MILLION TUXEDO COURT PUBLIC HOUSING PROJECT NEARING COMPLETION

488 units will offer one, two, four and five-bedroom 'homes' for low-income families in Ensley area

Tuxedo Court to open in May

Col. Harold Harper, executive director of the Birmingham Housing Authority, said today that the \$6 million, 488-unit Tuxedo Court low-rent public housing project for Negroes will be ready for occupancy around May 1.

With this project nearing completion, Ensley is already busy pushing plans to give the area surrounding it a face lifting.

Segment 1 of a five-segment tract of land involving 2200 acres is the focal point of interest at the moment.

Col. Harper said Segment 1, which consists of about 150 acres, is strictly slum clearance.

It is scheduled to be redeveloped under Title 1, rather than Title 3, and would cost an estimated \$5 million.

REAL ESTATE MEN, who vigorously opposed Tuxedo Court under Title 3, are solidly behind the Title 1 plans.

Under Title 1 the area involved would be cleared and improved and then made available for private interests to build on.

Col. Harper emphasized that the

other four segments would not cost nearly so much as they will be "primarily rehabilitation" instead of "slum clearance."

THE TUXEDO JUNCTION area in Ensley, before slum clearance was begun, was called the "second worst" in Birmingham by the Health Dept. and the Planning Commission.

The Tuxedo Court public low-rent housing project is bordered on the north by 20th-st., on the east by an alley which is 120-feet east of Avenue Q, on the west by Avenue K, and on the south by 22nd-st.

Tuxedo Court contains 114 one bedroom units, 176 two bedroom units, 122 three bedroom units, 58 four bedroom units, and 18 five-bedroom units.

Each unit also contains a living room, kitchen, and bath.

Called better than in NYC—

Expert views city Negro housing

BY DON BROWN
News staff writer

Average housing conditions for Negroes in Birmingham are superior to those in New York City and equal to those in other Eastern cities.

A man who has seen slums and slum rehabilitation in almost every large U.S. city made this statement yesterday. He is Sgt. Edmond C. Maines, who for six years has been commandant of the Philadelphia Police Sanitation Squad.

MAINES IS IN Birmingham attending the Southern regional conference of Keep America Beautiful, Inc.

At his own request, he was taken on a private tour of Birmingham's Negro sections by C. J. Watkins, district supervisor of the Street and Sanitation Department.

"You have some of the worst slums I ever saw," said



SGT. E. C. MAINES

... Negro housing Maines. "They're almost as bad as ours."

But, he said, housing for Negroes here "compares very favorably" with ours in Philadelphia, and we're a little better than New York and Baltimore and on a par with Washington."

Against Obscenity.

MAINES SAID when the area in Birmingham marked for slum clearance "is clean, facilities for Negroes will be the finest of any city I've visited."

McRae said Maines was referring to an area between Second-av. s and Sixth-av. s and from 24th-st to 31st-st.

He also saw a northside section of First-av. n to Fifth-av. n., 33rd-st to 37th-st; Titusville; Smithfield; the College Hills Negro area; and Honey-suckle Hill.

"I tried to show him the best and the worst," said McRae.

Maines, a native of Pennsylvania, has been a member of the Sanitation Squad 13 years.

He is also a member of the Citizen's Committee Against Juvenile Delinquency and the Philadelphia Citizens Committee

Fairfield asked to halt planning on Negro housing

The Fairfield City Council was asked last night to stop plans to put up urban renewal housing units in a Negro section of the city.

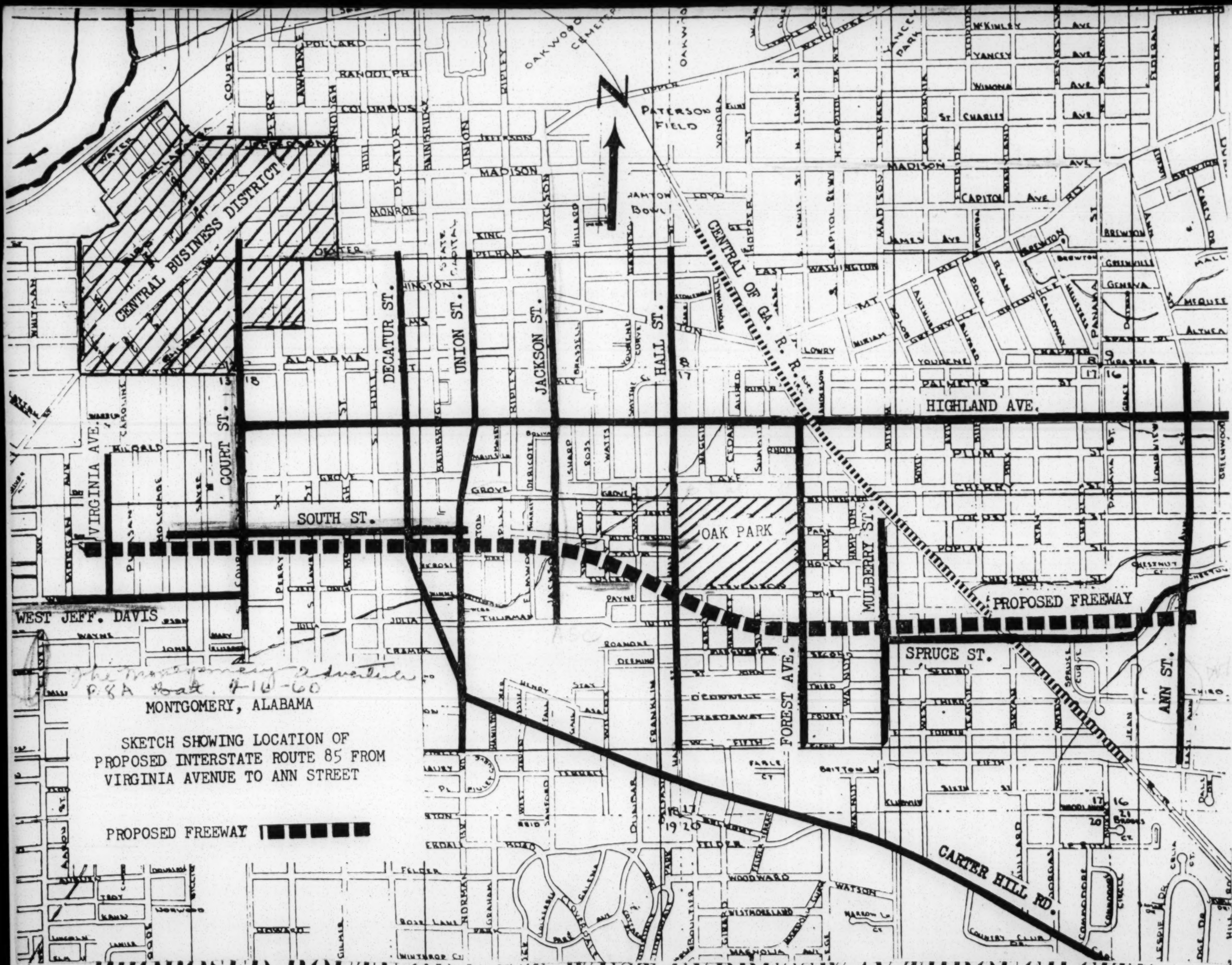
Six residents of the second Addition to Fairfield appeared before the council asking that the units not be built.

The units, 200 of them, would provide homes for persons displaced by the urban renewal program.

MAYOR CLAUDE J. SMITHSON said the city will have to acquire additional property for the houses because federal housing personnel in Atlanta rejected the use of an old athletic field.

Smithson said that most of the property eyed by city officials for the housing units, is already vacant.

Council set aside the Negroes petition until the next meeting.



SKETCH SHOWING LOCATION OF
PROPOSED INTERSTATE ROUTE 85 FROM
VIRGINIA AVENUE TO ANN STREET

PROPOSED FREEWAY

PROPOSED ROUTE OF EAST-WEST EXPRESSWAY THROUGH CITY

Here is the proposed route of the east-west expressway through the city of Montgomery as a part of Interstate Highway No. 85 which will link this city with Atlanta. The Highway Department has called a public hearing on this route at

City Auditorium at 7 p.m. Highway Department officials have urged all persons who would be affected by this four-lane highway to attend the meeting and vote any suggestions or objections to the plan. The hearing will deal with that part of the expressway which will link Ann street with Virginia

avenue. The officials have emphasized that the route now proposed is not final. The project will be financed by 90 per cent federal funds and 10 per cent state funds. The hearing on the proposed route is required by federal authorities.

Right Of People To Live Where They Choose Stressed

Birmingham W & A
Birmingham, Ala.
Set 4-4-60
CHICAGO — (AP) — A new organization "to promote the right of all people to live where they choose through education, research and financial assistance" was announced here last week.

It is known as the American Freedom of Residence Fund with offices at 416 South Franklin street Chicago.

Jack Lemmon, executive secretary, said the organization is interested in learning of instances where Negroes or members of other minority groups are experiencing difficulty in living where they choose.

PROMOTE INTEGRATED LIVING

It will also be the function of the organization, Lemmon said to pave the way for more integrated living through educational programs and research.

It is hoped, Lemmon declared, that the organization will become national. It is being financed through public contributions.

Officers include Ross A. Weston, a Unitarian minister from Evanston, president; John A. Lapp, nationally known Catholic layman of Macatwa, Mich., treasurer; Wells D. Burnette of Deerfield, recently resigned as vice president of Roosevelt university; Paul Berggren, a Zion Lutheran minister of Deerfield and Charles Benton of Evan-

ston who is in charge of the film division of Encyclopedi Britannica.

Lemmon, also a resident of Deerfield, charged last week that he was fired from his job with a Chicago public relations firm because of his stand favoring residential integration in the suburb.

N.O. Blind Leader Wins Nat'l Acclaim

By Earl M. Wright

Because he refused to give up his valiant fight to assist and organize the Negro blind people of New Orleans, Elliot Ralrine, president of the New Orleans Adult Federation of the Blind, received a letter commending him for his near super-human victory. The letter was written to the courageous blind and crippled Mr. Ralrine by president Jacobus tenBroek, of the National Federation of the Blind whose office is in Berkeley, Calif.

A few years ago Mr. Ralrine succeeded in obtaining the first charter for the Negro Blind Association in the state of Louisiana. Two years ago Ralrine attended the national convention in Boston and was received with great admiration.

Recently he attended the national meeting in Miami, Fla., and was the guest of honor at special dinners and parties.

WHITE SEGREGATE

The Weekly was told that the Louisiana affiliate of the national association is comprised of only white persons and because of this discrimination is presently under suspension by the National body.

In part the letter read: "As you know, The National Federation of the Blind's constitution was amended at Miami so as to provide a solution to the problem which has bothered both you and the organization for a long time. The amendment provides - under procedures to be established by the executive committee, any persons denied admission by the state affiliate may be admitted as a member at large. The dues of members at large shall be \$1.00 a year."

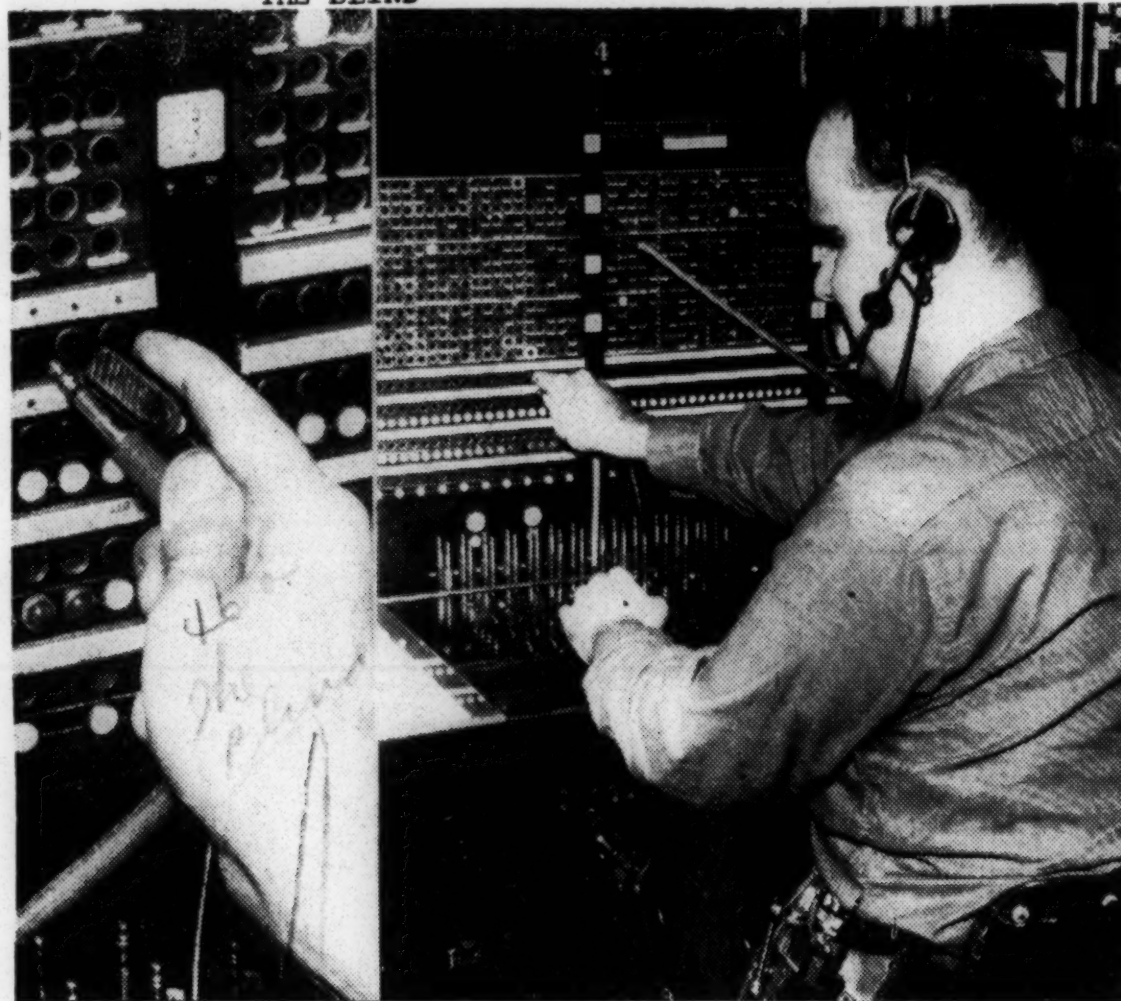
Another paragraph of the letter read: "You will also recall at the Miami convention

our Louisiana affiliate was suspended from membership. The suspension was conditional - the Louisiana Federation of the Blind to be re-admitted when it satisfies the executive committee that it will discontinue conduct and activities incompatible with the purposes, nature and existence of the Federation. As of this stage, no one knows whether our Louisiana affiliate will wish to fulfill this condition. If it does, it has a right to re-admission. If it does not, within a reasonable length of time, the suspension, doubtless, will be made permanent in which case we will no longer have an organized affiliate in Louisiana."

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Saturday, Mr. Ralrine met with J. Harvey Kerns, director of the local Urban League, and this reporter and laid the groundwork for a board of directors to aid the local Blind Federation. The board is expected to consist of about fifteen interested citizens who will pay dues of \$2.00 a year, it was suggested. These directors will be the "eyes of the blind" and are elected to stage a drive to secure funds to purchase a building for the housing of numerous blind persons. Volunteer workers are also invited to aid the organization.

Ralrine's courageous work in this state is the stepping stone to aiding and dignifying the Negro blind persons all over the south it is generally conceded.



By Frank Hoy, Staff Photographer

Irvin Herschowitz, a blind telephone repairman at Bolling Air Force Base, demonstrates at right his invention that enables sightless persons to operate telephone

switchboards. Shown at left is a closeup of the photo-electric cell which detects where the plug must be inserted for a connection.

Blind, He Invents Switchboard Eye

Irvin Herschowitz, 36-year-old repairman for the sensitive telephone equipment at Bolling Air Force Base, has invented something that he has never seen. He has applied for a patent on a tiny electronic eye device which enables a sightless person to operate a telephone switchboard. Herschowitz's small photo-electric cell makes a different sound over the switchboard when it is passed over a glowing light, indicating to the operator where to insert the plug. Bystanders watching would never guess that he sees the equipment on which he works only in his

mind. He has made many tools which he says, "take the place of my eyes." His electronic eye device is about the size of a 2-inch lead pencil. Normally when calls come in on a switchboard the operator hears a buzzing sound, but must look for a glowing light to show where a plug must be inserted to make the connection. Herschowitz's small photo-electric cell makes a different sound over the switchboard when it is passed over a glowing light, indicating to the operator where to insert the plug. Bystanders watching would never guess that he sees the equipment on which he works only in his

46a 1960

CALIFORNIA

In Italy, Western U.S. —

Wealthy brothers give \$1 million to orphans

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28 —

—Two wealthy brothers—Reno, Nev., bachelors — are giving more than \$1 million to establish trust funds for orphanages in Italy, Nevada and California.

Joseph and Victor Saturno said yesterday they were liquidating their extensive real estate holdings, "keeping only enough for us for the remainder of our days."

Joseph is 72; Victor is 64.

The Saturnos last year gave \$350,000 Bank of America stock to residents of San Marco d'Urri, the Italian village where their parents were born.

THE LATEST GIFT is intended to help provide for orphans fathered by American soldiers.

But the Saturno brothers wanted "no discrimination against orphans not of American blood. We love them all."

A million dollars was set aside to aid 12 Italian agencies. An unspecified amount was also devoted to four orphanages in California and Nevada.

With the money they keep, the Saturnos plan to travel and relax. First on their agenda is a trip to San Marco d'Urri, where they'll dedicate monuments to their parents who left the rugged Italian mountainside more than 70 years ago for the United States.

Compton citizens fight having first dump within city limits; all-Negro area

Fifteen million dollars in investments and mortgages are at stake in Compton where the Compton Disposal Company is asking a special zone change of the Compton Planning Commission to operate a dump, the first within city limits, on a site across the street from Carver Manor.

Carver Manor is a 12-year-old 300-home tract, adjacent to 139th street school, which is also adjacent to one of the boundaries of the proposed dump.

The tract, composed of neat, one family bungalows, was named for late, great scientist George Washington Carver, and is almost entirely occupied by Negroes.

Negro-owned Watts Savings and Loan Association is affected by the proposed zone change.

Leslie M. Shaw, vice president of Watts, said his company has made "numerous loans" in the area, as have the Bank of America and other financial concerns.

Shaw is of the opinion that property values "will certain be affected" by the dump, which citizens protesting it say will be noisy, unsightly, odorous and unhealthy as the garbage and rubbish ferment.

The protest is headed by John D. Lewis, president of the Enterprise School District, of which 139th street school is a part.

FIRST DUMP SITE WITHIN CITY LIMITS

Lewis is chairman of the Citizens Dump Protest committee. He said 95 percent of the homes in the area of the proposed dump are owned or being bought by Negroes.

Boundaries of the dump site are: Central avenue, on the East; McKinley on the West; 134th street on the North; and 139th street on the South.

Lewis also said that if the permit is granted, it will be the first time a dump site has been established in an R-1 area and within city limits. He said the Weather Bureau indicated there is a prevailing wind from East to West which would greatly aggravate problems presented the dump.

A full-scale hearing on the matter is scheduled for next Wednesday at 7:30 p.m. in the Compton City Council chambers, at 205 S. Willowbrook.

The dump was formerly occupied by the Atkinson Brick Co.

Lewis said the support the citizens' protest has received has been

gratifying. He said churches and the Hub City Democratic club are among supporters. He urges those interested to turn out for the Council hearing next Wednesday.

The Tribune attempted to get the position of the company which is situated at 407 E. El Segundo. However, the office girl said there was no one there who

could make a statement in answer to the citizens' charges.

Report Mixed Housing Projects Increasing

BERKLEY, Calif. — A new study of interracial housing has revealed evidence counter to "the supposedly irreversible trend" of mixed neighborhoods toward a high proportion of non-white residents.

In a book entitled "Privately Developed Interracial Housing," Eunice and George Grier cite several projects where the ratio of whites to nonwhites has remained stable. They also describe a rental development which changed from predominantly Negro to a proportion of about two-thirds white and one-third Negro.

"Almost two-thirds of the known communities built with deliberate intent to attract an interracial market have a majority of whites," they state. "In only a small number of these was the white majority obtained by quotas or other occupancy controls. In most it was the natural result of market forces."

The Griers are research specialists who have collaborated on

several other nationally-known studies of housing and inter-group relations. They live in one of the large successfully integrated projects described in their book.

The Griers' research was for the Commission on Race and Housing, an organization of distinguished private citizens whose three year investigation was financed through a \$305,000 grant from the Fund for the Republic.

Their work, published by the University of California Press, is one of five books prepared by the Commission's research staff, which was headed by Dr. Davis McEntire, Professor of Social Welfare at the University of California, Berkeley.

The University of California Press is publishing three of the five books immediately to offer scientific evidence in an area of national controversy. The first, "Property Values and Race," was released last week; another, "Studies in Housing and Minority Groups," co-edited

by Nathan Glazer — who also is co-author, with David Riesman, of "The Lonely Crowd" and "Fates in the Crowd," and Dr. McEntire, will be published next week.

The Griers' study was designed to study the successes and problems of housing designed for initial interracial occupancy. They report, "Since the beginning of this study in 1955, there has been a mushrooming interest in open-occupancy privately developed housing."

BLIND WILL TRAIN AS TRANSLATORS

Group to Be Taught How to
Convert Spoken Russian
Into Written English

By BESS FURMAN

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 7—A pioneer in linguistics will conduct an experiment in training the blind to translate Russian. The project will be made possible by a research grant made today by the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation.

Dr. Leon E. Dostert will direct the teaching of fifteen blind persons, selected through aptitude tests, to translate spoken Russian from recordings into typewritten English. The two-year project will begin in September.

When those selected became proficient, Russian will enter their ears and English will emerge at their fingertips. Upon satisfactory completion of their courses, they will be offered jobs to do such translations by the Central Intelligence Agency.

Dr. Dostert, a naturalized American, born in France is director of research and special projects for the Institute of Languages and Linguistics of Georgetown University. He has headed the research of this institute from the time of its founding in 1949 as an adjunct to the School of Foreign Service.

General's Interpreter

Dr. Dostert was interpreter for Gen. Eisenhower during World War II. He once recalled that when he translated into French the speech of General Eisenhower at ceremonies on the liberation of Paris, everybody threw hats into the air. General Eisenhower then commented:

"Now I am going to let you make all my speeches."

Impatient at the language barrier, Dr. Dostert became convinced of the possibility of creating a system for simultaneous translation through the use of modern scientific developments. He set up the first such system at the Nuremberg trials, and later convinced the United Nations of the value of this time-saving method.

The institute was the pioneer in training interpreters for international conferences, under

the supervision of Dr. Dostert, aided by Dr. Stefan Horn, outstanding interpreter for the Nuremberg trials.

The project for the blind is one of forty-four for which the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation made grants. They will total \$2,500,000 in the first year of operation.

At Gallaudet College here the only college for the deaf in the world, a counseling center will be set up as another of these projects. It is expected to make possible a great improvement in the guidance of deaf people into suitable vocations. The same center may also serve Catholic University here for part of the training of graduate students in psychology.

Builder mum
on project's
race policy

WASHINGTON

William J. Levitt, the East Coast's biggest producer of mass housing, remained mum this week on what would be the racial policy on a 4,500 unit project for which land is now being prepared in the Washington area.

"We are going to abide by the customs and the laws of the area, of the state of Maryland," he declared.

Unlike the State of New Jersey, where state law bars racial discrimination in the sale or rental of housing assisted by Federal funds, Maryland has no legal ban against housing discrimination.

Prevailing custom in the state follows a pattern of racial segregation. Especially is this true in the numerous modern "bedroom communities" which dot the landscape around the borders of Washington and Baltimore.

TWO LEVITT communities, Levittown, Pa., and Levittown, N.J., have experienced racial troubles within the past few years because of the policy of racial exclusion followed by the builder.

Only two weeks ago the United States Supreme Court refused to review a ruling of the

New Jersey State Courts which held that under the law, Levitt could not refuse to sell homes in the New Jersey development to prospective buyers because of race.

A few days later a spokesman for the firm announced what was at least token compliance with the ruling of the state courts—two colored families are buying homes in the 15,000-home community.

THE WASHINGTON area project is slated for construction in Prince George's County on the old Woodward estate near Bowie.

As bulldozers moved into the area to prepare the site for foundations of the new homes Mr. Levitt held a press conference in Washington to discuss plan for the development which is to be called Belair.

With completion of the Washington-Annapolis Freeway next year, he said, the community will be only a half hour's travel time from downtown Washington.

It will be designed to attract "professional and middle-class" families, the builder declared, of three row houses in the middle of a block in the worst part of the slums. Even so, it is a happy playground for the children in the neighborhood.

The first 1,000 homes will be delivered to buyers in October 1961. Lot sizes will range upward from 8,500 square feet.

Land will be donated for churches and recreation centers and land for schools will be sold at cost.

When completed the community is expected to house approximately 15,000 persons.

D.C.

Hospice for 'City's Forgotten Men' To Lose Shell, but Not Its Heart

By GEORGE WILSON
Star Staff Writer

The silver anniversary of the Blessed Martin Hospice at 38 I street N.E. finds it marked for the bulldozer of urban renewal.

But Llewellyn J. Scott, the man who has been running the hospice for 25 years, refuses to let the bulldozer do more than push him some place else.

"I'm not going to retire now," he said. "I wouldn't be happy doing anything but this."

"This" is running a home for the city's forgotten men. They come into the hospice and get food, a bed and sometimes a job from employers who call there for help.

In this and other ways, the hospice stands out from its gray surroundings like a squat lighthouse of hope. It consists of three row houses in the middle of a block in the worst part of the slums. Even so, it is a happy playground for the children in the neighborhood.

No "Don'ts"

They play in the front yard of the hospice, which Mr. Scott paved for them. "I let them do what they want there," he said. "Play ball, chalk it up—anything. Too many people already say 'don't' to those children."

Come evening, the same front yard becomes a free movie theater for the children. And often Mr. Scott turns the grimy street into a gay dance floor by stringing up colored lights.

For the sake of these children, Mr. Scott is glad to see urban renewal come to the neighborhood. He hopes they will be relocated in better surroundings. But he hates to have to move the hospice which took so long to locate permanently.

It was during the depression that he got the idea of founding some kind of home for the hundreds of jobless and homeless men he came across as a welfare worker for the Works Progress Administration (WPA). He mentioned his idea



LLEWELLYN J. SCOTT

—Star Staff Photo

one day in 1934 to Dorothy Day, of the Catholic Workers Movement. She promptly pulled out \$5, saying: "I know you'll do it some day. And I want my \$5 be the first."

Money Brings Growth

With other money he made at a rummage sale, Mr. Scott opened his first hospice at 1213 Seventh street N.W. He named it after Blessed Martin de Porres, a Negro known as the "Patron of Social Justice." The hospice was moved to 38 I street N.E. five years later and

Mr. Scott acquired the two adjoining houses over the next 15 years. He used the \$35,000 contributed after he appeared on the This Is Your Life television program in 1955 to fix up the hospice to conform to the building code.

Until last year, when he retired from his clerical job in the Pentagon, Mr. Scott ran the hospice after working hours. Now he plans to give it full time. The first order of business, he said, is to figure out a way to raise the money to establish the hospice in another part of town.

As for what keeps him going, Mr. Scott readily admits he cannot reform all the despairing men who come into the hospice. Many of them are winos beyond rescue.

But he has seen enough men get their bearing at the hospice and set a new course in life that "I think I should keep trying."

Negroes Say Insecurity Deters Child Adoption

By BETTY MILES

Star Staff Writer

Determination to hold on to the middle-class status they fought to win keeps the rate of child adoption by Negro couples low, a Washington sociologist believes.

Seventy-two per cent of those interviewed in a pioneer study of the attitude of Negro adults toward adoption of children said they felt economic road-blocks stood in the way.

Many Negroes don't become financially secure until they're middle aged, those interviewed said. Many Negroes never feel secure, others declared.

Of the 323 couples surveyed, 84 per cent of the wives work. Even then, some said, it is hard to maintain a decent standard of living.

Star Aided Survey

The study was conducted by Dr. Leila Calhoun Deasy, research director of Catholic University's National Catholic School of Social Service. Two out of three interviews were conducted by Negroes. All of the interviewees were Negro.

The study was financed through a \$1,500 research grant by The Evening Star, a \$2,000 National Institutes of Health grant and the co-operation of Catholic University.

Dr. Deasy noted fears that a child from a low-income background might not live up to middle-class standards. Also, she said, 52 per cent of those interviewed believe there should be a physical resemblance between adopting parents and their children.

The child's skin color and mental and physical health were cited as important factors.

Public Image Distorted

Dr. Deasy observed that the picture of the Negro middle class in Washington that emerges from the study is one that shatters stereotypes in the public mind.

It reveals a body of Negro citizens quite different from the dependent class with which adoption, is getting "a most white people are likely to identify most Negroes, she declared.

In 39 per cent of the families studied, the man of the house has been in his present job more than 10 years.



DR. LEILA C. DEASY

Fifty per cent of the couples own their own homes.

The marriage is the first for both partners in 72 per cent of the cases. Fifty-nine per cent have been married more than 10 years.

Fifty-seven per cent have moved up the socio-economic ladder.

The birth rate is low.

Sets up Criteria

In setting up her study, Dr. Deasy adopted four criteria for her subjects that social agencies probably would insist upon if considering couples as adopters:

1. That their marriage be intact.
2. That they be between 25 and 50 years old.
3. That they be childless or have only one child over 5 years of age.
4. That they have reached "a certain degree of economic stability."

Two-thirds, rather than the expected one-half, of the couples were childless, Dr. Deasy noted. Only 11 per cent of childless couples said they were thinking of adopting.

A colleague, Dr. Olive Westbrook Quinn of Goucher College, with whom Dr. Deasy plans to write a book on Negro adoption, is getting "a remarkable over-representation of childless couples" in her study in Baltimore, Dr. Deasy said, although Dr. Quinn has not confined herself to couples with only one child.

Many Prefer to Wait

"It looks as if the Negro striving for middle-class status decides not to have a family, or at least not right away," Dr. Deasy said. "Perhaps it is simply a matter of putting off having children too long."

"Many couples told us they wanted to wait until they owned their own home. One couple, married 20 years, still plans to have a family some day. But the wife is over 40 now and her husband is several years older."

Dr. Deasy catalogued 23 per cent of the men in the professional group—doctors, lawyers, teachers and others. Sixty-four per cent have clerical jobs, or are skilled or semi-skilled. Thirteen per cent are in unskilled work, with less than a high school education.

High Education Level

Thirty per cent of the women have a college education or better, 82 per cent have a high school education or better. Sixty-one per cent hold white collar jobs, while 72 women are in professional positions such as teaching and social work.

Thirteen per cent of those interviewed said Negroes don't adopt because they are "basically irresponsible and immoral, and don't care for anybody else."

Twenty-nine per cent blamed social agencies, charging a bad job of promoting adoptions, red tape and regulations, including objections to working mothers. But John G. Theban, executive director of Family and Child Services of Washington, noted that his agency has changed its pattern. Last year, 11 of the 13 mothers with whom Negro children were placed by the agency planned to go back to work within about six weeks.

Urban League Honors Couple for 2 Adoptions

By Luther Jackson
Staff Reporter

Theresa Funches, of 3 Adams st. nw., got an early Mother's Day present yesterday from her 4-year-old adopted daughter.

Washington Post
"I want to be a nurse just like my Mommy," Colette Funches said.

Mrs. Funches gave up nursing two years ago when she felt she should devote more time to Colette. Since then, she and her husband, Ernest, have adopted a 17-month-old boy "to keep Colette from getting lonesome."

Feb 60
The Funches have been honored by the Washington Urban League as being representative of couples whose lives have been enriched through adoption. The League's Adoption Project, financed by a grant of the Eugene and Agnes E. Meyer Foundation, is seeking to find adoptive homes for Negro children.

to a
The Funches had wanted children ever since they were married 20 years ago.

They had considered adopting a child long before Colette came, but they feared they would not be acceptable. They had heard that considerable income was required, that working mothers were rejected, and that "waiting lists" were so long that adopting would take years.

The Funches finally went to the Child Welfare Division of the Department of Public Welfare. It took only three months to adopt Colette. It took nine months to adopt the boy, Kevin, only because the welfare workers wanted to make sure the child had recovered from a defective delivery.

Mrs. Funches has a Mother's Day message of her own.

"I would advise every

woman who is interested in adopting not to hesitate or she may miss the joy of motherhood."

But Mrs. Funches added that fatherhood also can be a joy, nodding to her husband who is a chauffeur employed by tween now and early August. He intends to hold 40 of the gripe sessions before he is through.

The gatherings are part of a burgeoning Administration drive to boost American exports. The United States wants to earn more money



By Vic Casamento. Staff Photographer

... Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Funches with Kevin, 17 months, and Colette, 4

Slums Gone, But Second Precinct Awaits New Day

The Washington Post

First of a Series

EDITOR'S NOTE: Six years ago, *The Washington Post* devoted several series of articles to conditions in the city's "wickedest" police precinct. Much has changed since then, not all of it for the better. The accompanying article provides a fresh look at one of the city's most vexing problem areas.

Sun. 6/26/60
By Luther P. Jackson

Staff Reporter

The alley houses are gone from the Second Precinct, called Washington's "wickedest" six years ago.



Some of the deserted lots—then crowded with shacks housing 3700 persons—are now cluttered with automobiles. The parked cars look like huge beetles creeping over the mounds and gullies of the dirt yards and concrete foundations.

Detective Sgt. Larry V. Denny looked at them recently when he drove into old Fenton Court.

"Where were the cars before the people left?" he asked.

Since the back-alley houses were condemned in 1955 the Second Precinct has been in limbo. It knows where it's been, but it does not know where it's going. It is suspended between delayed plans for new highways and yellowed plans for new houses.

Delay in Uncertainty

Uncertainty on the location of highways causes the greatest bewilderment. The invasion of a proposed interchange connecting Route 70-S with the Inner Loop—plus the intrusion of the Loop's middle leg—eventually will push thousands of families out of the right-of-way. An informed guess is the location of these

highways may not be pinned down for another four or five years and that construction is 10 years away.

It was the District's inability to make traffic decisions which compelled the recent withdrawal of a proposal for improving most of the Precinct's 1¼ square miles. Thus the District's goal, set in 1955, of "No Slums in 10 Years" has become another traffic fatality.

Meanwhile the Second may be consoled somewhat by the fact that it is no longer the city's "Wickedest" Precinct, as it was six years ago. Since then 503 condemned buildings have been razed in addition to the alley houses.

Still Backward Area

But most of the Second Precinct is still a slum, even though it presents a varied facade in its area bounded by K, 15th, and S sts., Florida ave. and the Union Station Yard. In the southwest corner below Massachusetts ave. it contains increasingly valuable business properties.

Due east of this affluence near Mount Vernon square the precinct sinks into a neighborhood of once fashionable apartment-hotel and town houses. Their present use is shown by the signs—"Rooms," or "Vacant" or "Light House-

Map on Page A16
A District real estate man offers plan of altering old homes to relieve housing for large families.
Page A20.

keeping." The doormen have long since gone and the elevators are abandoned.

The lobby of one such 5-story building is now used for the trash and garbage of the 50 families and couples who live there. They live in single rooms, dormitory style, with a bath at the end of each hall. The rent is \$12.50 a week.

The building is full of Negro tenants from North Carolina, Raleigh, Rocky Mount, Goldsboro, Charlotte, Roanoke

Rapids and Smithfield. Some white newcomers in the neighborhood come from the depressed coal mining towns of West Virginia.

Families in 2 Rooms

Head north up 9th st., turn on M, and there are Washington-born families of 10 living in two rooms renting for \$18 a week. They live within less than two blocks from the Community Relations building of the Health and Welfare Council of the National Capital area.

But the Second Precinct's slums are no secret, shared only by social agencies. The impact of slums was seen recently in busy 9th st., where a 10-year-old girl stopped traffic to show her love for "Johnny." She drew his name in a 10-foot heart in the middle of the thoroughfare.

Or signs of neglect were seen at 11 p. m. by late Mary-land commuters along the widened sections of Rhode Island ave. Children were digging into the topsoil for the new traffic islands.

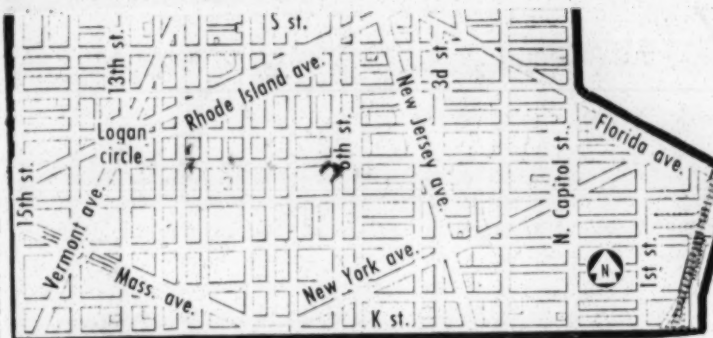
The Second Precinct slums are right under the noses of downtown Washington, exposed to the millions who visit the Nation's Capital each year.

Precinct Safer Now

Statistically, at least, the precinct is at least safer for visitors and its 50,000 residents than it was six years ago. Delinquency dropped from 547 cases referred to Juvenile Court in 1954 to 409 last year. The Second is now fourth in adult crime behind the 9th, 1st and 13th precincts.

Former Second Precinct Capt. Alexander S. Douglas, who was recently transferred to the Training Division, says that an increased police force has waged an intensive, systematic campaign against vagrants and other undesirables. But he feels the decrease in crimes is mainly due to the simple fact that there are fewer people.

"We suspect that a lot of our old friends have moved on



The Washington Post

This map shows the area embraced by the 2d Precinct.

to the 9th, 1st and 13th," he adds.

So the Sunday dawn crap games in Neal place are a part of the precinct's past. The street's whisky or "gill" joints also belong to yesterday. There are no dope pads or prostitute cribs in Freedmen's and Marion Courts, nor do the bonfires burn in Glick's Alley.

Some older men still frequent the deserted alley courts. Some deal in junk. Some are self-styled automobile mechanics, whose assistants are often wine-drinking derelicts.

Problem of 'Winos'

The "Winos" prey on vacant houses. Accordingly, some owners say they would rather accept low rents than run the risk of a vacancy. Or as William S. Harps, real estate appraiser and property manager, puts it:

"The winos wrecked a house on N st. The house was worth \$9000, maybe \$10,000. It sold for \$1850 by the time the vandals got through with it. They ripped up the floors looking for piping; they opened the walls looking for wiring. They knocked out the radiators. They took out the \$4500 worth of damage just to get \$1.50 worth of junk. They'll work for three or four hours just to make themselves \$2.50 or \$3 for wine."

The back-alley courts, either filled with shiny new cars or abandoned junk heaps and car parts—axles, fenders, tires, glass. The glass from cars and bottles forms a mosaic of white brown and green.

"Things done changed," he said.

MONDAY: The Precinct's Heritage.

Glass is caked into the ground, where the old men grub and the children play. The lots are deserted after dark, for fear of youths whom police say, "may work the old guys over just for the hell of it."

Some Blame District

Some area residents blame poor planning by the District Government for not being ready to suggest improvements in the condemned lots and alleys. Even with the announcement of an 80-acre redevelopment plan, the precinct's future role is still unsettled.

The precinct's future is in doubt, but its past was demonstrated recently by a 60-year-old man sitting on a push cart in Neal place with his chin in his hands. Nearby was a concrete slab, all that remained of a coal and saw mill business he operated long ago.

"The boys used to ask to shoot crap in front of my house," he said. "I told them I had a license here for \$1850 by the time the vandals got through with it. They ripped up the floors looking for piping; they opened the walls looking for wiring. They knocked out the radiators. They took out the \$4500 worth of damage just to get \$1.50 worth of junk. They'll work for three or four hours just to make themselves \$2.50 or \$3 for wine."

The old man arose. Complaining about arthritis, he shuffled a few steps into old King's Court and remarked how people used to fight in one of the buildings there.

"Sometimes," he said, "you think about the olden days. You start to walking and you don't see the school you went to, you don't see the church, you don't see the poolroom." A car sped near him as he crossed N st. He cursed softly.

Delay in Public Housing Is Laid To Race Integration Provisions

By TOM WICKER

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 9—procedure much criticized by many communities are reluctant liberals. There is no Federal ant to begin new public housing requirement that public housing projects because of requirement be racially integrated. Mr. Davern is a native of Kentucky. He is a career civil servant and ordinarily is general counsel for the agency.

In fact, according to Lawrence Davern, a witness before a Senate subcommittee, integration is the cause of a wide gap between the nation's need for public housing and the requests for projects by cities.

Mr. Davern was being questioned by Senator Joseph S. Clark about the gap between the nation's needs and the 326,000 public housing units he testified were in the active planning of construction stage.

"Thank you for asking me that, Senator," Mr. Davern said. "I can answer in one word: Integration."

"You're candid, anyway," the Pennsylvania Democrat said.

Later, the Senator said he thought Mr. Davern had overstated the case. But he conceded that "integration is a drag on the requests coming up from the localities."

Many Negroes must move from substandard housing in the path of various highway, urban renewal and other projects, he pointed out. Because of a lack of public housing, they often must move into other substandard quarters.

"I think it's inhuman and un-Christian," Senator Clark said. But he said he doubted that the problem could be summed up in one word, as Mr. Davern had done.

The acting commissioner—who is filling in until Bruce Savage of Indiana can be confirmed in the office by the Senate—said integration as a deterrent to public housing was more of a problem in "the large cities of the North" than in the South. Local housing authorities set the policy on racial integration in public housing projects—a

I think we should have a positive program and debate it fully."

Later in the day, Senator Clark introduced a comprehensive bill to increase the Federal Housing Administration's mortgage insurance authority by \$400,000,000, to give Federal National Mortgage Association \$150,000,000 additional mortgage purchasing authority, and to increase the amounts available for urban renewal and public housing.

Barrier in Smaller Places

The question of non-discrimination has not been a barrier to public housing in the larger cities of New York State or New Jersey. It has been a barrier in some smaller ones.

Summit, N. J., has voted down proposed public housing projects on several occasions under the obvious fear that it would place Negroes in areas that now are all white.

There was considerable opposition in Buffalo several years ago to a public housing project that introduced Negro residents in an all-white neighborhood. The city built the housing despite the protests.

HOUSING (D.C.)

Bias Probe Ordered In Urban Renewal

The District Commissioners have directed their Council on Human Relations to investigate charges that the slum clearance program is tinged with racial discrimination.

The Commissioners acted at the request of Rep. Frank Thompson Jr. The New Jersey Democrat has been saying that urban renewal in Washington has been turned into a device to dispossess Negroes from potentially valuable downtown land.

His argument, in brief, is that the poor are being pushed from one slum to another and that urban renewal's emphasis is on pouring concrete rather than on emphasis in helping slum dwellers.

In a letter dated Sept. 6, Thompson asked Engineer Commissioner Frederick J. Clarke to investigate accusations by the Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy of New Bethel Baptist Church that urban renewal is really urban removal—the removal of Negroes from choice sections of town.

Clarke and Commissioner Mark Sullivan Jr. took note of the Thompson letter at a Board of Commissioners meeting last Thursday. In accordance with Thompson's suggestion, they referred the letter to the Human Relations Council for "study, consideration and report."

David A. Sawyer, the Council's executive director, said he would rely primarily on interviews with persons making the charges and with District urban renewal officials. The Council is insufficiently staffed to undertake an independent investigation, Sawyer said.

John R. Searles Jr., executive director of the Redevelopment Land Agency, already has assured Thompson that Fauntroy's accusations "have no basis in fact." On the contrary, according to Searles, ur-

ban renewal has benefitted from advice from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Washington Urban League.

Thompson has directed similar requests relating to the national program to Housing Administrator Norman P. Mason and Urban Renewal Commissioner David M. W.

Move To End Race Bias

Va. NAACP President Hails New FHA Policy

Journal and Guide Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 1-16-60

Robert D. Robertson of Norfolk, president of the Virginia State Conference of NAACP Branches, hailed this week the announcement that the Federal Housing Administration has "moved resolutely to end discrimination in the re-sale of government-owned FHA foreclosures."

The announcement, in the form of a directive to all regional offices, was issued in response to demands from the NAACP that discriminatory practices in the disposition of government-owned property be ended. The directive reaffirms the basic non-discriminatory policy of FHA, and enjoins regional directors to see to it that the policy is observed in foreclosure re-sales.

REGIONAL FHA directors are instructed to receive purchase offers in their own offices if brokers continue to refuse to handle re-sales on a non-discriminatory basis. This unusual procedure reflects the FHA's concern that all further criticism be avoided.

The report of the NAACP on FHA's action points out that Norman Mason, administrator of FHA, who encouraged this new policy, should be given credit for another forward step in his program to end discrimination in federal housing. Credit is also due Julian H. Zimmerman, commissioner of FHA, for providing new hope for thousands of minority families.

THE NAACP is asking local branch housing committees to publicize the availability of this new housing market, to compile lists of families who desire better housing and are

qualified to acquire FHA foreclosures, and to encourage families to take advantage of this new housing supply and assist them wherever possible. The directive sent to the directors of all field offices is entitled: "Policy as to Avoiding Discrimination in the Sale and Rental of Acquired Properties."

The opening paragraph of the directive says: "The long established policy of this administration is to deal with the public without distinction as to race, creed or color in the rental and sale of properties acquired by FHA."

The memorandum goes to explain the importance of getting all "concerned with the handling of acquired properties understand this policy clearly and provide for conducting the sale and rental of such properties accordingly...."

Cleared Slums Face Integration

U.S. Housing Boss May Use Economic Weapon To Back State Laws

By United Press International

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23. — The Government took its first step Saturday to block racial discrimination in Federally-aided slum clearance projects.

Housing Administrator Norman Mason warned that he may refuse to subsidize projects proposing sale of cleared slum land to developers who have been convicted of violating state or local anti-discrimination laws.

To Note Obligation

Mason said buyers of cleared land would be officially notified by local authorities "of their obligation to comply fully" with laws forbidding discrimination in housing because of race, creed, color or national origin.

The Federal Urban Renewal Administration enters into contracts with local authorities under which it pays two-thirds of the net cost of buying and clearing condemned slum areas. The Federal agency approves local plans for use of the cleared land before it signs the contract.

States with laws prohibiting discrimination in publicly assisted housing are California, Colorado, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Oregon and Washington.

Started Four Years Ago

Four years ago, as head of the Federal Housing Administration, Mason began notifying builders with FHA mortgage insurance of their responsibility to observe anti-discrimination statutes.

Mason said Saturday the purpose of sending a similar notice to buyers of cleared slum land "is to make clear the Federal Government stands ready to support valid anti-discrimination statutes."



MR. AND MRS. LUTHER JEFFERSON, 2nd from left, are shown receiving the first section 221 Commitment for building at 3934-36 S. Princeton ave., Chicago, from John L. Waner, right, director of the Federal Housing Administration, with D. B. Mackelmann, left, and Patrick Filas, second from right, of the Avalon Mortgage and Investment co., looking on. The Jefferson's old home is to be demolished for a school site.

Negro Family First In USA To Get New FHA Help

Chicago, Ill.
Another FHA first for the Chicago Insuring Officer was announced by director John L. Waner. America's first family to benefit by the FHA mortgage insurance provisions covering 4-flats within the terms of Section 221, Relocation Housing, goes to a south side Chicago Family.

Mr. and Mrs. Luther Jefferson, of 6639 Peoria st. are the buyers of the 4-apartment building at 7934-36 S. Princeton ave. According to John L. Waner, director of the Federal Housing Administration Office in Chicago, his office has issued a commitment in the amount of \$32,700 to the Avalon Mortgage and Investment co., Inc., 251 W. 79th st.

Terms are for 25 years, calling for monthly payments of \$206 including principal and interest. Under Section 221, the term of the mortgage may be to 40 years, depending on

the economic life of the building.

SCHOOL TAKES HOME SITE

The new public school to be built at the north-east corner of Marquette Rd. and Peoria st. has acquired the home the Jeffersons previously owned. Three other families from the school acquisition area will occupy the rental apartment units in the Princeton avenue property.

Waner pointed out that the Section 221 FHA Program will have the following benefits:

The moderate monthly payments required from the Jefferson Family will permit a housing cost level which will not require crowding or converting.

Adequate reserves are set up in the FHA allowances to keep the property in excellent condition.

It gives a family deprived of income property the opportunity to invest in other in-

come property. In turn, we have helped Chicago find housing for three tenants in an owner-occupied building.

It permits rehabilitation and modernization of one, two, three and four-unit buildings with the cost of the building and rehabilitation to be included in the mortgage on favorable terms.

SOUND MORTGAGE

FHA valuations are going to reflect sound values for the purchasers. This office has no intention of allowing valuations to be made without due consideration for the protection of the buyer and the FHA Mortgage Insurance Program.

Director Waner feels that this is another step forward in using the FHA insurance facilities to provide needed housing, and he welcomes any inquiries on this and other Sections of the National Housing Act.



THIS IS THE FIRST house in the U. S. built with FHA-insured financing. Located at 30 Hopper ave., Pompton

Plains, N. J., the house is still occupied by the original owners, Mr. and Mrs. Warren H. Newkirk. The mortgage insur-

ance was issued by the Newark FHA office in 1934. Repayment of the loan was completed in 1948.

PLAYGROUND DISPUTE

The Florida Times-Union
**Rumors of Home Sales
 To Negroes Held Threat**
Wed. 2-24-60

The Jacksonville City Commission was told yesterday about rumors that some white residents in the neighborhood are threatening to sell their homes to Negroes if the city sets up a playground at Valencia road and Yukon street.

A spokesman, Frank Peterson, said if the Titusville cutoff marina, which would provide a canal leading from Titusville on the lower east coast, through a group of linking lakes and northwest to Sanford and the St. Johns River.

Gebhardt appeared alone at yesterday's commission meeting. He suggested that a marina here to ask the commissioners to reconsider their action last week, when they voted to negotiate for purchase of the 12-acre site to be converted into a playground.

The commission's action was taken with the overwhelming approval of members of the Dads Club and P-TA at Fishweir School, located about one block from the proposed playground.

Since last week, Gebhardt told the commissioners, some of the residents who own their homes outright have become very indignant about the commission's action.

"There are rumors that some are so upset they have threatened to sell to other than people of this particular race in this room," Gebhardt said. There were no Negroes present in the commission meeting chamber.

"That would certainly change the picture," Gebhardt continued. "This matter will become an opportunity for the same turmoil we've been trying to avoid." Gebhardt's appearance apparently came as a surprise to the commissioners, since the subject of the playground was not slated to be brought up yesterday. None of those favoring the site was present.

Gebhardt was told that the proper time to voice further complaints will come when the commission receives a report on an appraisal of the property. It was pointed out that the final say on purchase of the property will rest with the City Council.

A delegation representing the boating industry and boat enthusiasts asked that a public dock facility be included in plans for a city park on the south bank of the St. Johns River between the Acosta and Main street bridges.

HOUSING (FLORIDA)



The Miami Herald
After Buildings Were Condemned, They Were Repaired
Miami, Fla.
 ... at 359-357 NW 14th Tr.

Sat. 4-2-60
**Illegal Repairs Save
 Doomed Negro Shacks**

By JUANITA GREENE
 Herald Staff Writer

Miami Beach attorney.

Two shacks in Miami's Central Negro District won a reprieve from demolition Friday after the owner reported he had made some hasty repairs. The repairs were illegal.

In allowing the buildings to stand, the Building Board of Appeals went against the recommendation of the Miami Slum Clearance Department.

The department ordered them torn down seven months ago after inspectors found them structurally unsound.

The houses, at 357 and 359 NW 14th Ter., are owned by Mrs. Ida Mechlowitz, who was represented at the hearing by her son, A. Louis Mechlowitz.

According to the Miami slum clearance law, no repairs can be made to a building after it has been condemned for demolition.

The buildings were condemned Sept. 9, and later were vacated and boarded up.

Mechlowitz, according to city records, told the board he was not aware that he could not make repairs to a condemned building.

Appeals Board Chairman Al Parker said he went by and looked at the property and voted to let it stand because "it didn't seem to be in dire need of structural alteration."

Slum Clearance Director Frank Kelly said he was un-

able to tell how much improvement had been made to the buildings after the demolition order because the houses were boarded up and he couldn't get in.

He said he assumed the Board had overruled him on the basis of the work done by the owner.

"All I can say is I asked for demolition and I was reversed," Kelly said.

Mechlowitz had testified that he did not know the procedure for repairing buildings in the city's slum clearance areas because his property had been managed by Bonded Collection Agency, which handled these matters.

He said he decided to make the repairs himself because

he was not satisfied with the work Bonded was doing, and had discharged them as agents.

Luther L. Brooks, manager of Bonded Collection, said he was not aware that his firm had been discharged or that Mechlowitz had made any repairs. He said he still manages Mechlowitz's other property. Bonded took out a permit to repair the two houses Friday after the board lifted the demolition order. Brooks said to his knowledge, the last repairs made to the buildings were in July, before the condemnation.

Mechlowitz could not be reached for comment Friday night.

In other actions, the Appeals Board upheld the order for demolition of two other buildings in the slum area. It also notified owners of 10 others to bring them up to standard or face condemnation.

Ordered torn down within two weeks was a one story house at 1660 NW 5th Pl., owned by an estate administered by Mrs. Margaret George.

Mrs. Margaret A. Garben was given three months to complete demolition of a house at 650 NW 11th St. It's next to the one she lives in.

If the owners don't comply, the city is supposed to do the work itself and put the liens on the properties.

Negroes Take Rent-Increase Fight To City

300 Florida Families

Stage Protest March

Fort Lauderdale, Fla., Jan. 5

—More than 300 Negro families marched on City Hall Tuesday to protest evictions of Negroes who refused to pay rents they said were too high.

Negroes wearing sandwich placards picketed the building while their spokesman told the City Commission the situation was a "case resembling a city-wide disaster such as that caused by a hurricane."

The Commission told the Negroes nothing could be done to stop the evictions under State law. But later Mayor Edward H. Johns sent a telegram to Governor LeRoy Collins, Senators Spessard Holland and George Smathers, and Representative Paul G. Rogers asking for "immediate advice and assistance."

Increase Ordered Oct. 30

George McQuay, spokesman for the Negroes and chairman of committee for better living conditions, told the City Commission that well over 300 families have refused to pay their weekly rents since an increase October 30. Most of the families live in the Alden Linden and Lenox apartments houses, owned by Ben Biegelsen, a white property owner.

Rents at Biegelsen's apartments, which are all comparatively new buildings, run from \$16.50 to \$17.50 a week. All are two-bedroom units.

Upkeep, Taxes Cited

Biegelsen raised the rent \$1 a week October 30. He said the increase was occasioned by taxes and maintenance. But McQuay said there had been no increase in taxes and that tenants were billed for maintenance.

The Negroes picketed the the apartment building when rents were raised. Biegelsen got a court order to halt the picketing. The Negroes held a meeting December 4 and refused to pay further rents.

Biegelsen countered with a series of eviction notices. He got 36 eviction notices before Christmas and 295 since.

Illegitimacy Expensive In Ohio County

The News and Courier
 Editor's note: The following story was written by Bob Modic, staff writer for the CLEVELAND PRESS and appeared in that paper April 5, 1960.)

Charleston, S.C.
 Nearly one-fourth of the 13,000 children on the Aid to Dependent Children program were born to unmarried women.

Cost to taxpayers to support these 3059 illegitimate children is estimated at \$1,500,000 a year in Cuyahoga County.

April 4-1960
 This was reported today by County Welfare Director John Schaffer in the first study undertaken here of the effect of illegitimacy on relief rolls.

The study shows:

April 4-1960
 Some 1215 women are the mothers of 3059 illegitimate children on ADC rolls. More than two-thirds never were married and the others had children after they were divorced or widowed.

46a
 The greatest number of these women — 416 — have had one illegitimate child. But 341 have had two, 230 have had three and 121 women have had four illegitimate children. And there are some who have had even more, including 14 women who have had seven children each without marrying and one who had 10.

Among these unwed mothers are 87 — mostly teenage girls — whose mothers also are on ADC rolls. Some of these girls, the second generation of their families to depend on Aid to Dependent Children, have had two or three illegitimate children.

About 94 per cent of the illegitimate children on Aid to Dependent Children rolls are Negro.

The report estimates that Negroes comprise about 26 per cent of the Cleveland population and about 15 per cent of the total county population. The Negro illegitimacy rate here is about 19 per 100 births, six times higher than the white illegitimacy rate, the report says.

Actually, the County Welfare Department study does not tell

the full story of children who live on relief grants because they have no father to support them.

Additional hundreds of ADC children here were born to deserted women who still are legally married but whose husbands admittedly are not the fathers of the children. Under Ohio law, they are not illegitimate children.

Nearly a third of the illegitimate children on ADC rolls, the report says, were born while their mothers already were on welfare rolls. Many of the mothers first came to the relief office because they were expecting the birth of an illegitimate child.

About a third of the unwed mothers were born in Ohio. The next greatest number — 229 — came from Alabama, 135 from Georgia and 70 from Mississippi. All but five of these one-parent families live within Cleveland. More than one-third of them live within a single city neighborhood — the Hough Area.

While there were 1215 mothers nearly twice that number of men are involved as fathers of the 3059 children. The County Welfare Department has never had an address for two-thirds of these men.

The study revealed not only the high cost of public support but also the social problems accompanying illegitimacy. More than 300 of the children have recognizable emotional and mental disorders. Similar disorders were found among nearly a third of the mothers.

While 10% of these families live in public housing, the majority live in rooming house areas and slums, the report said.

Schaffer said the illegitimacy study was made in the hope that it will "result in greater understanding of this problem" and more help from community agencies.

It is noted that illegitimacy is a big problem in many American cities today, New York estimates 38 per cent of its ADC children are illegitimate and the

estimate for Chicago, in 1956, was 47 per cent. The study did not indicate if the figures include children of deserted wives as illegitimate. If Ohio's did, the proportion on ADC here would be closer to 40 per cent.

The Aid to Dependent Children program — financed by federal state and county funds — was established in Ohio in 1936 to protect fatherless children and keep them with their mothers. It previously had been known as "widows' pension" and "mothers' pension."

Mrs. Aileen MacCracken, who prepared the study, indicated shows that during these years of child-bearing and child-rearing, "the average woman feels that she is accomplishing — and looks her families from the rural South to crowded city neighborhoods.

Her report was made under the direction of Schaffer and recent subcommittee hearings the Assistant County Welfare Director Clarence Yaeger.

What happens at the half-century mark is this: Children become independent and leave home. But that's not all. Loss of a spouse frequently occurs at this crucial time. And the shrinking of family circle frequently is accompanied by a dip in income.

As a result, increasing loneliness and poverty quickly tarnish the so-called "golden years."

The report shows that many of the older women are in "dire financial straits." Half of the elderly women with income received less than \$741 in 1957.

The income in many cases is short of the cost of living. An elderly woman living in rented quarters in an average urban area needs about \$1,200 a year for a modest but adequate level of living, the subcommittee reported.

In New York City an elderly woman living alone needs \$1,600 a year because of higher living costs. But an elderly woman living in the household of one of her children needs money, too. She needs between \$850 and \$900 a year.

The subcommittee report shows that aged widows are the most seriously "impoverished" sector of the aged population.

Several factors contribute to the dilemma of the widows. For example — company pensions usually end with the death of the husband; widows receive three-fourths of husband's full social security

American Women Enjoy High Status Between 20 And 50

Atlanta Daily World
April 4-30-60
 By PATRICIA McCORMACK
 NEW YORK — (UPI)—American women enjoy a period of highest status as contributing members of society between the ages of 20 and 50 years.

A new report from the United States Senate Subcommittee on Problems of the Aged and Aging shows that during these years of child-bearing and child-rearing, "the average woman feels that she is accomplishing — and looks her families from the rural South to crowded city neighborhoods.

The report is based on an analysis of expert testimony given during recent subcommittee hearings. What happens at the half-century mark is this: Children become independent and leave home. But that's not all. Loss of a spouse frequently occurs at this crucial time. And the shrinking of family circle frequently is accompanied by a dip in income.

As a result, increasing loneliness and poverty quickly tarnish the so-called "golden years."

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Several factors contribute to the dilemma of the widows. For example — company pensions usually end with the death of the husband; widows receive three-fourths of husband's full social security

payments upon their spouse's death.

Care-For-The-Aged
 Guidelines Mapped

Memphis, Tenn.
 Ike, GOP Leaders Agree On Medical Program

WASHINGTON, April 5. — (AP) — The Eisenhower Administration inched closer to a medical-care-for-the-aged program Tuesday. It blocked out broad guidelines stressing voluntary participation and ruling out a boost in Social Security taxes.

President Eisenhower and Republican congressional leaders agreed on the guidelines at a White House conference. Senate GOP chief Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, reporting this to newsmen, said that as he views it the Federal Government would make some contribution toward paying health insurance premiums for the elderly.

Eisenhower made no commitment on that principle, Dirksen said, but did emphasize he is against any increase in Social Security levies to underwrite such a program.

Any such program would operate mainly at the state level with any Federal financial help coming out of general tax revenues, Dirksen told reporters.

Among questions yet to be worked out, he said, is the extent to which elderly beneficiaries would be expected to contribute.

These were the broad boundaries Eisenhower and his party leaders in Congress traced for any Administration health care plan:

1. It must be voluntary.
2. It must not be excessive.
3. It should be based on private health insurance systems.
4. The Social Security tax must not be raised to pay for it.

5. Its benefits and scope must be somewhat limited.

U. S. ISSUES STUDY OF ILLEGITIMACY

Challenges View That Relief

Funds Serve as 'Bonus'
for Unmarried Mothers

By BESS FURMAN

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Aug., 2—The

Social Security Administration
issued a report today rebutting
the assumption that Federal
and state aid to dependent
children increased illegitimacy.

The eighty-two-page study
showed rather that aid to such
children was rising more as a
result of divorce and desertion
among married couples than
from the increasing number of
illegitimate births. Slightly
more than 3,000,000 dependent
children now receive aid.

Forty-five per cent of all
families getting relief for needy
children do so because parents
are divorced or separated, the
study said. Only 20 per cent are
headed by unmarried mothers,
it added.

The inquiry was ordered by
the Senate Appropriations Com-
mittee because of efforts in
State legislatures to exclude
illegitimate children from the
dependent children program.

Charges had been made that
this program, now twenty five
years old, served as a "bonus
for illegitimacy" and encouraged
illicit sex behavior.

Today's report found that the
great majority of all children
born out of wedlock—about 87
per cent—were supported by
parents, adoptive parents, or
relatives. Only 13 per cent are
on the dependent children rolls.

Many Mothers Work

It also found that the average
length of time that aid was re-
ceived by an unmarried mother
was less than two and one half
years.

More than 15 per cent of the
mothers of illegitimate children
on the rolls were found to be
working full or part time.

In view of these facts, the
report noted, "it would be sur-
prising if the motivating factor
in repeated pregnancies out of
wedlock were the mother's de-
sire to increase her assistance
payments to cover part of the
basic cost of rearing another
child."

The report undertakes to an-
alyze the causes of a continu-
ing increase in illegitimacy over
the last twenty years of from

about four a 100 live births in
1940 to about five today. These
factors were suggested:

• The parents' lack of inte-
gration into the generally ac-
cepted American culture.

• More tolerant attitudes
toward illicit sex relations.

• Changes in patterns of fam-
ily life, including "going steady"
in early youth.

• Improved health conditions,
including fewer miscarriages
and stillbirths.

All these factors, the report
said, require a far broader pre-
ventive and corrective program
than merely penalizing the il-
legitimate children by cutting
off relief funds from their
mothers.

CONGRESS FACING FIGHT ON HOUSING

The New York Times
Billion-Dollar Plan to Ease
Mortgage Markets Stirs

'Hard-Money' Battle
New York

By C. P. TRUSSELL

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—A Congressional fight was in the making today over a special housing program designed to halt a further decline in residential construction.

The program would involve at least \$1,000,000,000 of spending that, its sponsor contended, "would not cost the Government a nickel."

The sponsor is Representative Albert Rains, Democrat of Alabama and chairman of the Housing Subcommittee of the House Banking and currency committee.

He said he would introduce his "emergency home-ownership" bill at the start of the new session next Wednesday, hold early hearings, and push for prompt passage. He appeared to think that the program would have wide appeal in Congress.

The indication of a fight over his plan arose from his assertion that he was starting this movement because of the Administration's "hard money policy." This policy, he said threatened to cause a lack of residential construction, which might lead to a new recession.

This declaration seemed to foreshadow a hard contest between the Democrats and Republicans in Congress in an election year.

Calls Mortgage Money Scarce

"Housing construction is in trouble," Mr. Rains said, "because the tight-money policy has virtually cut off the flow of mortgage credit to many sections of the country."

"I am told that in some parts of the South and West it is now impossible for builders to obtain advance mortgage commitments. This means that they have had to reduce or postpone their plans for spring building."

The Rains bill would provide a \$1,000,000,000 "special assistance fund" for the Federal National Mortgage Association to purchase Government-backed loans on lower-priced homes. A similar fund, provided during the 1957-58 recession, was

consumed quickly.

Mr. Rains said his plan would not cost the Federal Government a nickel because the mortgages would eventually be paid off, with interest. Meanwhile, however, the \$1,000,000,000 would appear as an expenditure in the Federal budget, which the Administration is intent on balancing.

The bill would also cut in half the premium that a home buyer pays for insurance of his mortgage by the Federal Housing Administration. The premium is now one-half of 1 per cent of the mortgage.

"F. H. A.'s reserves are now so substantial that experts tell us that they are even larger than those necessary to weather a severe depression," Mr. Rains said.

"I feel that at least for a one-year period we can safely reduce the premium and lower the home owner's financing costs accordingly."

Would Bar Exchange Plan

On another point the bill would go farther than a resolution that passed the Senate last year but failed to get through the House. The resolution expressed opposition to an Administration plan to exchange mortgages held by the National Mortgage Association for Government bonds held by private investors.

The plan was a device to cut Federal spending, but Mr. Rains called it a "giveaway of the taxpayers' money." The Administration did some such exchanging late in the year and plans to do more. The new Rains bill would prohibit it.

The bill contains other provisions designed to improve the Mortgage Association's regular program of mortgage credit support. It would reduce the amount of the association's stock that must be purchased by anyone who sold a mortgage to the agency. And it would require the association to pay higher prices when it bought a mortgage than was insured by the F. H. A. or guaranteed by the Veterans Administration.

The bill would set up a special Mortgage Association fund to purchase F. H. A.-insured mortgages of \$8,000 or less. It would also require public reports on the size of any discounting that was made on Government-backed mortgages.

Commissioner says—

Racial problems slow program on housing

The Birmingham News, Birmingham, Ala.
Jan. 6/17/60
By Congressional Quarterly

WASHINGTON, June 17—Integration problems are slowing up the nation's public housing program, according to acting Public Housing Commissioner Lawrence Davern.

Davern told the Senate Housing Subcommittee that city fathers frequently balked at approving public housing sites where problems might result from racial integration.

Many times in recent years, Davern told Congressional Quarterly, applications for public housing units had been withdrawn after the PHA partially or completely planned the project.

The reason, he indicated, was that in some areas local and state laws prohibited discrimination in the rental of the units when completed, and that white residents in the neighborhoods involved opposed construction of the projects for fear they might be integrated. The public housing program works on the basis of federal cash

loans and grants. The public Housing Administration is authorized to lend local governments, or boards authorized by those governments, the money to plan and construct low-cost housing projects for persons of low income. The work done by the local government or agency, from the selection of the site to the construction of the unit, is done in conjunction with the PHA staff. Where local agencies rather than the city government itself handle the job, the city council retains a veto power over the local agency's decisions—particularly in the selection of the project sites.

Once construction is completed, the local agency sells federally backed bonds to private investors and repays the PHA for money it advanced with the proceeds of the bonds. The apartments are

rented at below cost. The local agency pays off the bonds with the rental proceeds. Shortages are made up by the PHA.

Problems over integration usually occur when the PHA and the local agency have planned a project. At this point, a city council may step in and veto the site in anticipation of problems arising from integrated projects.

TO MEET THIS PROBLEM, the PHA in December, 1959, announced it would require city council site approval in advance of the beginning of the planning of a project.

Otherwise, the PHA has left the matter of discrimination in public housing to local housing authorities which usually operate as autonomous units within the framework of the state and local laws and policies. In the 1957 PHA annual report, the administration's policy was stated in these words: "Racial segregation in public housing was a problem 'which by law, custom and location' was beyond the jurisdiction of the PHA."

As of April 30, 1959, of 2295 public housing projects which were available for occupancy, 441 were integrated. The 2295 projects contained about 450,000 apartments.

President Eisenhower Jan. 25, 1954, said it was "properly the concern of this government to insure that opportunities were provided every American family to acquire a good home" and added that the policies of the federal housing agencies would be revamped in order to help achieve this.

As a result, there was speculation that the president would

back up this policy with an executive order denying federal aid to segregated housing, but in 1959 Housing and Home Finance Administrator Norman P. Mason said there should not be any executive order until the nation's housing needs were more fully satisfied, because it might adversely effect the housing industry.

THE FEDERAL HOUSING Administration has taken the strongest stand of any federal housing agency in this regard by requiring any applicant for mortgage insurance to state on his application that the house involved is not subject to racial or religious restrictive covenants.

Despite this policy and those of other federal agencies requiring cooperation with state and local anti-discrimination laws, the Civil Rights Commission in 1959 concluded that there still was significant discrimination in housing, particularly against Negroes.

Thirteen states and 34 cities or counties have some sort of statutory prohibition against discrimination in housing. States are: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Indiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Washington and Wisconsin.—(c).



BILL TO ASSIST HOUSING OKAYED

New Orleans, La.
House Committee Backs
Liberalizing Measure

Thurs. 6-16-60

By JERRY T. BAULCH

WASHINGTON (AP) — The House Banking Committee approved Wednesday a \$1,365,000,000 housing bill which would authorize elimination of down payments on FHA home loans up to \$13,500 and reduce the down payment on more expensive homes.

The aim, proponents said, is to encourage the building and buying of homes and help the sagging home building industry.

The measure contains loan and grant provisions similar to the \$1,381,500,000 omnibus bill approved Tuesday by the Senate Banking Committee.

However, both bills face a possible veto if either is passed by Congress since they far exceed what President Eisenhower asked and include provisions the administration has opposed outright. Eisenhower last year vetoed two housing measures and finally signed a less costly version.

VOTE IS 19 TO 2

The House committee vote Wednesday was 19-2, with one member abstaining. Committee sources said two Republicans cast the negative votes and three Republicans joined 16 Democrats in approving it.

In addition to reducing the down payment on home loans guaranteed by the Federal Housing Administration, the bill would raise the maximum loans for a single family dwelling to \$25,000 from the current \$22,500.

At present, down payments are required on all FHA loans—3 per cent up to \$13,500; 10 per cent for the next \$4,500, and 30 per cent for amounts over \$18,000.

HOMES STARTED FEWER

The committee acted at almost the same time the FHA reported an unexpected drop during May in the number of new homes started with federal financing. The total of 22,600 was down 5 per cent from April, a reversal of the normal trend for the month.

There was no indication, however, that the committee action was directly related to the new FHA report.

The committee overwhelmingly rejected a move to eliminate from the bill a provision to aid families relocated because of slum clearance projects. It is designed to provide housing for families whose incomes are not quite low enough to qualify for low-rent public housing.

The committee added 100 million dollars for community facilities loans, embracing water and sewer improvements to small towns—similar to a provision in the Senate bill.

WOULD RAISE RATE

The committee also voted to raise the maximum interest rate permitted on military personnel housing mortgages from 4½ to 5½ per cent.

Otherwise, the measure is pretty much as written by a subcommittee headed by Rep. Albert Rains (D-Ala).

It would add 500 million dollars to funds available for college housing loans and 450 million dollars for urban renewal grants—the two major money items. The Senate bill calls for the same amount of college dormitory loans and 350 million for urban renewal and slum clearance.

The Eisenhower administration has opposed adding to the 250 million dollars in dormitory loans approved last year. And the administration says no extra urban renewal funds are needed now.

The House bill contains no money for direct loans to GIs and farmers as does the Senate measure.

Minorities Must Be Represented In Urban Renewal Programs--Mason

Atlanta Daily World Atlanta, Ga.
7-1-60-462

WASHINGTON—A move to assure full consideration of the interests of minorities in the renewal of urban communities was announced Thursday by U.S. Housing Administrator Norman P. Mason as a result of a review to determine how local workable programs to eliminate and prevent blight can be strengthened.

Under revised instructions soon to be issued, the locality must specifically provide for minority group representation, either on a separate committee or on a sub-committee of a general citizens advisory group, in order to qualify for approval by the Housing Administrator.

The new proposal implements a previous general recommendation that minority representation be included as a part of citizen participation, one of the seven basic requirements for an acceptable workable program.

ALL BENEFIT

After some five years of workable program experience, with more than a thousand communities now participating, we have found that those communities which include minority representatives among their citizen advisory groups have been most successful in dealing with minority problems," Mr. Mason said. "We believe, therefore, that it will be of benefit to all communities with minority problems to adopt this procedure.

"Our decision is based on two things: First, the workable program's objectives of wiping out slums, halting the spread of blight, and planning for a community's orderly development cannot succeed without the full support of all the people in the community.

"Second, such full citizen support cannot be achieved unless all interests affected are actively represented on committees set up to advise with city officials in planning and carrying out local renewal programs.

Minority group representation is particularly essential since minority families and businesses in many cases constitute a large proportion of those directly affected by clearance and renewal actions. Their active representation in decisions affecting their future is important to assure full consideration of their needs and understanding cooperation in carrying out the community's plans."

1960 Mayor William B. Hartsfield Big Part Of Atlanta Success

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP) — A VERBAL SHOOTING battling mayor who kept his foot- Hartsfield often s under fire ing through the current wave of with most of the current verbal racial unrest still is going strong shooting coming from ardent seg- at 70 after 22 years in office. regationists clamoring for closing of the schools rather than accept-

William Berry Hartsfield's ten- ure at Atlanta's Helm is rec- ognized as a record by the Amer- ican Municipal Assn. for cities of more than 300,000. And it's gen- erally conceded that his job is the toughest that has faced any At- lanta mayor since reconstruction days.

Atlanta, with a big Negro pop- ulation, has remained free of the racial violence that has left a backwash of tension and strife in some other Southern communi- ties.

A large share of the credit goes to Hartsfield, who says this bus- tling metropolis has harmonious race relations because its Negro citizens can walk into City Hall, talk over their problems with of- ficials, and get action.

"There is no reason for the Negroes in Atlanta to engage in protest marches as they have in some Southern cities," Hartsfield says. "Here they can walk, not march, into City Hall and receive courteous attention."

The 5-foot-10 mayor, who weighs 185 pounds, is on hand to greet them — or anyone else who wants to talk to him.

On Confederate Memorial Day, a legal holiday in Georgia, City Hall was officially closed, but Hartsfield was at his desk. Aet. has no organized vice or under- world problem. Atlanta ended 1959 with a cash carryover cushion

"Yes, Ma'am, this is the may- of three million dollars and hasn't or talking." Hartsfield said.

"What am I doing answering the- tions since 1939. The Hartsfields have a grown son and daughter. "To be honest about it," he says somewhat wist-

The mayor scribbled notes fully, "I don't have much home about a garbage collection com- life. I married the city of Atlanta plaint and promised remedial ac- years ago." His salary is \$20,000 a year.

Once when the mayor came up- on an auto accident that impeded traffic, he immediately stepped to the center of the street and be- gan untangling the traffic jam.

Door of Hope Hears Official

Atlantans Hear How To Build A Maternity Home

By PAUL DELANEY

Atlantans from various interests heard a national officer of Florence Crittenton Homes Association outline the basic re- quirements for establishing a maternity home for Negro girls under the group's auspices. Miss Mary Louise Allen, executive secretary of Florence Crittenton, also praised the city for its interest in a home.

Miss Allen is in the city to confer with Atlanta citizens on the pos- sibilities of financial aid from the Association for a home for Negro- es.

"Atlanta certainly is far ahead in citizens interest," she stated. "So many people recognize the need for a home for Negroes and seemingly are willing to do something about it. This is very good."

Miss Allen outlined the basic re- quirements for a maternity home:

Local autonomy and support; a service based upon and meeting a community need, supported by lo- cal funds and combined commu- nity effort; board membership which is representative of the commu- nity and rotating with established periods of membership; an execu- tive director qualified in training and experience with qualified staff, adequate in number;

Soundly based budgeting and fin- ancing; a well - balanced program in terms of today's knowledge of unmarried mothers and their prob- lems; cooperation with state and local fire, safety, health and wel- fare licensing requirements; main- tenance of close working relation- ships with other health and wel- fare services in the community, and periodic self - appraisal.

And with these facts, it was pointed out that it is now up to the Atlanta community to do the rest. Miss Allen is in town as the result of a request from the Door of Hope through its advisor, Jesse O. Thom- as, notably, Philip Welner, who head- ed a group studying the problem and recommending the establish- ment of a home.

She will also meet with a group of Negro business leaders in the afternoon, and will address the weekly meeting of Frontiers of America this evening.

Miss Allen made known the fact that the Association has set aside a sum of money to go toward new

New Home For Unweds Sought Here

The Door of Hope may join forces with the Florence Crittenton Association of America to start a new maternity home here.

Members of the Door of Hope Wednesday heard Miss Mary Lou- ise Allen, executive director of the FCA of Chicago, outline steps needed to establish a home here.

The Door of Hope, an organiza- tion of Atlantans to help unwed Negro mothers, particularly teen- agers, has no maternity home for the girls it is trying to help.

Miss Allen outlined a program for Atlanta, to include the estab- lishment of a "model" home here to serve the Negro unwed mothers of the entire Southeast.

"The closest facility they have now is in Little Rock, Ark., or Washington, D.C.," she said. There are two Florence Crittenton Homes in Georgia for white unwed moth- ers.

Door of Hope members voted to name a steering committee to approve a proposed joint project with the FCA.

Bishop Wilkes' Son Beaten

Housing Official Beaten By 2 Men

Police Feel Two White Men Angry

With Housing Authority Over Rents

A Negro official of the Atlanta Housing Authority was reported in "satisfactory" condition at a local hospital Friday where he underwent treatment for wounds received Thursday when he was allegedly pistol whipped by two white men, police said.

Police said the young housing executive suffered bruises about the head, wounds to his right arm and injuries to his left side. He was treated and admitted to the Hughes Spalding Pavillion late Thursday afternoon.

The victim identified as Rev. W. R. Wilkes, 28, of 1178 Fountain Dr., S. W., the son of Bishop W. R. Wilkes, prelate of the AME Church was believed to have been beaten by one white man with a pistol and a tire tool, while the other white man held young Wilkes in place.

Homicide Detective Sgt. J. E. Helms and Detective J. G. Adams said the white man who allegedly did the beating was arrested and charged with assault and battery and pointing a pistol at another.

The arrested man, the owner and operator of a McDonough Blvd. tire company where the incident allegedly occurred, was identified in police records as Sikes Collins, white, of 1188 McDonough Blvd. He has been released under \$300 bond.

A second white man, whose identity is being withheld pending his capture, had not been arrested early Friday afternoon, but police said they were expecting to apprehend him soon. He was identified as an employee of the federal prison in Atlanta.

Collins was scheduled for arraignment in Records Court Friday afternoon, but Wilkes was still in the hospital and the case was reset until 2:30 p. m. July 6.

On that date, Wilkes is expected to be recovered from his injuries, and the second white man is expected to be in police custody ready to go on trial along with Collins.

Wilkes, police said, is head of the Atlanta Housing Authority's field office located on McDonough Blvd. Sgt. Helms said he was told that Wilkes received a telephone call Thursday afternoon asking him to come to 1188 McDonough Blvd., to discuss reported delinquent rent

payments. Helms said Wilkes told him that he drove to that address, a tire company office, saw Collins and the wanted man together in the office, and then entered through the door.

Once inside, police said Wilkes told them, Collins locked the office door and started cursing him. Collins then pulled a gun from his right front pocket, pointed it in Wilkes' face, and snapped the trigger, police said they were told.

The pistol didn't discharge, police said they were told, but Collins then allegedly hit the victim in the head with a pistol, then put the weapon back into his pocket and picked up an auto tire tool.

Police said Collins beat Wilkes with the tire tool, while the wanted man grabbed the victim by his belt and held him in place.

Police said they were told that Wilkes managed to escape from the two white men, went to his auto and drove away.

Police said they learned of the incident when they were called to the hospital at approximately 6 p. m. Thursday. The incident allegedly occurred between 2:30 p. m. and 3:30 p. m. that day.

Sgt. Helms said the apparent reason for the alleged attack on Wilkes seemed to have stemmed from the white men's attitude about the housing authority official's request for payment of rent that the men reportedly claimed they didn't owe.

Frontiers Told How To Get Girls' Home

By PAUL DELANEY

Members of Frontiers of America Tuesday evening were told of the exact procedure for getting a Florence Crittenton Home in the Atlanta area that would serve Negro girls by Miss Mary Louise Allen, executive director of Florence Crittenton Home Assn. She also discussed the services offered by the agency.

Miss Allen appeared at the weekly meeting of the group. She is in Atlanta for two days at the invitation of Jesse O. Thomas, president of Frontiers and advisor of Door of Hope, the organization spearheading the drive for the establishment of a home to serve un-wed Negro mothers-to-be.

Miss Allen was in Atlanta for two days in July when the movement first started to gain momentum. She will appear at a dinner meeting at Phyllis Wheatley YWCA Wednesday afternoon.

She said that (1) funds for 1960 have already been committed ("But I didn't think we'd be ready for '60 anyway," she commented); (2) applications for 1961 must be in no later than the last of February; (3) establishment of a home will be considered when a capital fund campaign is under way, and (4) the community must be prepared with the inclusion in the campaign an appeal for the home.

Miss Allen cautioned that the 6,000 volunteers in the 47 Florence Crittenton Homes work hard, "but it's worth it," and urged Frontiersmen to look forward and work just as hard if they serve as board members.

She listed the services of the agency as casework-group work; psychiatric consultation; educational-vocational-spiritual service; crafts-recreation; child placement; health-medical services; group living-foster homes, and psychological-vocational testing.

She spent most of the discussion period on casework, since all girls entering the home need it. She said the pregnancy difference in a 14-year-old and a 35-year-old woman who made a mistake are alike in some ways and different in some ways. Hence, a caseworker must tackle the social and emotional problems or both.

Miss Allen said that an adequate staff is needed to coordinate differences of the girls into compatible group living. She said that a very young girl who had been "babied" all her life could not be expected to come into a home and

mares, digestive upset, breaking out of the skin, or a number of things."

Miss Allen also stressed the importance of psychiatric consultation. Many girls are so despondent, she stated, that they are suicide risks. She said caseworkers and nurses should be able to recognize unusual despondency and symptoms of depression.

Finally she said the new Louisiana law leaving without aid unwed mothers of two or more children. She said it could boomerang and mold public opinion into really doing something about the situation. In the meantime, she felt that the public would not let the innocent youngsters suffer.

She also emphasized the importance of education, since most of the girls in the homes were in school when they made their mistake. She said that boards of education, both local and state, work out with the agency a program of instruction so the girls will keep up in their schooling.

"However," she stated, "in some communities the board of education has punitive ideas and put up roadblocks to education. It is very rare that the father of the illegitimate child is kept out of school as is the mother."

On religion, she said the agency encourages the girls to go to the church of their faith but it does not force them. In other words, she said, they are permitted to make their own decisions about religion.

Miss Helen Oppenlander, director of the Atlanta Florence Crittenton Home, said that chapel services are held at her home since it is located outside the city, and different ministers are invited to speak.

Miss Allen said that in the homes' early days, some religions' moral teachings were actually thinly veiled attacks on the girls. She was very high in her praise of the Association's medical attention given the girls.

"Our service actually prepares the girls to go to the delivery room in better mental condition than most married women, as many married women are tense. But our girls have been prepared for it."

However she said it certainly is different for an unwed mother than a married woman, who has family blessings; where husband is probably pacing the floors, or if its one of the modern hospitals, he might be holding her hand in the delivery room.

"The unmarried mother goes into the delivery room with a feeling of guilt, whether it's apparent or not. It may show in night-

Taxation Without Representation?

Efforts To Aid Negro Unwed Mothers Are Few

By PAUL DELANEY
(First Of A Series)

The old saying, "everybody talks about the weather but nobody does anything about it" ably applies to many persons in the community in connection with the status of unwed Negro mothers. The average unwed mother is only shunned and nearly excommunicated, but her child is subjected to many legal and extra-legal embarrassments because of this birth.

The 2,000 illegitimate Negro births of last year in Atlanta represent an alarmingly increasing rate. The percentage of white illegitimate births is on the increase also, but not as fast as the non-white.

Americans went to war over "taxation without representation in the 18th century." Negroes have a legitimate gripe when they complain about the need for a home for Negro unwed mothers-to-be. The white home. Florence Crittenton Home is partially supported by tax money paid by Negroes as well as whites, and by donations to the United Appeal. The home is a member of Metropolitan Atlanta Community Services, Inc.

The white home has been in existence since 1887. It was founded through the efforts of one Dr. Kate W. Barrett, who solicited local support and that of Charles N. Crittenton of New York, who established the national Florence Crittenton Homes Association in memory of his dead daughter.

A home for Negro girls has been debated for years. The talks continue, the problem grows. The latest talk is that a newly appointed group is going to tackle the problem and at last come up with a home that remains to be seen. Still, the problem grows.

Within the Negro community itself, there is a group of women in an organization that has been working for over 20 years to realize a home for colored girls. The Door of Hope, Inc., is the group, and its president, Mrs. Thelma Sessions, produced letters and documents dating as far back as 1940 showing the efforts that have been made to establish a home for unwed Negro mothers-to-be.

Mrs. Sessions and her group are very resolute in their desires. They say they will not quit until some kind of an adequate home is built. Mrs. Sessions is even closer to the problem and the needs to fill it because she works at the white home for unwed mothers-to-be.

The problem of illegitimacy is not confined to Atlanta but Atlanta, being one of the larger metropolitan areas of the nation, is representative of many other cities. Dr. Thomas H. Henderson, dean of the University of Virginia, in a booklet issued by the department of public welfare of Richmond, wrote very extensively on illegitimacy among Negroes in the city of Richmond.

He pointed out that illegitimacy is not a problem of high average among Negroes; is not one of Aid to Dependant Children (ADC) inspired; is not of racial interbreeding; is not solved by Negroes alone; is not the result of innate differences between the races; is not an index to the sexual behavior, moral attitudes, or family stability of Negroes as a group, and last but certainly not least, is not a self-solving one.

Dr. Henderson says that many reported illegitimate births among Negroes "are products of common-law marriages in which the father performs all the functions of fatherhood except that he never bothers to get married." He also said the finger pointed at the city as the site of large numbers of illegitimate births may be unjustified because many of the babies are conceived elsewhere.

He also states that if the problem were the result of innate differences between the races, it certainly would be easy to shrug it off

as "God made it that way; there's nothing to do about it." Warren Thompson, in his "Population Problems," says that "There is absolutely nothing in any way peculiar about the reproductive life of the Negro which sets him apart from the white man."

(Next installment, What Dr. Henderson considers as contributing factors to the problem.)

GEORGIA

Taxation Without Representation?

Community Shares Blame With Unwed

By PAUL DELANEY

(Second of a Series)

The plight of the unwed Negro mother is not only a reflection on the mother herself and her immediate family, but also of her church and community. No one of them singularly can be blamed as the determining factor, but all are what Dr. Thomas H. Henderson of Richmond, Va., terms as contributing factors.

He first defines the problem as "a complex end-result of many correlated factors, some of which influence the illegitimacy rates of both races alike and some of which are peculiar to the Negro." Some are:

The failure to find adequate solutions to make fathers support their illegal offsprings; a general lowering of sex standards caused by mass media, loose examples, liquor, narcotics, lack of parental supervision and in the words of a committee in England studying illegitimacy, "in our judgment, the chief cause is the growing belief that there is nothing wrong in sexual relations before marriage and in unfaithfulness after marriage."

Socio-economic status determines sexual attitudes, as pointed out in the Kinsey and Raymond Pearl studies. Lower economic classes of both races have higher illegitimate rates than those of upper income groups.

Dr. Henderson says that recreational inopportunities of Negroes are related to the problem in that the lack of wholesome recreation makes way for beer gardens, unsupervised houses, etc. He charges that the schools and churches have evaded the problem of sex education and that Negro parents are "woefully inadequate as sex educators of their children."

He says that discrimination too, is related to the economic position of the Negro, hence, the illegitimacy rate. He says discrimination produces tensions which erupt in boisterousness, the purchase of Cadillacs, in alcohol indulgences and in sex.

Releigh C. Hobson, director of public welfare of Richmond, in

the same study on illegitimacy in that city suggested as remedial measures:

Stronger paternity laws; voluntary sterilization; concerted effort to raise the moral standards of the lower socio-economic classes through increased emphasis through the church, school, civic organization and the home; wider dissemination of birth control information; a system of counselors to advise and counsel all young mothers of illegitimate children in the belief that they can be influenced to change their pattern of behavior before it is firmly established.

MORE CASEWORKERS

Funds for additional caseworkers in local welfare departments; research projects that will ascertain more clearly the contributing factors; increase the economic opportunities for the lower classes of both races so as to reduce the problems of slums, inadequate income and overcrowded living conditions, and further expand the program of educating the general public so that illegitimacy may be better understood and ill-advised and punitive legislation and action can be avoided.

These are but the beliefs of some of the nation's top welfare authorities and are generally accepted as the same factors in Richmond certainly apply in Atlanta, or N. Y., or Cleveland or St. Louis, or Miami. The remaining point, especially in the case of Atlanta, is for action. Everybody agrees:

1. Negro illegitimate birth rate is higher than white.
2. Something should be done about solving the problem besides talks and conferences and resolutions, and

3. Somebody should go on and do standards through increased emphasis through the church, school, civic organizations and the home.

The white community says that the problem is primarily a Negro one since it is the Negro who needs the home. The Negro says its a community problem that should not be relegated to the Negro to solve alone. Hence, there has been very little interest on either side to really tackle the problem and come up with results.

DOOR OF HOPE

One of the few groups to speak out forcefully for a home for unwed Negro mothers-to-be has been the Door of Hope, Inc. It is made up of a group of dedicated women who have been frustrated in their every effort to institute a home. They have been trying for 5 years. To all knowledge, it is the only group of Negroes working for such an aim.

The frustrations of this group of ladies were climaxed last year when the Planning Division of the Metropolitan Atlanta Community Services, Inc. (MACS) refused to endorse Door of Hope because of the "absence of a strong board, since it is the board of an agency which must assume the responsibility for the direct service."

MACS further said that the group "does not have community financial or moral support to meet the need. The moral support of a few dedicated persons over a period of time has been evidenced, but the support and interest of many has been lacking."

With that, the Door of Hope set out to strengthen its board and solicit more dedicated and responsible members. It also asked the Negro community for financial help, apparently appealing to deaf ears for there was little response.

One of the group's big moral and financial drives turned out to be a frustrating crawl. They sent an open letter to all Negro churches and congregations' attention to the problem. They pointed out over 200,000 girls and women enter the nation's maternity homes all over our country. Only a very few of these homes accommodate the girls of our group.

"We know that white unmarried mothers are being cared for, but what is being done for the Negro mothers? . . . Society must save these mothers and their children from crime and degradation. Let us wake up and meet these needs."

But the Negro community did not wake up and apparently is still asleep. And the problem grows. The big question:

What will it take to wake up the sleeping Negro community?

One of Raleigh Hobson's suggested remedial measures come directly from the Negro community and would be a beginning to seeking a solution that is, a concerted effort to raise the moral

Help To Come For Home For Unweds

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
By PAUL DELANEY

Atlanta was one step closer to the establishment of a home for unwed Negro mothers as the result of a two-day visit and numerous conferences and meetings by the executive secretary of Florence Crittenton Homes Association, Inc., Miss Mary Louise Allen.

Wed. 6-29-60
She was in town under the auspices of the Door of Hope, a local organization dedicated to the setting up of a home that Negro girls can use.

It was brought out that the national association has \$30,000 available that Atlanta could get, if it can meet the requirements.

Miss Allen ended her stay with an address before a capacity house at the weekly meeting of the Frontiers of America Tuesday evening. It was her fourth meeting of the day as she had previously conferred with the executive director of the Community Chest and his associate, Phil Weltnier, and with a group of Negro businessmen and women assembled by J. B. Blayton.

"The south is woefully lacking in facilities for unmarried Negro mothers," she told the Frontiers at their meeting. She offered the hope that soon a facility of the Florence Crittenton will be available in Atlanta. However, Jesse O. Thomas, Frontiers president and advisor to Door of Hope, counseled that it will take time.

THIS IS A MYTH
The Miss Allen exploded the myth that many people had about Negro unmarried mothers not needing a home because it is accepted. "This is a myth," she stated.

She commended Atlantans for being so interested in a home "One of the exciting and very wonderful things of my two days in Atlanta," she said, "is that I have yet to hear, either consciously or unconsciously, a bad word about unwed mothers."

She said that she sometimes hears bad remarks by persons supposedly interested in the problem. She stated that she couldn't think of a better place to establish another Florence Crittenton Home than Atlanta.

She said that last year there were 200,000 illegitimate births in the nation and that there is a continuing percentage rise in the 15-19 age group. Adequate social services are

er the next decade, she said, will still be behind even if the illegitimacy rate remains constant. Illegitimacy knows no background, race, color, economic status, etc., Miss Allen said. "It could be the daughter of a Rotary Club president, Frontiers of America president, mailman" etc. And punishment is not the answer.

OTHER SERVICES

A maternity home is not the only service that is needed, she warned. A whole range of social services are necessary. And there is no stereotype group that people can say it always happens to them.

She gave the example of a young woman in Charleston, S.C., who is now in a responsible position with a national drug firm, who is a Florence Crittenton graduate. She said that when the girl first came to the home she was very afraid and shocked, but counseling helped her tremendously. Miss Allen stressed counseling and its importance.

Also attending the Frontiers meeting was Miss Helen Oppenlander, director of the local Florence Crittenton Home in Chamblee, Ga. She gave the case history of a girl who had gone through her agency and the amount of counseling that made the girl go back into society with a new purpose. The girl is presently continuing her high school education.

ACCEPT CHILD

In a question-answer period, Miss Allen brought up the point that Negroes tend to take the illegitimate child and accept it into the family. She said that the agency frowns upon this because it usually puts the child in a very adverse, disorganized situation where an aunt or a grandparent takes the place of the real mother. She said that 75 per-cent of the girls release their children for adoption.

Miss Allen was asked why the Negro preferred keeping the child in relation to other groups, and she answered that it was probably due to strong family ties revolving around the mother.

She said that when the agencies

go to court to get the child from the Negro family, they usually lose because courts do not consider the potential neglect.

She also pointed out the going-back-to-school problems of the girl who has had an illegitimate child; but her agency does not have a high school education program as yet. She said that the girl faces many personal conflicts that have to be resolved, and counseling helps greatly. One of the problems is whether she should tell her husband that she had an illegitimate child.

Thomas said that he is very pleased with Miss Allen's visit and hopes that she has been impressed.

"I think the two days of intensive analysis of our situation," he said, that brought to the Negro community representatives of the national and local Florence Crittenton organizations to find a common denominator indicates that a home that would accommodate Negro girls is nearer to reality than ever before."

Unwed Negro Mothers Need Maternity Home

Atlanta needs a maternity home for unmarried Negro mothers. The current exploration of the subject is due.

The Florence Crittenton home for unmarried white mothers is supported by Community Chest money. Negroes contribute to the Chest. While the Chest-supported Child Service Assn. gives what case-worker care it can to white and colored alike, Negroes do lack a Crittenton-type maternity home.

Simply to establish such a home is only part of the problem, however. The other part is to find adoptive homes for Negro babies. Both parts make up the whole problem and must be treated as one. It is a pressing problem, and surely one where combined Negro and white effort is needed.

The Community Council of Atlanta, Inc., which is surveying our special needs, can be of great service by starting a thorough study of the maternity home and adoptive home problem, leading to coordination of government and private efforts to meet it.

Taxation Without Representation?

Unweds Would Welcome Home

By PAUL DELANEY
(Last of a Series)

"Inquiry establishes the fact that Negro girls would accept and make good use of a maternity home, were one established here. We recommend that Negro maternity care service be provided, including all phases of pre-natal and post-natal care for mother, and planning for child . . ."

This recommendation came from the Advisory Council on Illegitimacy and Adoptions. The Council titled its report, "Why Not Stop Living with, and Start Licking Our Problems?" The report further stated:

"Lacking such a facility we cannot see how the community will prepare itself fully for an all-out attack on its social problems. Yet the question must be squarely faced: Will it pay?"

The Door of Hope is the Negro group working earnestly, tirelessly, and sometimes a home for unwed to established a home for unwed Negro mothers. The group was declared inadequate to meet the demand by the Metropolitan Atlanta Community Services (MACS) because of the lack of a "strong board."

LOOKING FOR BOARD MEMBERS

However, Hope received encouragement from MACS, which said that it would continue to work with it. At this point, Hope is still looking for a strong board and some dedicated members who sincerely recognize the need for a home.

MACS suggested to Hope an operating budget for 20 girls that totaled between \$34,425 and \$37,600. The amount would provide a staff of a director, social worker, living-in practical nurse and a maintenance man. Included in the estimate also are transportation, postage; telephone; social security, food and electricity; medical care; home furnishing and supplies, and rent. Hope is a long way from the es-

timated amount. Through 1959 it had raised \$959.45. Current assets are \$822.50. It might be pointed out that the group has not yet sponsored an organized campaign effort, but the money came from fashion teas and queen contests. No approaches have been made to foundations, businesses, etc.

NEED TO GET STARTED

When a home is finally established, it may be able to get funds from the Community Chest and possibly other agencies and the state. But the necessary thing is to get started. The article on membership in Hope's constitution sets membership to:

"Any person who is interested in the society and its purposes and aids in the promotion of the organization by contributing the annual sum of \$5." Memberships are also open to organizations.

The problems of illegitimacy are many and will have to, first, be faced, and then solutions be attempted. The buck-passing, excuse-making, finger-pointing pseudo attempts at solution have proven futile. It is now time for everyone in the community to buckle down. An editorial in the Richmond, Va.,

Times Dispatch said:

"The problem is a challenge to the entire city, but more specifically to Negro leaders in school, church and community life."

In Atlanta so far, these Negro leaders have not really done their share. As previously stated, the problem just won't go away. And it continues to grow and grow.

Camp Opens For Crippled Negro Youth

The Easter Seal Summer Day Camp for crippled Negro children will open at Morely Park Monday and continue through July 8.

The camp is sponsored by the Georgia Society for Crippled Children and Adults and the Atlanta City Park and Recreation Department.

The Cerebral Palsy Center School will send two maids and two porters to assist in all activities. Red Cross will provide a station wagon for transportation.

Physically handicapped children between the ages of 6 and 10 may attend from June 27 through July 8.

Sessions will be Mondays through Fridays between 9 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Registration for the camp must be made through the Georgia Society for Crippled Children and Adults.

Taxation Without Representation?

No Agency, Service For The Negro Unwed Mother

By PAUL DELANEY
(Third of a Series)

"Illegitimacy differs greatly numerically for the races and strikingly in the social provisions that exist for helping the non-white group. Although in some instances, facilities are made available in other states through our local counselling agencies, no specific facility exists in this area for assisting and rehabilitating Negro unwed mothers."

This was the concluding statement of a statistical analysis made by the Planning Division of the Metropolitan Atlanta Community Services, Inc., (MACS). The study was made in 1945, with comparative data dating back 30 years. The re-

search committee consisted of Dr. Joseph Golden, Warren Cochrane and John R. Scanlon.

The study echoed what other groups and individuals have been urging all along - that the problem is not merely a Negro problem because there happens to be more illegitimate Negro births than whites, but is a community one and must be handled likewise.

apparent that unwed motherhood constitutes a large and growing problem in the Atlanta area. This problem of illegitimacy is not primarily one of health. It is rather a community problem in that large numbers of girls, many of them at early ages, give birth to children who do not have the opportunity for healthy and decent citizenship."

The report also mentioned the repeated charges that the Negro

community detaches itself from the problem: "There are some within our Negro population who look with repulsion and disgust at this problem but are reluctant to discuss it." It may be added that they are even more reluctant to do anything about it.

"The problem has been met

far by the Negro groups who are opposed to moral deviates and by a tendency on the part of the majority white group to ignore the fact that a problem exists."

A look, statistically, at the problem here in Atlanta, according to MACS' 1954 survey:

"While recorded live births per year have more than doubled, recorded illegitimate births have increased four and one-half times, from 430 in 1925 to 1,923 in 1954, the most significant increase being in the non-white group.

"In 1925 there were 304 illegitimate non-white births recorded; in 1954 this number had increased to 1,646." In 1925, 70 per-cent of the illegitimate births was non-white, and rose to 85.6 per-cent in 1954.

Forty-three point one per-cent of Negro illegitimate births was born to girls between 16 and 21 years of age.

"As age increases, the proportion of illegitimate births increases to age 21, then decrease gradually to age 33 and sharply from age 34 and above."

In the white group, the illegitimacy percentage by age steadily decreases from 15.9 per-cent with increase in age, but the Negro group percentage starts much higher and decreases to a total still higher than the white highest total.

"In all age groups the percentage of recorded illegitimate births to recorded live births is substantial. In the 13-15 year bracket, 72.2 per-cent of 133 recorded live births are in the illegitimate group. The overall percentage of illegitimacy to live births is 27.6 per-cent, a rather high figure when compared to the white group."

In regard to subsequent illegitimate births, the report notes a larger percentage in the Negro group, but states:

"It is assumed that the services provided for mothers in a Crittenton Home could materially reduce the number of subsequent illegitimate children and thereby lessen the economic burden on the community."

Thus, another vote for the need of a home for unwed Negro mothers. Still another came from Miss Helen S. Oppenlander, director, Atlanta Florence Crittenton Home, who provided much pertinent information for this series. In a letter, she said:

"Last year our agency gave services to 167 different white girls. In so far as I know there is no similar service for Negro girls in Georgia. There is a home for Negro girls in Little Rock, Ark., and this home has a capacity of 14. We know they will accomodate out-of-state girls. We know of Atlanta girls who have used this service."

"Kansas City, Mo., until recently, had a home for Negro girls, but

has recently integrated the service in that agency and now admits 'any girl who can benefit from the service.' Most all of the others of the 46 Florence Crittenton Homes not situated in southern states are integrated.....

"There is a national fund under the Florence Crittenton Mission from which in the past small grants have been made to help organize new facilities or capital improvements on established ones. After a recognized group of citizens are ready to organize, the Mission can be approached for assistance."

Enter again, the Door of Hope.

Taxation Without Representation?

Unwed Mother Feels More Help From Adults Needed

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
By PAUL DELANEY
Sat. 6/17/60 (Fourth of a Series)

An unwed mother in perspective:

Her name? It hardly matters, for she is one of thousands in the statistics on unwed mothers. She is very attractive, genial and ladylike.

She had her first illegitimate child at 16; her second at 17. She is now 18. How did she go astray? And twice at that?

She was just a sophomore in one of the local high schools of Atlanta when she met this 28-year-old married man.

"I fell for him. He was nice to me. He made me a lot of promises that I, naturally, believed. I later found out he was married."

The second was a younger man of 23 whom she met after the baby was born. She reported that he offered to marry her but "I knew it would never work." The second, contrary to the first, denied the child was his and refused any type of support. The mother did not press either, nor did she attempt to get public aid.

"I have been fortunate," she stated. "I can still afford a nice dress and my kids don't suffer. One of my aunts taught me to meet my responsibilities."

She admits that when she was growing up there was nobody to tell her the "things of life." And after she made her first mistake, she did not seek and did not get any counseling that possibly could have averted the second. And at 18 with two illegitimate children she feels that she is a far wiser girl than she was at 16.

She now realizes all of her mistakes but spotlighted one — lack of sex education.

"Negroes just don't tell their kids what's happening," she said with a detection of bitterness. "All

they do is tell you what not to do, but they don't explain and say WHY not to do it. And when you find out why, it's too late.

"They think sex talk is nasty and refuse to answer questions about it. Either they are ashamed to tell you, but you find out anyway, or they just don't care. You find out about it from other kids who don't know as much as you do."

What about the 28-year-old married man?

"He was old enough to know better and to care, but me, I just didn't know. And the older people would not tell me."

What advice do you have for young girls?

"I have two things to tell them: One, if they are in high school, don't associate with older guys. They're nothing but vice traps. Two, get older persons to explain what they want to know; somebody like their pastor."

"The girl isn't always as bad as people call her. Sometimes, she needs love that her mother and father should have given. So she doesn't get the proper love at home, along comes an older man who treats her like he was her father."

This unwed mother's predicament is typical of many young

girls, both Negro and white. However, the white girl is more fortunate in having a home to care for her in case she makes the big mistake.

At the home she has training in pre- and post-natal health, home making, typing, general business, cooking and handicraft; she has at her disposal trained and competent personnel who are interested in her welfare.

Most of all, she has available to her, possibly for the first time in life, religious services where she can receive the benefit of the inspirational words of the Scriptures and the counseling of pastors.

Who can say how many girls have been influenced to go back with a new outlook on life, thereby becoming better citizens? Who can say how many second pregnancies could have been prevented by the religious contact a girl has made in a home for unwed mothers.

Take the case of a girl who did have the opportunity to go to one — a Negro girl. She became pregnant when she was a freshman in college. She finished out her first year and entered a home during the summer. She gave birth to her baby in the fall and was back in college in the winter.

Realizing the hardships she would encounter, both in trying to rear a child alone, after the father denied the babe was his, and the scorn she would receive in her community, she released the child for adoption and went on to complete her education. Today she is very happy and performing a vital function in life — doing what she had always yearned to do — professionally.

Her advice:

"The community certainly has the wrong ideas about girls who make mistakes. They CAN be rehabilitated. I believe that if I had not had opportunity to go to the home and take advantage of its services, I would not have survived in my community. There's no telling where I might be today."

"Atlanta definitely needs such a home for Negro girls. And an adequate home, I might emphasize. The possibilities of helping an unwed mother-to-be are innumerable. We all, Negro and white, should work and strive hard to achieve this goal."

City Seeks Easing Of Fights Over Rezoning

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
June 16 - 21-60
Aldermen OK City Personnel To Help Develop Negro Neighborhoods

By JOHN BRITTON

The Atlanta Board of Aldermen Monday gave official sanction for the use of city personnel to work out a plan that is ultimately expected to resolve the bitter rezoning fights over land in an exclusive Negro residential section.

A resolution introduced, without comment, by Alderman Milton G. Farris and unanimously adopted by the aldermanic board gives the City Planning Department authority to "accomplish a plan of development" for the select Negro area, "and other purposes."

Granting authority to the Planning Department to work on the project is the first big step in a plan by Negro residents of the Westside area to develop a guide for the usage of undeveloped land in their area.

Informed sources reported that the plan is basically an attempt to ease the tensions and strains resulting from continued attempts by white business interests to rezone land located in exclusive Negro residential neighborhoods for commercial and apartment house use.

The Westside area residents to be affected by the study to be made by the City Planning Engineers included those residing in an area bounded by Hightower Rd., on the east, Gordon Rd., on the south, the city limits on the west, and Bankhead Highway on the North.

Those residents had previously asked the City of Atlanta Planning Department to devise a plan for physical growth and development of their neighborhood.

The residents of that area have offered to pay for a survey to determine best usage of their lands, and the resolution adopted by aldermen Monday also accepted funds from those citizens to pay expenses incurred by the Planning Department in their study of the area.

Unofficial sources has estimated that the total cost of the project will run slightly over \$3,000. The same source estimated, however, that such a figure would mean that each family in the area would be required to contribute only about two or three dollars to the project.

The Planning Department has

been authorized to "accomplish said plan" upon receipt of the necessary funds to pursue the objectives of the Negro residents of the area affected.

The Planning Department has also been authorized to use any department personnel to accomplish the plans "in accordance with Civil Service Regulations."

The residents of that Westside area have said that a study of the best land usage in that section is "critically needed." The reports stemming from a survey of the area is expected to be available within the next six months.

The study by the Planning Department in the exclusive Negro residential area is expected to be a means whereby a flag of truce can be raised in the immediate future.

The residential area to come under study has recently been a hotbed of debate due to attempts to rezone large tracts of land for commercial and apartment house usage.

City Planning Engineer Wyont B. Bean and an assistant will be contracted by homeowners in the select Negro neighborhood to survey surrounding plots of land and issue a report on the best usage for all present unused land parcels.

A similar plan was reportedly very successful in the Buckhead area of Atlanta.

After completion of the technical-engineering portion of the surveying operation, the planning engineer and his assistant are to come up with figures, statistics, graphs and other related data that is to be made into clear, concise factual matter relating to the rezoning problems.

After an authentic report from the survey team has been compiled

(HOUSING)

and made into clear report forms, it is believed that it will serve as a clear guide that will eventually alleviate some of the Negro residential area rezoning controversy.

It is believed that such a report from the planning engineer will be taken almost as law by residents of the area when it has been drafted into final form.

It is further believed that the report, if acceptable to the aldermanic zoning committee will serve as a rigid guide in any attempts at zoning in the Westside area.

When the report on the best land usage for all plots of land is released, it is expected that the constant effort to save the select Negro residential areas from commercial invasion will be greatly relieved.

The people in that area, according to informed sources, are very weary of having to continue squabbling to keep one select Negro area strictly residential.

The upcoming City Planning Department report is expected to be a guide that will let white interests know exactly where a commercial district would best be suited, if at all, with the least amount of friction around the residential area that would be directly affected by a zoning change.

The resolution Monday authorizing the City Planning Department to engage in the operation was unanimously approved by voice vote of the aldermanic board.

DeKalb Jury Blasts At Block-Busting

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Wed. 7-13-60
A DeKalb County grand jury has made a special presentment against block-busting.

The presentment asked citizens practices and the grand jury to report any evidence of block-busting to the jury of Sol. Gen.

Richard Bell. It said such information would be confidential. "This practice has caused ill will, suspicion and tension between neighbors and between the white and colored races of this area," the presentment continued.

"Many complaints have come to the attention of this Grand Jury concerning the practice of block busting tactics in the Atlanta area of DeKalb County by real estate agents and others in selling certain properties to colored people to scare other property owners into selling at depressed real estate values," the presentment said.

The document, released Monday, added that the DeKalb County Real Estate Board has issued a resolution condemning those

Savannah Move To Put Negroes In White Unit Bogs

Atlanta Daily News
Atlanta, Ga.
Wed. 7-20-60
SAVANNAH (UPI) — A Savannah Housing Authority action to move whites out of a housing project and replace them with Negro tenants bogged down in legal technicalities Monday in Chatham Superior Court.

The move is being contested by Ed Kennedy, chairman of an association of property owners in the Francis S. Bartow Homes housing project, and H. C. Price, chairman of the Bartow Tenants Assn.

The hearing before Judge Edwin McWhorter bogged down Monday when the defense entered a motion to dismiss the suit on arguments on the merits of the case were delayed.

The Bartow Homes project, a low-cost housing development, is located in a Negro residential area.

Lose Move To Keep Negroes From Unit

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga. Feb 10 1968
SAVANNAH, Ga. (UPI)— A group of property owners and tenants said Thursday they will appeal a court ruling denying their request for an injunction to prevent Negroes from moving into the Francis Bartow housing project.

Chatham County Superior Court Judge Edwin A. McWhorter denied the petition for an injunction Wednesday, thus paving the way for Negroes to move into the Bartow homes.

Apr. 8/19/68
White tenants and property owners in the vicinity said they would appeal the decision to the Georgia Supreme Court.

The petitioners have contended that allowing Negroes to move into the Bartow development would lower property values and eventually turn the area into an all-Negro neighborhood.

The Housing Authority of Savannah proposed early this summer to make the changeover from whites to Negroes on the grounds that the homes have many vacancies and because there are facilities for whites elsewhere.

Walter Cowart, president of the Chatham Citizens Segregation Council, is attorney for the petitioners. The council has as its aim the preservation of segregation in Chatham County.

AN UNJUST ACTION

(AN EDITORIAL)

In the light of the many positive reasons for the provision of housing—public and private—for persons who have been displaced in the Northeast area bordering Auburn Avenue, we feel, as a result of the action of the Board of Aldermen yesterday afternoon in refusing to zone the Egleston site for a Negro housing project, as we felt when this same body rejected the site last December.

We don't restate at this time the long list of reasons why it is essential for provision to be made for the retention of Negroes in the Northeast area. But, we will say that this question is vital to the economic life of the Atlanta Negro community as a whole. Also, as we have stated in a previous editorial, nothing is settled until it is settled rightly; and we feel that the Egleston matter has not been settled rightly and justly. As one of the aldermen who was for the project clearly stated at the hearing yesterday (and we agree with him) the race issue has been improperly injected into this situation and fears have been unduly aroused in the minds of some of the white people in the Northeast. We know the politicians who aroused these unfounded fears, and the people must hold them responsible for their actions.

Although the vote, 8 for and 8 against—a tie, the presiding officer, Alderman Lee Evans, cast a decisive vote against the project, blocking the project for the Egleston location.

The just thing for the Board of Aldermen to do is to reconsider the matter again. It is not right to forcefully remove the Negro people from the vital Northeast area of this city to the outskirts of the westend area with the aid of federal funds. However, we support the project for the westside. But one is also vitally needed in the northeast for citizens displaced in that area.

The people must awake to what is happening and make their voices heard in clear tones and by unmistakable action.

Tonight, at the Wheat Street Baptist Church, we are informed that this and some other vital issues to the Negro community as a whole will be discussed; we urge every thoughtful Negro citizen to come out and hear the discussions of these issues so that he might be as fully informed of the true facts regarding the situation that will seriously affect his economic future.

Reconsider Egleston Site, Leaders Urge

Atlanta Negro leaders Tuesday night adopted a resolution urging the Board of Aldermen to reconsider rezoning of the Egleston housing site or find another place in Northeast Atlanta during a meeting of the Smith Defense Committee at Wheat

Street Baptist Church.

The resolution came following a motion by John Wesley Dobbs.

The meeting was called for two main purposes.

1. To make a public report on the Melvin Smith Fund.

2. To discuss housing and other issues of vital interest to Negroes in the city.

It was reported that a report of the use and extent of funds used in defending Smith was made to contributors, and Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, called for a permanent committee to be used in Atlanta.

A resolution was drawn deploring "the great waste of legislative time and taxpayers' money during this period of grave world crisis, and regret that our Southern senators place narrow tradition and prejudice over the furtherance of the Democratic and Christian image of America in the eyes of the world."

The resolution, offered by Whitney Young referred to the filibuster launched by Southern senators to fight off civil rights legislation.

The resolution declared, the Negro leaders believed "the passage of a strong 'no compromise' Civil Rights Bill is so important to our personal and national survival that this effort on the part of the Southern minority should, under no condition be permitted to succeed and that the same conviction and determination be shown by the proponents of such legislation to either effect closure, rule or other methods to insure that the majority of our senators have an opportunity to vote on the legislation."

The meeting was presided over by C. A. Scott, who had served as one of the co-chairmen of the Smith committee. Invocation was given by Bishop J. W. E. Bowen. Mr. Scott gave a brief review of the Smith case. A statement was also made by co-chairman, the Rev. Arthur Perkins. Warren Cochrane also made a statement deploring the rejection of the Egleston site.

Opponents Asked To Name

A Place To Build Negro Apartments

Need For More Areas Opened To Negroes Hinted As Actual Need

By JOHN BRITTON

Though nothing seemed extremely controversial before his group Thursday, Alderman Milton Farris, chairman of the aldermanic board's zoning committee, sounded off about the local and numerous opposition blocs that show up at City Hall each time rezoning land for Negro apartment use is requested.

Farris made his remarks several times during the Thursday afternoon zoning committee hearing, but that was in close proximity to his own residence.

Farris said his neighbors took the rezoning in stride and nobody seemed to mind the impending apartment house construction in Carroll Heights, a recently developed residential area.

The opposition forces used the standard arguments, telling the committee members that residential areas for Negroes are at an all-time premium, and that apartment houses should not be allowed to upset the pattern of one-family unit construction in residential area.

Farris then took over. The zoning committee chairman virtually threw his hands in the air. He asked if there was any place in Atlanta where Negro apartments could be constructed without fierce opposition.

Farris said "one thing is sure. Everybody is in favor of building Negro apartments — somewhere else."

He discarded the usual decorum of zoning committee hearings and asked the opposition a few questions that caused the issues to go into overtime periods.

One man who proposed some apartment units of his own at another location, John H. Calhoun, told Farris that the Negro community is willing to work with his committee in finding mutually satisfactory areas for rezoning land for apartment house use.

Farris told the opposition that he had been part of the zoning

His question pointed up what many feel to be a basic problem, the opening of more areas to Negro occupancy. The rezoning bids were all taken under consideration in the committee's executive session.

The outcome of the petitions were not known immediately, but their result is felt to be secondary to the basic problem Farris' questioning brought into focus.

No "Natural Barrier" For Housing, Douglass Declares

By STANLEY S. SCOTT

Alderman Hamilton Douglas, Jr., Chairman of the Committee for Urban Renewal, in a speech yesterday before the Atlanta Frontiers of America, at Joe's Holiday Room, declared that, "We have land for housing for hundreds of miles. There is no natural barrier for developing Negro housing except the white people."

Alderman Douglas in reviewing the recent Negro fight for urban renewal on the Eggleston site stated that, "We have lost some battles but we are in the process of winning the war on urban renewal. Urban renewal is the healthiest condemned man you have ever seen."

"We are dealing with a program close to 200 million dollars, when looking at the overall social, economic and cultural aspects of urban renewal in our city," said Douglas. Alderman Douglas defined urban renewal as: "New and dynamic partnership with the federal government on the part of a community to clear blighted areas, and bring them back to their finest condition." "The federal government pays two thirds of the cost for urban renewal and the state pays the rest," stated Douglas.

ALL NOT ROSES

In taking a realistic look at Atlanta's housing problems, Alderman Douglas told the Frontiersmen that "Atlanta is leading in governmental housing, but we have many problems, and cannot be satisfied with that. The school situation may create tensions in housing problems, but these are problems of our time."

Douglas admitted that "We are creating shums faster than we are clearing them." "Our study shows that there are 21,000 people that we will have to provide for in the next five years. More people are moving to Atlanta than those individuals leaving the city."

Douglas conceded that Negroes occupy the worst slums in the community. He stated that the fundamental problem is this: "You have plenty of land, but the white people don't want you to use it."

POSSIBLE SOLUTION SOUGHT

"The Eggleston project has caused people to think about housing in Atlanta," and "all was not lost in the defeat of that plan," stated Douglas.

Housing Chairman Douglas stated that, "I had hoped that through

statemanship we would be able to solve this problem and release land to the communities."

Jesse O. Thomas, president of the Frontier, presided at the meeting and introduced Alderman Douglas. Mr. Thomas also introduced Herbert T. Miller, affiliated with the National Council of Churches. Mr. Miller, visiting Atlanta after an absence of 25 years, said that "I want to congratulate you on the economy of Atlanta. The most beautiful homes in the country can be found in the city of Atlanta." However, Alderman Douglas chided Miller's statement by saying, "Mr. Miller should view the mass slum areas out by Collier Heights and other areas in the city."

Frontiersmen at the meeting included Dr. R. A. Billings, M. R. Austell, H. J. Furlough, Charles Green, C. A. Scott, H. S. Murphy, Dr. P. J. Woods, Rev. P. R. Ransom, Jesse O. Thomas, Herbert T. Miller.

Agent Cleared Of Using Race In Real Estate

By ED ROGERS

United Press International

The Georgia Real Estate Board Thursday cleared a real estate agent of "block busting" charges brought by two white housewives whose anger spilled over into a jammed public hearing.

Mrs. J. T. Whatley and Mrs. Oscar Stewart had accused agent W. T. Cooley of trying to promote sales of homes on Montgomery Street by falsely claiming the area had been "zoned for Negroes."

But Cooley denied the charges. Board Chairman M. DuQuincy Davis halted several angry outbursts against him from the witness chair on grounds that the sole issue was whether Cooley made misrepresentations.

There was testimony about telephone threats and talk of dynamiting houses.

Davis halted a report, presented as testimony, that while those residents had gathered for the hearing, a Negro family was at that very moment moving into one of the houses in the neighborhood.

Mrs. Stewart testified Cooley told her that "the whole southeast area

has been zoned for colored by Mayor William B. Hartsfield."

Mrs. Stewart said this was presented as an inducement to "sell early" before the actual arrival of Negroes lowers the value of the property.

Cooley denied her testimony but testified that Mrs. Whatley told him, "I know you real estate men—you'd put a Negro next door to your own mother to sell a house."

"It's a very warm day," Davis commented at one point, apparently meaning there was enough heat being generated by the weather without outbursts of high feeling in the hearing.

Cooley said he found feeling so high in the neighborhood that he "pulled up stakes" without ever making a sale of any kind but said others had sold numerous homes to Negroes in the area.

Attorneys pointed out that the U. S. Supreme Court has ruled that an area cannot be zoned on a racial basis.

Revive Old Law To Stop Spread Of Atlanta Negro

ATLANTA. — (ANP) — One of Mayor Hartsfield has pointed out that the South's highly publicized symbol of integrated living is evidently becoming a little too integrated too fast to please even those who have pointed to it with pride.

So an effort is underway here to put a stop to the spread of Negroes into all-white neighborhoods. Already one real estate dealer has been summoned to appear June 16 and defend himself against charges of "blockbusting" and using unethical techniques to persuade whites to sell their homes to Negroes.

Menaced By Whites

The aldermen reinstated an ordinance which bans moving furniture into homes at night without a permit.

Use Negroes As Dupes

Charges against W. T. Cooley of the Atlanta Realty company are based upon affidavits by two white women, Mrs. J. T. Whatley and Mrs. Oscar Stewart, who said Cooley tried to get them to sell their houses by saying the mayor had zoned the area for Negro use. Cooley is charged with making "untrue representations; and "unethical tactics."

The ordinance calls for permits to be issued by the mayor's office before anyone can move at night or on Sundays. A similar ordinance

was repealed several years ago after many complaints. Field said the ordinance "will keep down trouble."

Negroes Starts Moving

Angry white persons gathered when L. C. Freeman, Negro, started moving into a currently all-white neighborhood.

Police were called and they stood by several hours after tempers mounted.

Freeman was booked by police on a disorderly conduct charge, but the case was dropped the next day when it was found that the original ordinance had been repealed.

The issue was settled when Freeman sold back the house to the seller, Harry Maico.

State Starts Probe

A state investigator opened a probe recently into the role of Atlanta real estate agents in the sale of homes in white neighborhoods to Negroes.

ment that the city had zoned their neighborhood for Negroes. "He's going to see what role licensed brokers and agents have in 'blockbusting,'" said Ward Wight Jr., a member of the Georgia Real Estate Commission. The investigator, Jimmy Skrine, was assigned by the Georgia Secretary of State Office. The investigation will cover complaints that real estate agents have tried to frighten white owners into selling with the false state-

JOINT PLANNING BOARD AGAIN APPROVES EGLESTON HOSPITAL SITE FOR BUILDING PROJECT

Petition Goes Next To Aldermanic Zoning Group

By JOHN BRITTON

Just like the first time, the Atlanta-Fulton County Joint Planning Board Wednesday approved for rezoning a plot of land at the site of the old Egleston Hospital wanted for the construction of a multi-million dollar public housing project for Negroes displaced in the urban renewal program.

The planning board's recommendation for rezoning will now travel to the Aldermanic Board's zoning committee who will receive the petition with the unanimous stamp of approval from the planning group.

Planning Board Chairman S. R. Young, of the county group, said after the Wednesday meeting of the board that the petition to rezone the controversial property for public housing use was unanimously approved.

But, Mr. Young noted, the petition must travel to the zoning committee where a public hearing on the petition will be conducted again. "That's where the trouble may come," Mr. Young said. "They are politicians you know," the board chairman added, without elaborating any further.

Thus, the petition to rezone the Egleston property has again passed its first hurdle on its second journey up the ladder of approval or disapproval by Atlanta aldermen.

The joint board approved the same petition once before and sent it to the zoning committee. After a public hearing on the matter, the committee deadlocked two-two and the petition was forwarded to the full panel of aldermen for their

further action.

In November of last year, the aldermen defeated the petition by a lopsided vote despite the protest of three hold-outs who pointed out the need for such a project if the entire urban renewal program was not to fail.

In the last December meeting of the Board of Aldermen, the petition was unexpectedly revived by an alderman who had voted against it at a former session.

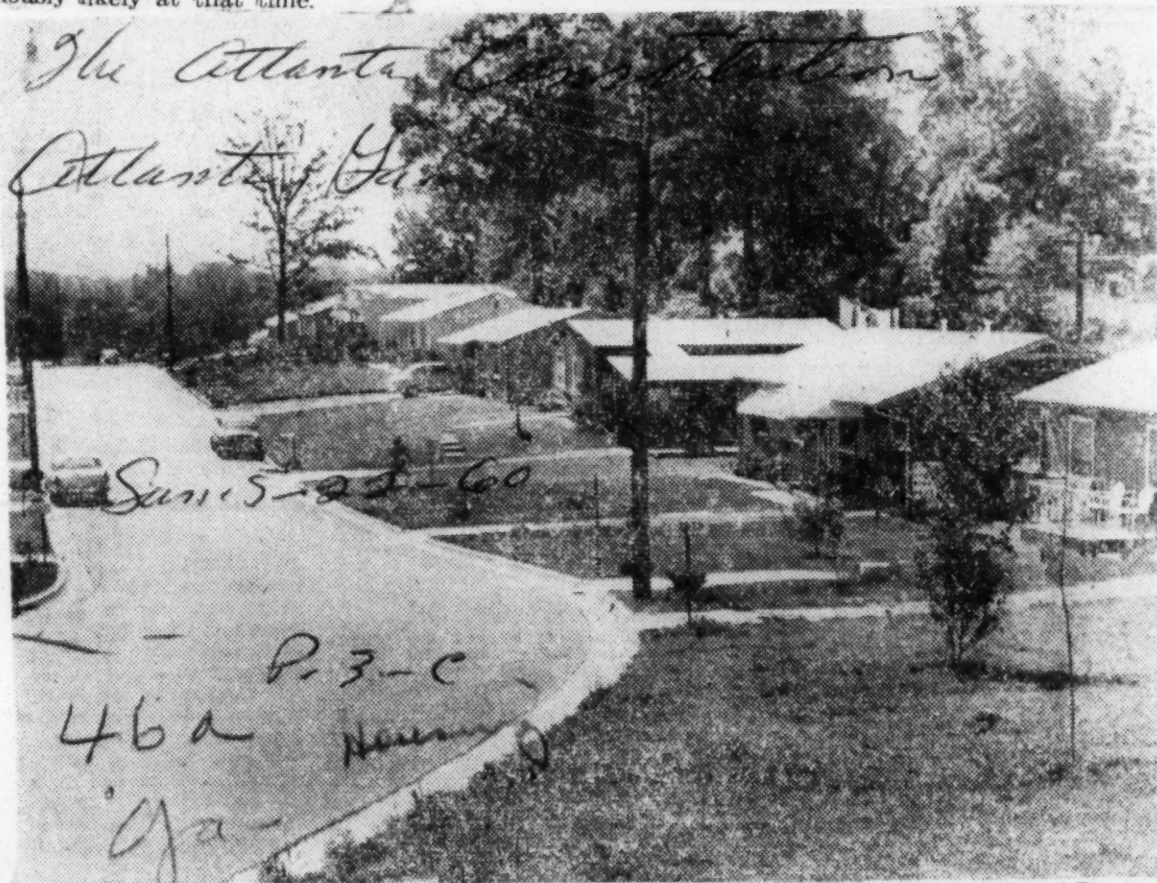
Alderman Douglas Wood asked the aldermen to reconsider their previous defeat of the petition in the "light of new facts," and the group, by a slim margin, finally voted to give the petition a new chance to be approved.

The Egleston petition, as approved by the planning board, calls for the rezoning of land on Forrest Road, N. E., to pave the way for construction of a 350-unit, \$3.5 million public housing project for Negroes to be displaced under the multi-million dollar urban renewal and expressways programs.

The next meeting of the aldermanic board's zoning committee is scheduled to fall the Thursday after the next aldermanic board meeting. The aldermen are next scheduled to meet January 18. Therefore the zoning committee should have a meeting January 21.

It is not at all definite that the

Egleston petition will be acted upon by the zoning committee at the January 21 meeting, but with the tremendous interest in the measure and the great pressure for all due speed in the matter, a public hearing on that petition is obviously likely at that time.



Staff Photo—Darrell Thompson

THESE HOMES ARE TYPICAL OF 221 STRUCTURE IN ATLANTA
Mayor and Government Both Have Figures to Back Arguments on Housing Here

ALL LIKE 221 HOUSES? WHY WAS QUOTA CUT?

By TED LIPPMAN

Two twenty-one came back in the news recently when the U.S. Government announced it was cutting Atlanta's (and other cities') quota for building housing for displaced people.

Atlanta's mayor said the Republican administration was playing dirty pool, because the only progress being made in 221 housing was being made in the Democratic South.

Not at all, the Federal Government retorted, the program is being cut because it isn't working out the way Congress intended.

Both could cite figures to back their arguments.

SINCE 221 HAS been called "The Program Nobody Knows" (in a book published by the Metropolitan Association of General Improvement Contractors), it might be well to answer a few questions about it here.

Two twenty-one is Section 221 of the Federal Housing Act. It was made part of that law in 1954 in an effort to get private builders and mortgage firms into urban renewal. Private, cheap housing would be built for families being displaced by urban renewal, expressway construction, slum condemnation, etc. (Existing housing can also be bought and financed under 221.)

The government offered attractive financing ("something close to give-away financing," according to a critic): 40-year, 100 per cent mortgages, to be bought by the Federal National Mortgage Association.

AS A FINAL inducement to builders, the government provides that if a house is not sold to a "certifiable" displaced family in 60 days, it may be sold on the open market. (A certifiable family is one displaced and earning \$3,000 a year.)

The houses cost \$9,000 and \$10,000, including the lot, require an initial payment of about \$200 and monthly payments of \$60 to \$65 for 850 square feet to 1,000 square feet. The families that

Hartsfield Goes To Washington For Urban Plea

Mayor Hartsfield is going to Washington to make a personal plea for continuance of the federal urban renewal program.

He leaves Atlanta Sunday and will appear Monday morning before the urban renewal subcommittee of the House Banking and Currency Committee.

The subcommittee currently is holding hearings on the urban renewal appropriation for the coming year.

"Atlanta very much wants the urban renewal program to be generously supported next year," said Mayor Hartsfield.

He said he also expects to advocate continuation of the 221 housing program.

They generally come from slums with less living space and higher rents, not to mention the obvious difference of general appearance and cleanliness.

The people who move into the 221s like them. The people who build them and the people who sell them like them. The city administration likes them. The Federal Government likes them. The people who're having them built in their neighborhoods are beginning to realize they can't find much reason not to like them. Architects even like them, all right.

THEN WHY WAS THE PROGRAM CUT?

"It was not the intent of Congress," the regional director of the Housing and Home Finance Agency here said in rebuttal to Mayor Hartsfield's charge of sabotage, for nondisplacees to get 221 housing.

Two twenty-one is okay, in other words, as long as it is used for people displaced by governmental action. When it is not so used, the intent of Congress (and, supposedly, of the people) is being thwarted.

We'll finance \$9,000 and \$10,000 homes for those people, but not for just everybody who happens to want one, the government says in effect, and only so long as there's a real demand from those

who do qualify.

The government has a good argument. By the end of 1959, four and a half years after the 221 program started, here's what had happened:

Washington, D.C., had built none. Chicago had built none. Hartford, New Haven and Wilmington had built none. Jersey City had built none. St. Louis, Milwaukee, Rochester, Buffalo, Newark, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Baltimore had built none.

Kansas City, on the other hand, had built three.

ATLANTA HAD BUILT 1,534.

Other Southern cities had done almost as well. Atlanta's total was at the top of the list.

One reason for this was racial. Under 221 there can be no racial discrimination. However, in the South, where social patterns are strong (and social pressures are strong) this has proved no barrier. Negroes in Atlanta, for example, have a crying need for all housing and for this kind in particular. They're not going to slow down the program by demanding the right to move into 221s in non-Negro neighborhoods.

According to Col. Malcolm Jones, the city's urban renewal director, about 98 per cent of the 221s built for Negroes have been occupied by displaced Negroes. This is the sort of response that Congress had in mind, no doubt, and no one can criticize the city's success with this phase of the program.

THE WHITE 221s, however, are another story. About 70 per cent of them have had to be sold on the open market.

There are two principal reasons for this: (1) The desperate need for Negro housing of any kind. (2) A program of letting the displaced people know of the 221 opportunity.

Reason (1) is best understood in light of figures: Almost eight out of 10 (78.5 per cent) Negro residential units in the city are substandard. Negroes live on 6 per cent of Atlanta's living space.

Reason (2) is harder to pin down. For some reason there has been no successful drive to acquaint white families with the

opportunities 221 offers. The Urban League and Negro groups have worked diligently to spread the word to Negroes.

THE CITY HAD good reason to believe that the percentage of nondisplacees going into 221s would drop in the near future. It's simple arithmetic.

Of the 5,500 221s originally authorized by the HHFA for Atlanta, 3,900 would be for Negroes, 1,600 for whites. So far the building has been close to 50-50. That must change drastically in the future; and, presumably, as more and more of the total is for Negroes, the greater the ratio of displacees to nondisplacees.

The mayor and other city officials feel the cut (from 5,500 to 3,100 for 1960, 1961) ordered by HHFA comes just at a time when more, not less, 221s are going to be needed. So far only expressway clearance has contributed many displaced families. Now, urban renewal areas are being cleared and the new housing code is being enforced.

Still, HHFA says, a survey shows there is no such need. If there is, it adds, we'll adjust things next year. A yearly review of the 221 program has now been inaugurated.

COINCIDENTALLY, 221s have been under the scrutiny of another group lately. That is the urban renewal committee of the Georgia Chapter, American Institute of Architects.

A task force of architects from the committee has drawn up a set of plans for 221s that will, they say, keep builders from putting up 221 subdivisions that will be slums in the future.

The plans were enthusiastically received by some of the builders and financiers of 221 projects. The plans were offered free.

The 221s that are being built now are attractive houses. Architects say they can be more so. They also say that changes in the interior design can add years of life to the houses.

There is still a local political problem—as well as a national one—involved in 221. It erupted a few years ago and is smoldering yet. Not all aldermen like the idea of 221s in their wards.

THAT THIS PROBLEM is being solved is patent in the fact that there are around 2,000 221s here now. If the national prob-

lem is solved—and if more and more of the 221s are used for the purpose expressed in Section 221 of the Housing Act, everyone will be happy.

The architects are still a little leery of the long-term future. They've interested the builders to an extent. Only the future will answer the question of whether 221 is the prelude to another slum problem a generation from now.

Work May Be Near On Urban Renewal

With final federal approval of the Builer, Washington and Thomasville projects, work on University Center Rockdale projects in the city's urban renewal development expected to commence soon. The government approved the projects Wednesday and also announced that there would be no cut back in the city's 221 housing program.

Rockdale will be completely overhauled and the 402 substandard homes razed and new ones built or rehabilitated and be redeveloped by the 256 acres. University has 1,054 families in an area of 350 acres. Both will be built primarily for residential purposes, but there will be some commercial uses in University. Rockdale is located on the city's northwest side and University Center surrounds the old Negro college - Atlanta University. More houses, Spelman, Clark and Morris Brown colleges. The land will be cleared of the

Negro Housing Plan Underway

SAVANNAH (AP)—Francis Barton Place, a 150-unit low rental public housing project here, is gradually being vacated of white tenants for future occupancy by Negroes.

The housing authority of Savannah said the units in west Savannah have had a high vacancy rate since its conversion as war-time housing to public low-rent housing.

The small size of the project will probably be further reduced by the proposed westside thoroughfare, part of the property being used for the right of way.

An authority spokesman said the change from white to Negro occupancy is being made because of a commitment made by the Savannah authority years ago to the U.S. Public Housing Administration.

Pastor, Banker to Head Negro United Fund Push

L. D. Milton, president of the Citizens Trust Co., and the Rev. William Holmes Borders, pastor of the Wheat Street Baptist Church, have accepted leadership of the United Appeal's Negro division for this fall's campaign. Mrs. Geneva Haugabrooks, president of Haugabrooks Funeral Home, will assist them.

Milton, who is a former chairman of the Negro Division for the Community Chest, is a trustee of Gammon Theological Seminary and a past member of the Federal Advisory Council's



L. D. Milton Rev. Borders

Social Security Board. He has just returned from an African trip as a representative of the United States Department of Commerce.

The Rev. Mr. Borders has served as pastor of the Wheat Street Baptist Church 19 years. Under his leadership the church has built and paid for educational buildings that cost more than half a million dollars. educational Convention.

The United Appeal campaign will begin in mid-September. Goal is \$3,604,640 for 74 Community Chest agencies and for the many services of the Red Cross.

Grand Jury Asks Negro Areas For Outside Atlanta

Although apparently concerned with other "problems," the Fulton Grand Jury Friday urged that Fulton County and the Federal Housing Authority join in providing land and a basis for federally insured financing of Negro residential areas outside the Atlanta city limits.

The suggestion was made by the outgoing July-August term grand jury in their terms-end presentations Friday morning.

The motive behind the suggestion seems to be to dam-up the spill of the Negro population into "well established neighborhoods" that will, the grand jury said, inevitably come if adequate areas are not "set aside" for Negro expansion.

The recommendation for the provision come if adequate areas are not "set aside" for Negro expansion.

The recommendation for the provision of more land for Negro occupancy came in connection with a section of the grand jury presentations devoted to Urban Renewal.

"Thorough studies indicate," the grand jurors said, "a need for at least 3,000 acres to provide adequate slum-free housing for our Negro citizens, yet thus far only 900 acres have been allocated."

"If adequate areas are not set aside for Negro expansion," they said, "it is inevitable that the Negro population will continue to spill over into well established white neighborhoods."

"Therefore," they said, "we urge Fulton County and the Federal Housing Authority to join in providing land and a basis for Federally insured financing of Negro residential areas outside the Atlanta city limits."

The grand jury further commented that "there must also be somewhat more intensive use of the land currently available for low-cost expansion of both Negro and white housing under the federally insured 221 Housing Program."

The grand jury said it had found that other cities have had success in applying this program to garden-type apartments to provide adequate housing for persons earning less than \$3,000 per year.

"We suggest, therefore, that the Atlanta program be restudied to see if more intensive land use is equally appropriate here," the grand jury urged.

The grand jury further said on Urban Renewal that they felt that "our current, well-conceived urban renewal progress should be expanded into a long-range, carefully planned program projected at least 20 years into the future."



*Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Thurs. 8/25/60
P.1*

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE HONORS HOUSING PROJECTS—Representatives of the Atlanta Women's Chamber of Commerce and The Atlanta Housing Authority were busy Monday honoring three of six Negro public housing projects for excellence in carrying out the program in the recent Atlanta Beautiful clean-up campaign. In each instance representatives of the respective Tenants Associations were on hand to receive individual and group awards. In the first photo are Mrs. Tommie Pye, Mrs. Narvel Williams and Percy Amos showing off the first-place awards

given to University-John Hope Homes. Similar runner-up awards were given to the Tenants Associations of Herndon and Grady Homes. The center photo shows Mrs. Addie Steward, manager Carl L. Brown and Mrs. Betty King of the Herndon Homes receiving awards from Mrs. H. C. England of the Chamber of Commerce; while in the right photo Mrs. England is seen with Grady Homes manager Arthur Smith, Mrs. Opal Bell and Mrs. Dora Strong. (Photos by Perry)

Welfare Plan Council Gains Support Here

By GORDON ROBERTS

Atlanta's new welfare planning council, organized to take on the city's social problems and make them "less and less a public burden," has gained the support of virtually every public and private health, education and welfare agency here. Moreover, it has the backing of the cream of Atlanta's business and civic crop.

The council, named the Community Council of the Atlanta Area, Inc. now a member agency of the Community Chest, is moving along in its organization toward the not-too-distant day when it can begin to function as a much-needed guided light for the welfare efforts in the metropolitan area.

The council was established after a series in The Atlanta Journal last spring pointed out

that this was one of the greatest voids in Atlanta's welfare picture. A welfare official said Atlanta was "the graveyard for social planning."

THE MAN behind the new council mean to accomplish nothing short of a resurrection.

In a progress report, recently issued by Council Chairman Arthur Howell, these developments were cited:

- The council has an office in the Candler Building under a short-term lease. (There are tentative plans for moving to other offices in the future.)

- A Permanent Conference, a group within the council composed of representatives of all agencies, has been organized and an executive committee named.

- The "Neighborhood Committee of 12" is screening applicants for a professional director. This committee was set up to put into motion a plan for treating social problems of multi-problem families on a neighborhood basis.

- Eighteen prominent Atlantans have been recruited as advisory members to the board of directors of the council.

- The council's first staff member has been employed. She is Mrs. Inez Tilleson, who will

serve as coordinator for the Permanent Conference. Mrs. Tilleson formerly was associated with the anonymous foundation which has Community Chest planning division, State Health Department child and Child Service Assn. Last summer, she helped direct a health and welfare survey in Battle Creek, Mich.

Other staff may be added soon, said Mr. Howell.

THE PERMANENT Conference, which brings together into a voluntary organization all charitable, educational, health and welfare organizations in the area, has adopted rules and regulations which call for:

- Providing a medium through which all agencies may coordinate their work in services to the community, "and thus meet the needs of all the people."

- Stimulating the "highest possible quality and efficiency."

- Promoting the "orderly development of a well-balanced program of health, welfare and recreational services without gaps or duplications."

- Working for the prevention and elimination of "adverse community conditions which cause health, welfare and recreation problems."

FINANCIAL support for the

planning council will come from the Community Chest and a private foundation which has asked not to be identified. The chest will budget \$50,000 and another \$50,000 will come from the summer, she helped direct a foundation, said Mr. Howell.

Members of the Permanent Conference executive committee are: Elliott Goldstein, attorney; Miss Catherine Boling, executive director, Child Service; Miss Virginia Carmichael, Atlanta recreation director; John O. Chiles, president, Adams-Cates Co.; Warren Cochrane, executive secretary, Butler Street YMCA; Mrs. Alden Eddy; Wellborn R. Ellis, Fulton welfare administrator; Dr. Warren Findley, Atlanta schools assistant superintendent.

O. B. Gorman, executive director, Atlanta area Boy Scouts; Dr. James F. Hackney, Fulton Health Department director; Dr. Hugh Hailey; J. D. Harris; Burwell W. Humphrey, Emory University Hospital administrator; Mrs. Charles Mae Lowe, director, Gate City Nursery Assn.; Charles Mathias, United Steelworkers of America; Mrs. Edmund P. Phillips; Hughes Spalding Jr., attorney; and Mrs. Chester E. Martin.

The 18 advisory directors are: George W. Woodruff, J. V. Carmichael, R. Howard Dobbs, Carole Fraser, Ben S. Gilmer, Mills B. Lane Jr., Ben Massell, Jack J. McDonough, Lucien E. Oliver, W. A. Parker, W. A. Pulver, Richard H. Rich, James D. Robinson, John A. Sibley, Lee Tally, Fred J. Turner, Preston Upshaw and Dr. Philip Weltner.

Hard Times . . . 14 Children . . . Foster Homes

Mom Gave 10 Brothers And Sisters Away, Girl Says

By JOHN BRITTON

An 11-year-old Atlanta girl had a simple, burning urge to live and grow up with her 13 brothers and sisters. That dream was ruined completely when the mother of the brood decided that times were too hard to maintain such a large household.

The mother, through various measures, managed to give away all but four of her 14 children to neighbors and acquaintances. One of the ten unfortunate children was found wandering the street Thursday night.

The little 11-year-old girl set out upon an adventure that she had hoped would take her into the enfolding arms of the woman who had given birth to her.

The little girl was found wandering around near Mozley Park Thursday night by a humane woman who stopped to help the apparently lost child.

The child told the helpful woman that her mother lived in the vicinity of Northwest Atlanta on a certain street. The woman took the little girl to that street where she thought her mother lived.

While on the street, the little girl and the woman searched vainly for several minutes. They had to finally give up their search when it became apparent that the child's mother would be difficult to find in such an organized manner.

The woman took the child to a residential address where she called police to help in the search for the wandering child's mother. The woman reported that the girl was lost.

Patrolmen C. E. Mundy and A. D. Smith answered the call for help. They talked to the little girl and found out quite a bit about her life.

The child recalled that her mother gave birth to 14 children who were still alive. The mother had given away all of the children except four that she kept at home with her. The lost child Thursday night was among what police described as the "unfortunate ten."

The little girl reported that her makeshift foster guardian, a South-west Atlanta woman, was "mean

lowed a tension-packed hearing before the commission in the state House of Representatives chamber.

The charges were against W. T. Cooley, salesman for Atlanta Realty Co.

The hearing was the result of a complaint from Mayor William B. Hartsfield. Hartsfield sent the complaint to the commission after two women who live on Montgomery street, SE, charged that Cooley tried to get them to sell their homes by saying the mayor had rezoned the neighborhood for Negro use.

The city is legally prohibited from making any type of residential zoning on the basis of race.

At the hearing, Cooley denied the charges, said he had never sold a house in the neighborhood and had stopped his attempts to sell property there out of respect to strong feelings in the area.

Both women who initiated the charges, Mrs. J. T. Whatley of 55 Montgomery St., SE, and Mrs. Oscar Stewart of 67 Montgomery St., SE, testified against Cooley at the hearing.

Mrs. Whatley engaged Cooley's attorney, F. E. Strickland, in a heated, name-calling argument in which she accused the lawyer of attempted bribery and he described her as "an infernal liar."

Mrs. Whatley testified that Cooley told her he "was going to put Negroes" on the street and that "if I didn't shut my damn mouth about it he was going to have the police shut it for me."

She said during her discussions with the salesman, she reminded him that in 1956 she had given him a \$30 deposit on a house she and her husband intended to buy, that she had not bought the house and that her earnest money had

not been returned to her. Later she produced what apparently was a receipt signed by Cooley for the money.

ANGRY WORDS

During his cross-examination of the witness, Strickland asked her if she were not "mad with Mr. Cooley" over the \$30 incident and other incidents.

"No, I'm not even mad with you—not even when you came out there and tried to bribe me," she said.

"You're an infernal liar," the attorney shot back.

DuQuince Davis of Macon, who presided over the hearing, called for order and warned Strickland against "outbursts."

Strickland produced several witnesses who gave Montgomery street addresses and testified that they had asked Cooley to sell their houses for them and that he had not mentioned to them anything about the area being zoned for Negroes. Savage said the evidence was "negative" and was of no value.

H. T. Avery, 52 Montgomery St., SE, said he asked Cooley to sell his house and that Cooley brought "two or three Negroes" by to see it. They did not buy, however, he said.

COOLEY TESTIFIES

Avery said Negroes were moving to surrounding areas, that he had tried to sell his home to white families and had been informed by other agents that "no white family in its right mind" would buy there.

Testifying in his own behalf, Cooley said he would not sell houses to Negroes in any area unless they were "already moving in on it." He said areas surrounding the neighborhood involved in the controversy were already occupied by Negroes.

Cross-examining him, Savage presented what he said was the receipt for \$30 given the realtor in 1956 by Mrs. Whatley. Cooley said it looked like his signature and that he would refund the money.

Cooley said the charges were "something hatched up by two or three women on that street—

**Realty Man
Cleared of
Negro Deals**
By GENE BRITTON

Charges that an Atlanta salesman pushed purchases of homes by Negroes in an all-white neighborhood through misrepresentation were dismissed Thursday by the Georgia Real Estate Commission.

Dismissal of the charges

Urban Renewal Hopes For 1960 Total OK

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga. Dec. 4-15-60

The Department of Urban Renewal of Atlanta has said in its year-end report that it hopes for final approval and commencement of work on all its projects by the end of 1960. The report reviewed urban renewal in the city for 1959.

P.Y.
The department listed specific needs of the program, which included adoption of a long-range plan for UR; a revolving fund to acquire substandard property; adoption of some incentive to get private investors to redevelop areas in the city; stimulation of interest in rehabilitation techniques; special amendments to the housing code and inspection services, and a complete reanalysis of the 1954 zoning ordinance.

The department pointed out that according to the January edition of House and Homes, Atlanta led the nation in 221 housing with 1,334 of a total 13,856 for the nation. It also said that:

Most of the 221 homes for Negroes were for displaced families; new land devoted to 221 housing for Negroes in areas adjacent to already established Negro communities amounted to 524 acres last year; the Relocation Housing Office has processed 1,980 applications for relocation assistance - 1,399 were issued to Negroes, and 221 housing has accounted for \$18,000,000 in new construction.

All of UR's five projects have been approved by the city. Three - Butler St., Thomasville and Rawson-Washington - have been approved by the federal government, and the other two - University Center and Rockdale Park - are now ready for approval.

ILLEGITIMACY SEEN AS PART OF CRIME BASIS

Illegitimacy is not an isolated phenomenon, but part of the social contacts which result in juvenile delinquency and adult crime," Dr. Phillip Weltner, chairman of the Fulton County Advisory Committee on Illegitimacy and Adoption, told the Butler Street YMCA Hungry Club Wednesday.

Tracing the history of his organization in its area welfare work, Dr. Weltner pointed out that in all deliberation of the committee "the child becomes and remains central." He added that there was less need for research, but more need to use existing facts in the planning for the community.

Atlanta is making great strides toward overall planning for the metropolitan area, since the establishment of a committee of eleven persons, which will be an agency of the Metropolitan Planning Committee and of the Community Chest, the speaker revealed. The committee will be interracial, representative of all groups, in its multiple approach to the human problems facing Atlanta, Dr. Weltner said.

Citing Atlanta's expenditure of \$40,000,000 per year, between 1948 and 1958, for recreation, health and welfare, Dr. Weltner questioned whether it was spent wisely. He said that illegitimacy alone had increased 33 1-3 per cent in ten years, while both adult and juvenile delinquency had risen greatly. There may be a need to restructure the social agencies and their objectives, it was declared, first public housing project in the nation was built in Atlanta, that there is more public housing in Atlanta than any other Southern city except New Orleans.

The speaker was presented to the Hungry Club audience by Dr. John Reid, professor of Sociology at Atlanta University and a member of the Hungry Club Executive Committee.

NO HOSTILITY HERE

Atlanta Public Housing Was Earliest in Nation

By TED LIPPMAN

First there was Egleston.

Then DeKalb County's commissioners let it be known they wanted no part of Atlanta's public housing.

Then Cobb County got into the act — the project that stirred opposition there wasn't public housing at all, but low-rent private housing.

The impression starts to grow that metropolitan Atlanta is plain hostile to public housing.

Backers of public housing say nothing could be farther from the truth.

THEY POINTED out that the first public housing project in the nation was built in Atlanta, that there is more public housing in Atlanta than any other Southern city except New Orleans.

Much of the opposition to public housing may well be attributed to the fact that the general public is not well informed in this field. Public housing is a relatively new concept in America. The first federal law authorizing it was passed in 1937.

The aim of public housing is simple: to put low-income families into a better environment, one they could not afford without some sort of help. Most slum families find satisfactory, private housing completely out of their reach.

THE GOVERNMENT (the people) is willing to subsidize this sort of housing because the bet-

ter housing is supposed to reduce crime and improve public health conditions. Public housing benefits those who live in it and those who don't for this reason, if you accept the original premise.

There are 7,494 units of public housing in Atlanta today. Another 1,000 are planned for the people displaced by the five urban renewal projects currently scheduled.

The housing authority told the city a while back it would not undertake to erect any more public housing unless specifically asked to by the city. The 1,000 units planned for Field road and somewhere else are in answer to a request by the aldermen.

THIS DOESN'T mean that the housing authority will padlock their doors and go home when the Field road and Egleston substitute are finished. Far from it.

After the five present urban renewal programs are completed, there will likely be more. Urban renewal means some slum clearance and that, in turn, means some public housing. Then, too, housing that is not substandard today will be next year, or in 10 years or in 50 years. Rigid enforcement of the city's housing code will increase the demand for public housing.

The aldermen will always be asking for a little more.

(Even if no more public housing were to be started in the future, the housing authority would still have to run the 7,494 units it already has.)

ATLANTA'S RECORD on public housing is very good (or very bad, depending on your point of view). Those 7,494 units compare this way:

Jacksonville has 1,758; Miami, 2,425; Louisville, 5,482; New Orleans, 10,275; Memphis, 4,491; Nashville, 4,503. (All figures as of June 1958.)

Atlanta has 11 public housing projects. The first in the nation were Techwood and University. Those two predate the public housing law. They were built in 1936, under the Public Works Administration during the depression primarily as a means of providing jobs, not apartments.

Clark Howell and John Hope were occupied in 1940. In 1941, Capitol Homes, Grady Homes, Eagan Homes and Herndon Homes were moved into. Carver Community was completed in 1953. Perry Homes, 1955. Joel Chandler Harris Homes, 1957. Clark Howell, Techwood, Joel Chandler Harris and Capitol are for whites; the rest are for Negroes.

HOUSING AUTHORITY officials say they have about all the white public housing they need. They say they don't have nearly enough Negro housing.

There are two requirements for getting in public housing: (1) The applicant must live in substandard housing; (2) The applicant must have less than a certain income. Some veterans are exempt from

the first requirement.

Depending on the size of the family, the maximum income an applicant can have ranges from \$2,400 to \$3,300 a year. In order to continue in occupancy, residents' income cannot go above (again depending on the family size) \$3,000 to \$4,125. These are maximum figures. The average income of tenants is \$2,000 a family, according to the housing authority.

The federal government bears the cost of public housing. City and county governments get paid a fee for allowing them to be built. This fee, which is for services in lieu of taxes, was \$471,480 to Atlanta and Fulton County last year.

FINANCING is handled this way:

The federal government makes a construction loan. When the project is completed the local housing authority sells bonds (guaranteed by the United States) to private buyers. The federal government retires the bonds and pays the interest. Income from the projects (less 10 per cent of shelter rent, which goes to city and county, and the cost of operation and maintenance) goes to the federal government. Usually, housing authority officials say, the United States pays about one third or one half of the actual cost of the project, including the interest on the loan. The rest comes from income.

This subsidy is why it's public housing. If the project were paying its own way, then the wrong people would be living there and the original purpose would be defeated.

Rent is related to income, not to facilities. Tenants pay roughly 20 per cent of income as rent.

There are cities with no public housing, Jackson, Miss., for example.

But there are thousands of cities with it. It's not just big cities, either. Georgia has more local housing authorities than any other state, except Texas. Acworth, for example, has public housing. So does Wrightsville. So do many Georgia towns and counties.

New York City has more than 100,000 units of public housing, enough to house all of the people

inside Atlanta's city limits. For the record, Bear Creek, Ala., is the superlative at the other end: it has six units.

Aldermen OK Slum Slapping Ordinance

Placards For Slum Houses

P. 4
The Atlanta Board of Aldermen Monday approved an ordinance that will allow the placarding of slum property deemed unfit for human habitation under the Atlanta Slum Clearance Code.

Contained in that same ordinance was a provision that allowed the naming of a group of experts in their field that is to be known as the Better Housing Commission, a body that is to aid slum clearance enforcement activities and to hear appeals from decisions of enforcement officials.

The placarding of slum property was made permissive by an act passed by the Georgia General Assembly at its last session. The unanimous aldermanic approval of the ordinance based upon that legislative act authorizes that the placarding may now be put into effect.

The Georgia Redevelopment Law was only recently amended to authorize the placarding of dwelling units intended for human habitation and other structures.

The heart of the ordinance is: "After written notice has been given by the Enforcement Official to owners or agents of property found to be in violation of this Code (the Slum Code), the Enforcement Official (with concurrence of the Better Housing Commission) is authorized to place a signed notice on such property, reciting the findings and action taken with respect thereto by either the Enforcement Official or the Court. It shall be unlawful for such notice to be removed from such structure, premise or place until the required improvements have been made."

The Better Housing Commission will be a commission of leading citizens, well qualified in their respective fields, consisting of five members appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the Board of Aldermen. Their function will be to promote better housing, aid housing and slum clearance enforcement activities and to hear appeals from decisions of Enforcement Officials.

According to terms of the ordinance approved Monday, the Better Housing Commission will consist of persons selected from each of the following fields: banking, mortgage banking or building and loan, home builders, architects; health and general business.

The members of the commission will serve without compensation.

They will be appointed for three-year terms except that one of the appointments shall be appointed for one year, two for two years, and two for three years. Specific Commission functions will be:

1. To promote better housing and environmental improvement in Atlanta.
2. To consider and advise on matters in the housing improvement field and violation of (The Slum Clearance Code), submitted by Enforcement officials.
3. To consider and determine appeals filed pursuant to (certain sections) of this Code.
4. To invite conferences with persons charged with violations of this Code, to the end that controversy may be resolved without court action.

The Better Housing Commission will normally hold hearings on appeals within 30 days after they are filed and will render its decision on each appeal in writing to the appellant and Enforcement Official within 10 days following the hearing.

The decisions of the Better Housing Commission will be binding on the Enforcement Official and the appellant except that the appellant will not be deprived of the right to court remedies, if he so wishes.

As to owners of property, the ordinance provided that: "Any person receiving written notice from the Enforcement Official of deficiencies in his property under this Section may, within 15 days following the date of such notice, enter an appeal in writing to the Better Housing Commission. No appeal filed later than 15 days after the date of such notice shall be acted upon by the Better Housing Commission, unless the Enforcement Official shall consent and confirmed by the Board of Aldermen. It is after written notice has been served to property owners of deficiencies in their property that the city is authorized to place a placard on that land naming the "nuisance" conditions involved there.

Hartsfield Hits Cutback Here Of "221" Program

Atlanta Daily World
Mayor William B. Hartsfield has protested the federal government's cutback in Atlanta's 221 program to Walter Keyes, regional director of Housing and Home Finance Agency (HHFA), and plans to air his argument before a congressional committee later in the month.

The government announced that the city's quota be cut from 5,500 to 3,100. Keyes said it was due to supply getting ahead of demand. He said that many 221 are standing vacant and being sold to non-displaced families.

The homes are earmarked for families displaced by urban renewal code enforcement, expressway construction, etc. However, if a displaced family has not purchased it within 60 days, it may be sold to anyone. The homes are developed by private builders.

Hartsfield sent telegrams of protests to the U. S. Conference of Mayors and the American Municipal Association. He said that 1,000 more families will be displaced by enforcement of housing codes than the federal agency counted on.

The mayor charged that "higher authorities in Washington have ordered the cutback and have forced regional officers to blame it on the cities." Keyes denied the charge.

The homes sell for between \$9,000 and \$10,000 with low down payments.

The Widening Of Hunter Street

The widening of Hunter Street on the westside will afford an improved appearance as well as a more inviting trade center through the densely populated Negro residential and business section. For many years Hunter Street has been the mecca of new visitors who come to town. It is the pioneer Negro business section, dating back to the early nineties when oxcarts and drays compassed that area of Atlanta.

The early founders of Atlanta University were quick to seize upon the idea that a great future lay in store for this particular section. Over 70 acres of undeveloped land were bought and on the east wing the building comprising the university activities were situated.

Pioneer Negro business men built wooden structures from Chestnut Street out and soon there was a thriving business section consisting of restaurants, barber shops, beauty parlors, coal and wood yards, shoe repair shops, pressing clubs, markets and churches.

In modern times, Hunter Street carried on in an improved fashion. Gasoline service stations, department and grocery stores, real estate and rental offices, drug stores, a bank and many other activities are among the enterprises now operating on Hunter Street.

Construction workers are already busy moving back buildings for the widening of this improved business center. When finished there will be a wider artery through this section which will not only enhance the beauty and convenience of the community, but parking facilities and better traffic regulations will come in to make this a thriving and prosperous section.

Negro business in Atlanta has already attracted national attention in its strides; there will be more businesses coming to this section and more property will be moved or wrecked to make possible this encouraging venture.

Hunter Street is destined to balance Negro business activities and with Auburn Avenue on the eastside and Hunter on the westside, our business activities will move both ways.

The widening of Hunter Street between Northside Drive and Ashby Street is hailed as a prophecy and a business possibility.



DEVELOPMENT, OFF PERRY BLVD., IS FOUR MILES FROM DOWNTOWN ATLANTA

There Are 146 Homes With Price Range Between \$9,750 and \$9,900 Range

Private Capital Develops Carver Hills Negro Homes

The Atlanta Journal & Constitution
Atlanta Daily News
Sun. 2-7-60
Carver Hills, a 146-home development off Perry boulevard, NW, is one example of private industry's efforts to provide good housing for Negro families in the middle income bracket.

The new subdivision, already well under way, and with more than a score of the homes occupied, is just beyond Perry Homes. It may be reached from Marietta road, or from Hollywood road to Perry boulevard.

THE ATLANTA Transit Co. has plans for extending its trackless trolley line to the property, which is situated on a high point of land commanding a good view of the city and surrounding areas. Carver Hills is some four miles from downtown Atlanta.

The homes are in the \$9,750 and \$9,900 range, and feature both conventional-type and split-level houses. The homes have three

bedrooms each, with bath and shower-over tub, hardwood floors, ample closets and electrical outlets, wall gas panel heat, and termite shields. The homes have carports with storage rooms.

Mangham Builders, Inc., are developers of the property, and Dowling Realty Co. is exclusive real estate agent.

THE STREETS are built on curves, following the contour of the high ground. This has the effect of slowing traffic, and giving added protection to children at play.

The roads are all paved, and sewerage, gas and electricity are in. The three streets in the subdivision are Abner place, Mary George avenue and Abner court. The homes are insured under the Federal Housing Administration, with no required down payments, but with closing cost of approximately \$350. The notes of \$69 monthly, include reserve for taxes and insurance.

Many of the houses already

Prominent Negro And White Leaders Speak For Approval

By JOHN BRITTON

Both the controversial Eggleston (Rorrest Rd., N.E.) and the disputed Bankhead area (Field Rd., N.W.) sites were approved for rezoning to public housing use Thursday evening by the Aldermanic Board's zoning committee after approximately four hours of exhausting public debate on both petitions.

Only one dissenting vote was cast against each rezoning petition and both finally won zoning committee approval by a 3-1 majority vote of committee members. The lone hold-out, according to reports of a zoning committeeman, was Alderman Charlie Leftwich, of Atlanta's Fourth Ward.

When the zoning committee's decision was made known, only the aldermen, city officials and a handful of newsmen were present to get the news first hand.

MANY PRESENT

The lonely scene after the petitions' victory was in striking contrast to the milling throngs that made up the standing room only crowd that prevailed throughout the bitter debate over the do-or-die petitions.

With thousands of eyes focused on their every move, the unenvied zoning committee men concentrated first on the premier exposure to public debate of the Field Rd. petition to rezone 83 acres of land for public housing use near the Bankhead Highway.

Many persons in the SRO zoning session were there to give silent protest to any attempts to rezone the Bankhead area property. But strong vocal chords showed up from among the "pro" groups.

The president of one of Atlanta's most powerful and influential women's groups spoke loudly and clearly on her basic premise that "Negroes are our fellow human beings and are deserving of consideration."

"Every law abiding citizen deserves a decent place to live," said Mrs. Roy Mitchell, who identified herself as president of the Atlanta League of Women Voters. She said the two proposed project sites are steps in the right direction.

Mrs. Mitchell urged that the aldermen consider the benefits to be received by the entire community. She said the two proposed sites, rather than just the protest of a small community segment.

Mrs. Mitchell said her Club Dr. address is in what some people refer to as the "fashionable north-side." She said her residence is no more than two miles from Negro occupied homes.

"And," she exclaimed, her home and those of her neighbors are no less "fashionable" by the near proximity of Negro residents.

Though she spoke early in the game in behalf of the Field Rd. project, Mrs. Mitchell's comments were apparently designed to refute the so-called property depreciation claims that were to follow.

COMMENTS CAME

And such comments did come as expected. Attorney F. L. Breen, who said he represented the property owners in a section near the Field Rd. site, declared that "we don't want those projects in our area. We just want to preserve our southern way of life. We don't want our education or health to be affected or lowered. These projects will lower the property value of every home in the area."

The leading proponent for the rezoning of both projects was John Izard, legal counsel for the Atlanta Housing authority, who officially represented that public housing body.

Izard explained that an estimated 6,000 plus Negro families will be displaced by either the urban renewal giant or the equally huge Expressway system.

He pointed up the necessity of relocating the indigent persons to be displaced under those two multimillion dollar projects in adequate public housing facilities.

He reiterated a strong statement spouted out by Mrs. Mitchell during her fight on the rezoning battlefield. Izard, like Mrs. Mitchell, agreed that it is unrealistic to expect 36 per cent of the population (referring to the Negro population) to remain fenced and "sardined" on only 16 per cent of the available land.

Izard told the zoning committeemen that the relocation housing proposed for the Bankhead and Eggleston sites was extremely necessary for the smooth function of the larger urban redevelopment planning.

He told the city officials that there were no other sites in the entire city that would be as suitable for the construction of the proposed 1,000 units of low-rent public housing projects as the two areas named in the petitions debated Thursday.

WALDEN SPEAKS

Attorney A. T. Walden lent his voice to pleadings for the Field Rd. site in particular and both petitions in general, in a brief

sweeping statement.

Walden told the aldermen it was their duty to see that decent housing is provided for the people who will be virtually evicted from their homes by the mercurial giants that the officials themselves had approved and even urged.

Walden slammed into the opposition when he recalled that every effort by Negroes to move onto additional available land has been opposed by some factions.

The attorney declared that Negroes "just want land only, and not social association." "There is enough land to house all citizens," Walden said, "and on behalf of one-third of Atlanta's population, I urge you to rezone the two land parcels for public housing use."

EGLESTON SITE

On the Eggleston side of the ledger, it was again Attorney Izard, who led the push for approval of that Northeast Atlanta site for public housing use.

Izard said his office never heard a rumble of opposition to the Eggleston site until about two days before the first public hearing was held last year.

It was known that the property was to be rezoned for several months before the public hearing. Dr. Newton contended that his opposition was not based but only one man protested before the first real rumbles were heard that the proposed project "and any just prior to the initial Eggleston hearing."

Izard argued that the Eggleston site fits in well with the presentive of the Georgia Baptist Hospital neighborhood trend, obviously retarding to complaints by some that the proposed project at the Eggleston site would lead to further Negro infiltration into white neighborhoods.

Izard said the Eggleston land is surrounded on three sides by Negro-owned housing and on the fourth side by a industrial development.

He also quoted figures from an unannounced source indicating that the area bounded on the south by Auburn Ave., on the North by North Ave., on the West by Piedmont Ave., and on the east by the Southern Railroad, encompassed more than 28,000 Negro families.

Also speaking out for the Eggleston site, and the Field Rd. project, were Charles H. Jagle, president of Davison-Paxon and a member of the mayor's committee on urban renewal, and Richard H. Rich of Rich's Department Store.

Jagle said that both projects are vital for the future, and the present, of Atlanta. Rich predicted that the entire urban renewal program will fall flat on its face if these projects are not approved.

LATIMER OPPOSED

Opposition to the Eggleston petition was led by A. C. "Pete" Latimer, an Atlanta attorney and President of the Atlanta Board of Education.

Latimer devoted much of his time to condemning what he indicated to be bad government, bad planning, and bad sense involved when the housing authority first purchased the Eggleston site without getting official clearance.

He said only a few people realized that every time the Eggleston site was rezoned, it was rezoned by an 11-3 vote after it had caused zoning committeemen to deadlock at the first public hearing.

Satterfield wants the property rezoned "to save face" for a mistake

He said Cecil Alexander, chairman of the Citizens Advisory Committee for Urban Renewal, wants the property rezoned because he had a hand in designing and planning the projects for the Eggleston site.

The school board president said the Atlanta Housing Authority wanted Eggleston rezoned to get a \$535,000 "white elephant" off of their hands.

Latimer said an army of people were opposed to the rezoning.

Other strong opposition was heard from Dr. Louie D. Newton, pastor of the Druid Hills Baptist Church. Dr. Newton contended that his opposition was not based on any racial bigotry, but he said that the proposed project "and any other project, be it for white or Negro is utterly ridiculous."

Newton also came as a representative of the Georgia Baptist Hospital neighborhood trend, obviously retarding to complaints by some that the proposed project at the Eggleston site would lead to further Negro infiltration into white neighborhoods.

EDITOR SPEAKS

In support of the two sites, C. A. Scott, editor of the ATLANTA DAILY WORLD, stood before the zoning committee and said that

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It was before the full Board of

Egleston the Key To Race Relations

By ED HUGHES

The real Egleston rezoning story is still being told in whispers, in off-the-record comments, in confidential gatherings.

It is a story entangled in the deepest roots of Atlanta's race relations.

It is the answer to why the city's highest governmental and business leadership has thrown itself up against an immensely unpopular and politically dangerous issue.

The Egleston site itself, whether it is good or bad zoning or planning, whether industrial or apartment use would be the best use of the land, has become insignificant beside the larger issues. Even the question of how the 13 acres would affect urban renewal has ceased to be the basic issue.

The Egleston rezoning issue, through little choosing of those involved on either side of the zoning question, has become the battleground to establish the city's basic race relation principles.

ATLANTA holds the potential of a thermonuclear explosion to the South's race troubles — if only through sheer numbers.

Negro college students across the South have become the chief instigators of incidents. Atlanta's complex of Negro colleges and universities have made it the Negro higher educational center of the South.

Yet Atlanta has been riding out the storm of demonstrations with a minimum of trouble. This has not just happened. It has come about through high-level liaison between leaders of both races.

Rightly or wrongly, poor zoning or good zoning, the Negro

leaders have served notice that future relations hang on Egleston.

THEIR WORDS to city administration leaders have been, in substance, "If you cannot carry enough power to let us have Negro public housing in a Negro area, what can you do to get us better housing — or on any other matter?"

Atlanta Negro attorney A. T. Walden, long a spokesman for a large element of the Negro community, came closest to spelling out the situation at the rezoning hearing Thursday before the Planning and Zoning Committee.

First he pointed to Atlanta's reputation for racial co-operation and urged that the current problems be considered in the same light.

Without this, he said, the results would be "permanent and irreparable damage" leading to "ill consequences" for all concerned. He left no doubt to his meaning that the Negroes would have to resort to boundary hopping and block-busting.

It is difficult to pinpoint just how the Egleston matter moved away from the issue of good or bad zoning and became a racial battlefield.

THE SPOT was picked by the Atlanta Housing Authority as the site of 350 Negro public housing units, part of the program to re-house Negroes being moved out of slums by the urban renewal area. The choice was based on the land being vacant (not requiring displacing still more people) and on it having Negroes living on three sides and an industrial area on the fourth.

The first opposition was from the industries and businesses on the fourth side and from the

Georgia Baptist Hospital, two to three blocks away. A number of Negroes in the area contended that the poorer families would downgrade their more expensive homes.

The opposition arguments were chiefly that surrounding property would be damaged and that it would worsen the situation facing the hospital and the businesses in the already Negro area. And there were stong complaints about the \$475,000 purchase price of the property.

The Housing Authority contended that Egleston was a logical site, since it did not involve encroachment on any white neighborhood, and that the city was committed to the federal government to find locations for the public housing.

AT THIS POINT the arguments of weighing the good against the bad were typical of nearly every zoning petition which comes before the city government.

Then, within a few days of the usual zoning hearing, panic set in. The Grady High School loudspeaker told children to carry notices home to their parents of the proposed rezoning and the upcoming hearing. Word swept over the already-tense white areas beyond the Negro section that Egleston was to be a wedge to break down their neighborhoods.

Through the strong objection of the Georgia Baptist Hospital and Dr. Louie D. Newton, the issue received an air of religious sanction, which, in turn, redoubled the fear that it must be extremely important.

On brief notice more than 400 persons appeared at the December hearing to oppose rezoning. The aldermen voted 11 to 3 against rezoning, but under the rules of the board it was brought up for reconsideration at the re-



Staff Photo—Dozier Mobley

SEATS ARE FILLED AND CROWD FLOWS INTO HALLS Rezoning Hearing Drew Largest Crowd Ever to City Hall

quest of the board.

BETWEEN THAT hearing and the one Thursday, the alarm spread, resulting in protest from the northeast section of the city. The letters and state-ments of protest, literally by hundreds, were concentrated on the issue of keeping Negroes from spreading into white neighborhoods and schools. Meanwhile, the Negro leaders, realizing the clearly defined issue of "stop them here or else," accepted the battle under another definition. Warren Cochrane, executive secretary of the Butler Street YMCA, summarized the issue at the last hearing as "the basic principle of the right of Negroes to develop within their own areas."

The Field road project, where the remaining 650 units of Negro public housing would be located, presents the same general problem, but arrived on a scene already too full of contention to take away the spotlight. To keep the waters as calm as possible, proponents of rezoning have kept the emphasis primarily on needing the areas as part of the giant urban renewal program, which argument holds true, although it has become secondary to the racial aspects.

AS THE ISSUE stands now, Mayor Hartsfield is predicting that the rezoning will pass when the Board of Aldermen take the deciding vote on March 7. However, a breakdown of aldermanic sympathy shows the margin is slim. The vote, at this point, appears to be 8 to 7 in favor of the rezoning. The remaining vote is that of Alderman James Jackson, who is recovering from an operation and not believed to be able to attend the meeting.

If Alderman Jackson does attend, it is anticipated he will vote against the measure, bringing an 8 to 8 tie. Or, if any alderman figured to vote for the matter is absent, it could cause a 7 to 7 tie.

Should there be a tie, it is generally accepted that the tie-breaking vote of Board President Lee

Evans would be against the rezoning.

During this last week it is anticipated that Mayor Hartsfield will intensify his effort to change some of the aldermanic votes, concentrating mainly on the issue which has been kept behind the scenes — the threat that Negro leadership will sever liaison with the city administration and seek its own solutions.

Evading Decision Won't Stop Blight

As an aftermath of the Egleston rezoning dispute and rejection by the Board of Aldermen of recommendations that it be cleared for construction of a 350-unit public housing project, the immediate question facing city planners and leaders is what to do now.

Obviously the first problem is to find a new site for the public housing. But where can this be found in view of the board's action Monday afternoon? Will alternate sites meet with the same objections and will pressure groups and ward courtesy override the over-all needs of the city?

If this be the prospect, then the future of urban renewal is precarious indeed.

Meanwhile, the city has the problem of disposing of the Egleston property in which the Public Housing Authority has invested upwards of \$500,000 in anticipation there would be no zoning problem. Presumably it can get most of its money back through sale of the tract but certainly additional delays can be anticipated in the whole program now and in the future.

Unless this problem of finding places for people to live can be solved, we are doomed to encirclement by slums and constantly spreading blight.

"We cannot solve the Negro rehousing problem by ignoring it," Mayor Hartsfield declared. "You might as well try to ignore a wall of water—you either channel it or become inundated."

The mayor again cited the happy experience of other cities which already are reaping the benefits of renewal. Once the program is started, you cannot proceed fast enough.

The November issue of Engineering News-Record had a special section devoted to what it considers the outstanding job being done in the nation in rebuilding a city. It describes the record of Pittsburgh, which has "demonstrated how a community on the downgrade can arrest

its slide, reverse the trend and build anew."

"Pittsburgh," the magazine said, "is a shining example of what engineering planning, political leadership and business support can do to initiate and carry out a program of reconstruction and development. . . . Since few cities are in a worse state than Pittsburgh was—the example it provides can cover almost any set of circumstances."

Atlanta's problem cannot be overcome by ignoring facts and evading decision. It will be worsened by doing so. And no amount of hard work and planning to set a progressive course for the future can succeed without support of the Board of Aldermen and the people.

We're Leading In Housing Progress? A Book Says Yes

In a recent book published by the University of California Press, statistics reveal that Atlanta Negroes have been progressing in their housing problems much more rapidly than in other Southern cities, particularly more than Birmingham, 150 miles away.

Atlanta's Negro population has purchased 10,500 units and is regaining registration so successfully in Non-Negro areas that increased Negro voter registration this year is expected to be 150,000. The Steering Committee however, has plans to overcome the current setback. The members of the Steering Committee are Jesse Hill, Jr., Clarence Coleman, Mrs. Ruth Studevant, Miss Ola Adams, Rev. E. R. Searcy, Rev. Wm. S. Mercer, C. R. Yates, Miss Rebecca Williams, Rev. Wm. H. Borders, Bishop J. J. Hinsley, Rev. T. P. Grisson, Rev. Otis Moss, Rev. G. A. Sewell, Harold H. Thomas and S. S. Abrams.

formally taught at Atlanta University. Thompson's colleague was Hyman G. Lewis, former managing editor of Phylon and Professor of Sociology at Atlanta University. Mr. Lewis is presently Associate Director of the Community Services Department of the Unitarian Service Committee.

One section of the book is entitled, "Atlanta and Birmingham: A Comparative Study in Negro Housing." Thompson and Lewis note that, although Negroes in Birmingham earn much more than those in Atlanta, they have much less influence in community government and have secured hardly any improvement in housing since World War II.

The study group points to the fact that a sizable portion of Atlanta's Negroes vote. In Birmingham, where Negroes comprise 40 percent of the population, only 3 percent of the registered voters are Negro.

The Atlanta study reports that, "We may sum up the Negro's economic circumstances by saying he fares much worse than the whites, but much better than he did." The book traces the role of the Atlanta Urban League in negotiating new developments for Negroes.

The opening of the office this week is a part of the committee's all out push for increased voter registration in an effort to provide the Negro community with a significant percentage of the overall city registration. During the past few weeks the Non-Negro groups including city officials, big businesses, the Chamber of Commerce, Metropolitan Voting Council and some Anti-Negro groups are push-



ARMLESS GIRL PERFORMS MANY CHORES—Although born armless, little Maguilaine, a student at St. Vincent's School for the Handicapped, Port-au-Prince, Haiti, has learned to adjust by making use of other members of her body. Using toes of her right foot, she can write, draw, sew and eat without much difficulty. School, which provides service to 140 handicapped children, is feature of 1959-60 fund drive by the Haitian Association for the Rehabilitation of the Handicapped. (Associated Negro Press Photo)

CHURCHMEN BACK HOUSING BIAS BILL

The New York Times
New Proposal to Extend Ban
to Private Dwellings Gets
State Council Support

Times 1-14-60
Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 13—The new version of the Metcalf-Baker Bill to ban discrimination in private housing won the support today of the New York State Council of Churches.

The measure, which is stronger than a similar one presented to the Legislature in recent years, would outlaw discrimination in the sale or rental of all private housing except one and two-family owner-occupied homes.

The state has for several years banned discrimination for reasons of color, race, religion or national origin in publicly aided housing, including that financed by Federal Housing Administration mortgages.

Governor Rockefeller has promised to support action on the subject but has indicated that he will make his own recommendations, which may be somewhat narrower than the Metcalf-Baker Bill.

The sponsors of the measure are Senator George R. Metcalf, Republican of Auburn, and Assemblyman Bertram Baker, Democrat of Brooklyn.

Church Group's Statement

In a statement supporting the bill, the State Council of Churches, a Protestant organization, said:

"We hold that equality of opportunity in securing adequate housing, employment, access to public accommodations, education and cultural opportunities is the inherent and divinely given right of every person and that denial of this right is offensive to Christian principles."

The council also gave its support to five pending bills that are aimed immediately and ultimately, at the abolition of capital punishment.

"We are convinced," the council said, "that no person or government has the moral right to take the life of another; that the basic argument of those who approve capital punishment as a deterrent is groundless and cannot be supported in fact."

In behalf of Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz a bill was introduced to bar persons with criminal records from engaging in fund-raising activities.

Senator Edward J. Speno of East Meadow, L. I., introduced a measure to permit the deduction for state income tax purposes of up to \$250 in commuting expenses for those who travel to and from work.

A group of four Bronx democratic legislators offered a package of six bills to tighten up the state rent control program.

Park Forest Airs Its Racial Views

PARK FOREST — (UPI) — A man got up and said, "I work in Chicago and I've seen how they live."

A pretty housewife said, "Some of these people are sick and tired of living in slums, they want better homes."

The speakers were members of an audience who packed to overflow the village hall of this "model" suburb. They came to talk about the arrival of the community's first Negro family.

Dr. Charles Wilson, 30, an assistant professor of economics at DePaul University, bought a three-bedroom brick house and moved in with his wife and two small children 16 days ago.

Board members visited families in the Wilson's new neighborhood and urged tranquility.

The village's two newspapers did not report the Wilson's arrival. Chicago newspapers did, and more than 200 residents Tuesday night came to the regularly-scheduled board meeting to ask questions.

LOOK AT NEIGHBORS

"Are there any other colored families in Park Forest?" one asked. "I'm beginning to look at my neighbors suspiciously. . ."

Village President Robert Dinerstein said the board did not take a census but as far as he knew the Wilsons were the only Negroes.

One resident said, "There's a lot of rabble rousing here. What right do any of us have to determine who is fit to come into our village?"

The general feeling of the audience seemed to be a fear that a Negro influx into this 11-year-old community would lower property values.

Board members cautioned against panic selling and warned that the quickest way to bring about lower property values would be the appearance of an abundance of "for sale" signs.

South Accused Of Dumping Negroes On Chicago Relief

By United Press International

CHICAGO, May 8.—An Illinois legislator charged Sunday that Southern states are making Chicago "a dumping ground" for Negroes who wind up on relief rolls.

State Representative Pollack (R., Chicago) complained "we're getting the bottom of the totem pole."

The newcomers, Pollack said, are a factor in expanding Illinois relief costs. The Illinois Legislature was called into special session last week to pass an emergency appropriation of

35 million dollars to keep the relief program going for the next six months.

Pollack, minority whip in the Illinois Legislature, said he had learned Alabama's Legislature passed a bill to give free railroad tickets to unemployed Negroes who want to come to Chicago.

"I've got a hunch Alabama isn't the only state that's sending us their unemployed Negroes," Pollack said. "Something's got to be done, but I don't know just what."

Alabama Comments

(At Montgomery, Ala., state officials said Pollack apparently referred to recent bills passed by the state Legislature allowing Lowndes and Wilcox counties to pay for the transportation of unemployed citizens to anywhere they wanted to go, provided that the destination was 500 miles away. The officials were unable to say how many persons, if any, had taken advantage of the bill.)

Pollack and other legislators questioned Peter W. Cahill, executive secretary of the Illinois Public Aid Commission, on why relief rolls were rising after unemployment had dropped.

Most Unskilled

Cahill answered that most of the 3,000 persons arriving in Chicago monthly from Southern states are "relief-prone" unskilled laborers.

"They come up mostly from the Mississippi Valley," Cahill

ILLINOIS

been telling us to do.

"They have had the solution for years, or so they have been telling us. Now they have the problem."

State Welfare Commissioner W. E. Holcomb said Illinois has "a very serious problem."

Mississippi Can't Help

"But there is absolutely nothing that can be done from the Mississippi end to help solve it," he said.

With the mechanization of agriculture in the south, Holcomb explained, there has been an ever declining need for Negroes to stay on farms and work the year around.

He said most welfare payments in Mississippi go to the aged, the blind, and handicapped, and dependent children. There is no general assistance for the unemployed, he said.

He added that the migration has done little to ease welfare costs in Mississippi.

"We have done nothing to either encourage or discourage them from leaving the state," said Holcomb.

Atlanta School Delay

In Atlanta, Ga., Monday, a federal judge gave the city school system another year to resolve its differences between segregation practices and the United States Supreme court. Negro plaintiffs, who had asked an order integrating the school system next week, said they would appeal.

Judge Frank A. Hooper ordered school system desegregated by May 15, 1961. He said in an informal ruling that he wanted to give the Georgia legislature "one more chance to prevent the chaos" that would result if schools should be closed under present state racial laws.

New Ruling in Prospect

The Negro plaintiffs contended Hooper had no right to delay compliance with his

previous desegregation order and said they would appeal his decision as soon as it is filed in written form. This would clear the way for another decision by the United States Supreme court.

Mrs. Constance Baker Motley, an attorney for New York's National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, argued that Hooper's 1959 desegregation order in the Atlanta school case should be implemented immediately.

She said Hooper had no right to leave his decision contingent upon the Georgia legislature which, she said, has given not the slightest indication of altering its stand for segregation at all costs.

CHICAGO TOLD: 'INTEGRATE' AS DOLE SOLUTION

Southerner Says North
'Deserves' Reliefers

By UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

A segregation leader in Jackson, Miss., offered a solution Monday for Illinois state officials who complained that the south is dumping its relief applicants on Chicago.

W. J. Simmons said the north deserves all the unskilled, "relief-prone" Negroes it is getting.

"Why don't they just go ahead and integrate with them?" asked Simmons, editor of the White Citizens

Councils of America publication. "That's what they have

'SOUTH DUMPING NEGROES ON CHICAGO'

Daley Vows Probe Of Relocation Complaints

Complaint

Made By

Ill. Solon

By FRANK L. SPENCER

CHICAGO — (UPI) — An Illinois legislator charged last week that southern states are making Chicago "a dumping ground" for Negroes who wind up on relief rolls. State Rep. William Pollack (R-Chicago) complained "we're getting the bottom of the totem pole." The newcomers, Pollack said, are a factor in expanding Illinois relief costs. The Illinois legislature was called into special session last week to pass an emergency appropriation of \$35,000,000 to keep the relief program going for the next six months.

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ALABAMA OFFICIAL

(At Montgomery, Ala., state officials said Pollack apparently referred to recent bills passed by the state legislature allowing Lowndes and Wilcox counties to pay for the transportation of unemployed citizens to anywhere they wanted to go, providing that the destination was more than 500 miles away. The officials were unable to say

how many persons, if any, had taken advantage of the bill.)

Pollack and other legislators questioned Peter W. Cahill, executive secretary of the Illinois public aid commission, on why relief rolls were rising after unemployment had dropped.

Cahill answered that most of the 3,000 persons arriving in Chicago monthly from southern states are "relief-prone" unskilled labors.

Figures from the public aid commission showed that 78 per cent of the general assistance applicants in Chicago are Negro. For aid to dependent children the Negro percentage is 83.3. This breakdown has been about the same several years, a spokesman said.

HARD CORE' GROUPS

The commission spokesman said there is a "hard core" of recipients who probably could be on the rolls a long time because they are unskilled and cannot fit into the labor market. It will be more difficult in years hence for these Negroes to find work, he said, because industry is getting more complex, excluding those who do not have at least a high school education.

Some social workers have suggested a program of education to train these Negroes.

"They come up mostly from the Mississippi valley," the spokesman said. "Most are from Mississippi and Alabama next. We have found that 75 to 80 percent of them have been here five years or more but they were educated — if you could call it that — in the south."

By JIM FOREE

An investigation into severe criticism of the city's handling of the relocation issue and its management of city-acquired buildings was promised Tuesday by Mayor Richard J. Daley. Representatives of the Hyde Park-Kenwood Tenants and Home Owners, and Tenant Councils, Tuesday appealed to the mayor for improved relocation procedures and better management of buildings in the area's urban renewal project.

In a letter to Daley, the groups charged that, although according to figures made public only some 3 per cent of the 4,371 families to be displaced have thus far moved, "many families already are being subjected to unnecessary hardship and financial deprivation."

The groups further charged that some families in structures acquired by the Community Conservation Board have been left for weeks without hot water and other essential services; and that failure to seal empty apartments or provide guards in partially vacated buildings has endangered remaining families and surrounding buildings, through trash fires, vandalism and robberies.

OVERLOADED GHETTO

"Many Negro and other minority families," the letter continued, "are being referred to housing in the already overcrowded ghetto, or to other areas also scheduled for urban renewal, or to neighborhoods high in delinquency where the parents fear for the safety of their children."

The groups claim that about 75 per cent of the families being displaced are non-white, as compared to the official estimate of 57.4 per cent.

Successful relocation is threatened, the statement continued, by CCB referrals of tenants to "neighborhoods far inferior to Hyde Park-Kenwood, with overcrowding, double-shift schools, and high delinquency," and to "units renting at well above the maximum of 25 per cent of income which CCB certified would be available."

The groups warned that such referrals "to inferior or too costly units," and what they termed "harassment of tenants" would "thwart the avowed purpose of the multi-million dollar government investment in Chicago's urban renewal, namely the permanent improvement of housing environment."

THWART PURPOSE

Although Mayor Daley had not had an opportunity to read the statement, he said he would look into the charges. The mayor's attention was specifically called to the city's first deconversion and code enforcement case under urban renewal where the operators of a building at 4920 Blackstone ave. were ordered to correct code violations and deconvert from 30 apartments to the original six.

The statement alleged that tenants in this building were given "brutally short moving notices of one hour to three days" as deconversion began.

CCB did not advise tenants of the Blackstone building that relocation services are available according to the statement.

DENY BLAME

D. E. Mackelmann, commissioner of the Community Conservation board, when asked about the Blackstone building pointed out that his organization had nothing to do with it.

The order to deconvert the

building was issued by a Superior court judge.

The groups criticized Mackelmann, saying that following a May 4 meeting with him, two Tenant Councils wrote him about conditions in their buildings and that he ignored their complaints.

Mackelmann denied this and said an investigation was conducted and it was found that in one case there were grounds for action, but that in the other there was not.

Mayors Find Housing Their Key Problem

Urge Housing Laws To End Negro Displacement

Many mayors attending the international municipal assembly said here that housing was the biggest problem facing their cities.

More than 1,100 municipal officers are attending the four-day conference co-sponsored by the U. S. Conference of Mayors and the Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities.

Mayor Richard J. Daley, president of the U. S. Conference of Mayors, was host to the officials and their wives.

The mayors of this country's most populous cities discussed civic problems at a news conference.

Mayor Robert Wagner of New York said "our most important problem is to keep up with the increase in slum conditions and to provide adequate housing at all economic levels."

Wagner said "all our projects are well integrated. Once they have it, (integration), they find it's the best thing for all of the city."

Mayor Norris Poulson of Los Angeles said he didn't think integration "is the major stumbling to public housing."

"I think we should keep it in proper balance and should not overemphasize it," Poulson said.

By ADOLPH SLAUGHTER

Members of the Illinois State Branches of NAACP's Housing committees declared Sunday that Negroes and minorities will continue to face rapid displacement from urban renewal areas unless effective legislation is passed preventing their economic exploitation.

Meeting in all-day session at the downtown YMCA, housing committee chairmen from seven states areas lamented the loss of rent controls in Illinois which has exposed the Negro to every conceivable type of housing exploitation.

Discussion panelists pointed out that statewide, Negroes are 10 per cent of the population but that in the last 10 years they have received less than one per cent of all the new housing built in the state.

Atty. Donald S. Frey, head of the Committee for Freedom of Residence in Illinois added that the practice of disfranchising the Negro in the area of housing is being participated in by leading bankers, mortgage lenders and reputable citizens of almost every village and town in the state.

Frey stated that in the last two years efforts on the part of the NAACP and other interested organizations have doubled to combat minority displacement, but that in spite of this, the problem now is worse than it was a year ago. Legislation is the only answer, he said.

Housing committee chairman were represented from Peoria, Aurora, Maywood, Evansville, Galesburg, Wheaton, Chicago and Lake County.

Each area, with the exception of Maywood, complained that city officials who have received government money for renewal projects used the money to re-

habilitate areas at the expense of Negroes.

Where government housing projects have been built, a deft and subtle policy of segregation and discrimination has been followed in tenant selection, they said.

Those who discussed methods and techniques of overcoming some of these problems included Frey. Dr. Ray Mack, chairman of the sociology department, Northwestern university; Mrs. Jane Dolnick, of the Hyde Park-Kenwood Tenant and Home Owners Association.

Moderator of the program was Julius E. Williams, 1st vice president, State Conference of Branches, NAACP and Northwestern Regional director.

Chairman of Illinois State Housing Committee, NAACP

Named to 7-Member Urban Renewal Board

The Iowa Beglunder
Atty. Willie S. Glanton was among seven members appointed to the Urban Renewal board by the City Council Monday for terms rang-



ATTY. GLANTON

ing from one to three years. Atty. Glanton will serve two years.

Miss 1-27-60
Others named to the board were Mrs. James A. Newsome, Milton S. Olson, and Simpson P. Smith, three years each; Fred Powers, two years, and Clyde W. Lighter and Fred D. Mathis, one year each.

Atty. Glanton, who in private life is the wife of Municipal Judge Luther T. Glanton, jr., was the first woman in Iowa to serve as assistant county attorney. She is active in the Des Moines NAACP, women clubs and other civic groups. She is also the mother of a son, Luther III.

Illegitimacy Bill Passed In Louisiana

Montgomery Advertiser
BATON ROUGE (AP) — The Senate has voted 21-16 final legislative passage of a bill to make it a crime to have more than one illegitimate child.

The bill, part of the administration's 13-bill pro-segregation package, was described by one lawmaker as "a heinous offense perpetrated on the whole state."

Sen. Charles Deichmann of New Orleans, made the attack on the bill when it was suggested that Sen. Speedy O. Long, Jena, should be congratulated for the way he steered the package through the Senate.

The Senate passed the entire package aimed at reinforcing Louisiana police laws to counter-act racial integration moves. Most had heavy favorable votes.

Two of the bills drew unexpected criticism. The second was a bill to prohibit a person from going onto certain premises when told not to do so.

Sen. Adrian Duplantier, New Orleans, spurred the heaviest attack on the illegitimacy bill.



MRS. MIRIAM V. SMITH (seated), Case Supervisor, Travelers' Aid Society, introduces volunteer worker MRS. DANIEL BARNES (standing left) to MRS. LILLIAN BELLE RICHARDSON, who needed assistance after illness caused her to miss her train. Mrs. Barnes cared for the distressed traveler until she was able to continue her trip.

Volunteer Worker Aids "Distressed" Traveler

A railroad official seeing Mrs. Daniel Barnes, 3702 LaSalle, helps make voluntary contact with the volunteer worker agencies like the Travelers' Aid Society work, for Mrs. Barnes. The volunteer is herself one of the volunteers who participate in the Travelers' Aid case workers. Case program of Travelers' Aid.

An example of Mrs. Barnes' agency are subject to call from assistance to travelers in distress 7 a.m. until 11 p.m., or at any time for emergencies.

Mrs. Lillian Belle Richardson, the case worker realized son, travelling by train from Los Angeles to her home town in Alabama, became ill enroute. She As a result of her illness, she missed her train connection in New Orleans. The case worker realized that Mrs. Richardson would need assistance during the time she was in New Orleans. She knew of the help that had been given by Mrs. Barnes in similar cases in the past.

Mrs. Richardson faced the prospects of spending a number of hours in a strange city, ill and worried because she would not arrive in her home town as scheduled and expected by her family. A telephone call to Mrs. Barnes, brought her to the scene. Travelers' Aid officials also contacted the family of the distressed traveler, explaining that she would not arrive on schedule and explaining when

she could be expected. The family was also assured that Mrs. Richardson was being well cared for during her stay in New Orleans.

And much of that care came from Mrs. Barnes who took Mrs. Richardson into her home, fed her, saw to it that she had sufficient rest and accompanied her to the station in time for her train's departure.

Through the efforts of the Travelers' Aid Society and volunteers like Mrs. Barnes, travelers who are having difficulties are assured of being well cared for during their stay in New Orleans.

Louisiana Drops 23,000 Children On Relief Rolls as Illegitimate

Special to The New York Times.
BATON ROUGE, La., Aug. 27 — Nearly 23,000 children have been removed from Louisiana's welfare rolls as a result of legislation approved by the 1960 Legislature, welfare officials reported today.

The children, 95 per cent of whom are Negro, are illegitimate and were receiving state and Federal aid to dependent children.

The pinch is just now being felt, since July checks went out as scheduled. However, the children, representing 95,900 cases, were removed from the rolls prior to mailing out the August checks.

Rural areas are suffering most because in urban areas private charity organizations are taking up the slack. In Baton Rouge Negro churches are collecting food, clothing and money for the children.

In one upstate parish (county), where 120 children were cut off from aid, conditions were reported especially bad because of crop failures. Merchants, too, are complaining because a large part of their trade ordinarily comes from welfare clients.

The situation is the result of legislation backed by Gov. Jimmie H. Davis. He said that the legislation was designed to take off the welfare rolls those who made it their business to produce illegitimate children. The measure is known as a Suit

administration of Gov. Jimmie H. Davis, and were aimed at tax dollar support of illegitimacy.

But all children, whether illegitimate or not, of any mother who had an illegitimate child after drawing a welfare check were dropped from relief.

POSSIBLE HEARING

A federal agency has called for Louisiana's Department of Public Welfare to explain within 10 days with a possible Washington hearing on the question.

Federal aid supports most of the 29-million-dollar aid to dependent children program in Louisiana.

One plea in the new suit, argues one act signed later than two others in effect repeals the first two, which caused the children's loss of public assistance.

An alternate plea asked that the two acts cracking down on welfare for illegitimate children be ruled unconstitutional because they violate the 14th amendment, which assures equal protection under the law.

Charles Fort, president of Food Town Ethical Pharmacies Inc., said he was encouraged to file the lawsuit because of a newspaper editorial here. He said he wanted to try to correct an injustice to the children.

"The courts," Fort said, "and our elected officials will insure justice for children who need medicine and food, while penalizing those responsible for immoral and illegitimate behavior."

Neither welfare commissioner Mary Elelyn Parker nor Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion would comment.

Suit Attacks Louisiana's Welfare Law

BATON ROUGE (AP)—A supermarket president filed a district court suit this week attacking constitutionality of two Louisiana laws which caused some 22,000 children to be dropped from public welfare.

The laws, which have kicked up a critical storm by Negro groups, were pushed by the ad-

Group May Appeal to U.N. to Help 'Moral' Law Starves Children

The Washington Post
Washington, D.C.
By John Corporon
Reported, Station WDCU-TV
NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 28—

The Urbane League of New Orleans will meet in emergency session Monday night to decide whether it will ask the United Nations to help needy children knocked off welfare rolls by the Louisiana Legislature.

J. Harvey Kerns, executive director of the Urban League, said hundreds of children are verging on starvation.

"I've never seen such suffering in a civilized city," Kerns said. For the past 10 days Kerns has seen the children and their mothers. They have come to his agency for money, food jobs and advice.

Most Are Unmarried

The great majority of the mothers are unmarried. Nearly all the children are illegitimate.

Two months ago the Louisiana Legislature, following proposals set down by Gov. Jimmie Davis and his advisers, passed new legislation which struck illegitimate children from state welfare rolls. The new action directly affected 6000 mothers of Louisiana and their 23,000 children.

Provisions exist for mothers to reapply for welfare aid if they can prove they are going to live "moral lives." Several hundred have reapplied since the mass purge about July 15. But screening and clerical procedures have delayed the process.

In a great number of instances the mothers support their families entirely from the welfare payments. Usually small babies prevent the mothers from working when jobs are available.

Voter Cut Sought

The Legislature had two aims when it toughened welfare requirements. It wanted to clamp down on Negro recipients and it wanted to re-

duce the number of Negro voters. Louisiana has one of the most expensive welfare programs in the Nation. The state also has a high illiteracy rate and tens of thousands of very poor people.

Since the days of Huey P. Long liberal welfare programs have been used to spread some of the state's great wealth among the poor. Anti-Long politicians credit former Gov. Earl Long's popularity with the lower economic classes to his liberal welfare programs.

These politicians also believe that Long has succeeded in getting most welfare recipients on the voting rolls. Thus the 1960 welfare cut was tied in with another move which would, in effect, knock from voting rolls men who had fathered illegitimate children, mothers of the children and others.

Aimed at Negroes

The legislation was aimed primarily at Negroes.

The problem is most serious in New Orleans where about one-third of the city's 600,000 citizens are Negro.

Beginning last month 1300 mothers of 4000 children in New Orleans were stricken from the welfare rolls. This represented about one-third of the total case load in the city, which has no welfare program but does administer the Federal state program.

The Urban League is not geared to handling mass charity cases. But mothers, when milk and bread money ran out, when electricity in the homes was cut off, when eviction notices were served—had to turn some place. They turned to the Urban League. In a matter of days the Urban League's funds were exhausted. They turned to churches for help. Some \$3000 was quickly raised.

In the meantime the Orleans Parish Welfare Agency secured emergency funds from the New Orleans city government to be used for food, medicine and even 10

cent carfare for mothers who were too broke to ride downtown.

Churches Collect Food

Over this weekend 71 Protestant churches announced operation "pantry shelf" to collect food for the needy.

Kerns praised the efforts, but he favors a direct appeal to the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund for aid.

Kerns also has attempted to reach Arthur Flemming, head of Health, Education and Welfare Department in Washington, for advice and help.

A change of heart on the part of the state seems unlikely.

A ranking state welfare worker reported that some legislators have said privately the welfare cuts were too severe. But the original proponents, who come largely from North Louisiana, have told the worker the welfare cuts were entirely justified.

In a state-wide TV report made last Thursday, Gov. Davis said he was pleased that the new program would discourage those who produced "illegitimate children as a business."

"Every dollar we spend to subsidize this practice is a dollar taken from a needy person who has lived a moral and upright life," he said.

Atlanta Journal-Constitution
NEW ORLEANS (UPI)—A social worker placed a desperate phone call to Washington today seeking funds to buy food for hundreds of New Orleans Negroes purged from state welfare rolls by new laws against "immorality."

J. Harvey Kerns was prepared to take the plea for aid to the United Nations if his conference call with U.S. Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Arthur S. Flemming doesn't pay off.

Kerns, director of the Greater New Orleans Urban League, said hundreds of Negro women and children have crowded his office seeking money for food and rent. He said several fainted of hunger in his office.

Bills passed in the 1960 state legislature under the tag "segregation legislation" stopped aid to dependent children, payments to all children whose mothers have had illegitimate children or have lived in common-law marriages after going on welfare rolls.

Kerns said 80 per cent of the 5,000 New Orleans children hit by the new laws are Negro. "Innocent children should not suffer for the sins of their parents," he said.

In my 25 years as a social worker, I have never seen such suffering from hunger. It's pitiful to see small children crying out for food," said Kerns, whose letter to Gov. Jimmie Davis asking for revision of the new laws has gone unanswered.

May Ask U. N. Assistance For Hungry Illegitimates

Jackson Daily News
NEW ORLEANS (UPI)—The Greater New Orleans Urban League today announced plans to go to the United Nations for help in feeding thousands of the city's children, stricken from welfare roles by new state laws against illegitimacy.

"It's pitiful to see small children crying out for food. Some people have even fallen out and fainted from hunger in my office," J. Harvey Kerns said.

Kerns said hundreds of Negro women and children have flocked to his office this week pleading for money for food.

He said the League board of directors voted to seek U. N. aid if city, state or federal funds are not provided.

The 1960 legislature passed statutes which stop state welfare payments to all children in Louisiana whose mothers gave birth out of wedlock or who lived as common-law partners after starting to receive welfare aid.

Kerns said this legislation affects 5,000 children of 1,362 New Orleans families. He said 80 per cent are Negroes.

The new laws were designed to reduce state welfare expenses and crack down on "immorality."

Louisiana puts illegitimates on relief rolls again

BATON ROUGE, La., Sept. 15—(AP)—Louisiana welfare officials say almost half of the 22,500 children removed from relief rolls by a 1960 law aimed at illegitimacy will be back on the rolls by November.

A letter to Washington approved by the State Board of Public Welfare yesterday cautioned federal officials from cutting off what amounts to about 75 per cent of the relief given to 55,000 other children.

It said no racial discrimination was intended by the law, sponsored by Gov. Jimmie H. Davis, who promised in his campaign to halt the flow of tax money to mothers who continually bear illegitimate children. About 95 per cent of the children dropped are Negroes.

Mothers must prove they have a suitable home to win back welfare payments for their children.

Welfare Commissioner Mary Evelyn Parker said 1007 of the 1400 cases dropped in New Orleans had applied for renewed eligibility, and more than 200 had been certified already.

In addition to the letter to Washington, the board answered a request by Mrs. Simon K. Marx, president of the Social Welfare Planning Council in New Orleans, who suggested a speedup by local welfare boards to get children back on the rolls.

'Hate Legislation' Forcing Children To Go Hungry Here

August 10, expressed similar concern over the mounting suffering of children due to lack of food and shelter.

Special appeals to Governor Jimmie Davis and members of the State Legislature have been made by Negro Churches in New Orleans as a result of the serious predicament being experienced by Negro children as a result of recently enacted Legislation by the lawmakers of Louisiana. The law which penalizes children born out of wed-lock, by denying them welfare benefits is causing more than 5,000 children inhuman suffering from the lack of the bare necessities of life; such as food to eat, or a roof over their head.

J. Harvey Kerns, Executive Director of the Urban League of Greater New Orleans said, "hundreds of Negro children are innocent victims of the punitive legislation have been reported as being without food for 2 and 3 days." Other cases which the League reported, tells of families evicted and numerous cases of sickness due to malnutrition. At a recent meeting of Baptist Ministers held at the New Zion Baptist Church, more than 50 ministers formed an Emergency Relief Fund to relieve the hunger and suffering of innocent children.

The Urban League of Greater New Orleans is serving as a liaison with the Baptist and Methodist groups in dispensing benefits to most needy cases. The Churches in the meantime are urging the general public to become actively concerned with the effects of the legislation. Resolutions to the United States is sending millions of dollars to North Korea and

Rev. A. L. Davis, Jr., Chairman of the Baptist group said, "We of God's Church cannot and must not sit by and see hunger and suffering all about us and fail to lift our hands and voices for the purposes of assisting in a temporary way, to give food to the hungry and shelter to the homeless." All Negro Baptist Churches will have a special week of prayer during the period August 14-20 in behalf of the children and others lacking the necessities of food and shelter. The Methodist Ministers Conference in a special emergency session

23,000 Tots Facing Near Starvation

By Marcus Neustadter, Jr.

Mothers with crying babies in their arms and small children clinging to their dresses - hungry children and destitute women - made up the pitiful and sad clientele of a community agency here vigorously seeking to obtain desperately needed aid during the present crisis created by the removal of illegitimate children from the welfare rolls by recent changes in Louisiana's welfare laws.

Thirty days ago many of these "displaced-welfare-gees" had no idea of the "Urban League of Greater New Orleans." Today the story is quite different and the Urban League here under the direction of J. Harvey Kerns, executive director, has not only become the source of succor for hundreds of families removed from the welfare rolls by Louisiana laws, but the agency has lifted the lid off of a situation which has now made front page news nationally and internationally "exposing the inhumane treatment of thousands of innocent children, the majority of whom are Negroes, because of the condition of their birth for which they (the children) had no choice."

According to Kerns, the National Urban League has asked the U. S. Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare and the American Red Cross to help 23,000 Louisiana children removed from relief rolls by sending the group, Mrs. Audley a Louisiana Legislative Act, Moore and Mrs. Alma Dawson, The 1960 Louisiana law provides for the removal from Agriculture Department offi-

the welfare rolls children not seeking relief for the residing in a suitable home and starving children in Orleans does not base this removal on parish and in Baton Rouge. illegitimacy, according to an Mrs. Moore and Mrs. Dawson explanation of Miss Kathryn Goodwin, director of the social security administration's bureau of public assistance. She further pointed out that there is the provision that a child cannot receive benefits if it resides with a mother who has had an illegitimate child after receiving assistance. It is estimated that some 6,000 mothers and 23,000 children have had their state welfare aid discontinued. An estimated \$21 million annually in federal aid to Louisiana is involved and this is the grounds for the Urban League's request for federal investigation.

UBL's national executive director, Lester Granger in a telegram to Arthur Flemming, secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, pointed out that the Louisiana Legislature's action was both racial and political in nature aimed at Negroes seeking their constitutional rights as citizens. He (Granger) stated that the UBL's branch at New Orleans had reported "utter destitution and stark suffering among thousands of Negro families." A similar telegram was sent to Red Cross president Alfred E. Gruenther.

According to the Urban League office in New Orleans, approximately 95 percent of the children cut off welfare rolls in August are Negroes and 80 percent are in New Orleans. Kerns indicated that the League's suite of offices at 504 Carondelet Street were packed from opening time in the morning until closing.

Among the several organizations to show concern in the local situation is the Universal Association of Ethiopian Women, Inc. A delegation recently taken off relief rolls by the group, Mrs. Audley a Louisiana Legislative Act, Moore and Mrs. Alma Dawson, The 1960 Louisiana law provides for the removal from Agriculture Department offi-

Clearly Vindictive

Over 23,000 Louisiana children are starving - right now - because the state legislature passed a law. The law is that state welfare aid cannot be given to mothers who have either borne children illegitimately or lived in a common-law marriage after applying for and receiving welfare aid.

Adultery and illegitimacy are certainly valid targets of punitive legislation. However, the children in these situations are the victims; they are not the guilty parties. Because of the law, the children are dying of starvation. They are being legally executed for the sins of their parents.

The Louisiana legislature is being more than merely punitive in this action, it is being vindictive. And it is directing its power against the persons least able to fight back - the undernourished children of the lowest economic bracket.

The persons whom the state really wants to hurt are those colored persons who are fighting for voting rights and school desegregation. The children being starved to death are not in this group. The fighters are adult - or nearly so - and few are to be found on the welfare rolls.

Because the state has found no way of coping with the militant group, it strikes out blindly, hurting where it can. This random retaliation will not stop the fight for full freedom in Louisiana any more than it can in this day and age any place in the world.

Urban League Urges Aid For Roll-Cut Louisiana Children

NEW YORK — The National Urban League has appealed to Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Arthur Flemming and General Alfred E. Gruenther, President, American Red Cross, to move with all speed to meet the "mass need" in the state of Louisiana and in particular New Orleans resulting from the action of the Louisiana legislature in eliminating 23,000 children from the public welfare rolls.

The League asked Secretary Flemming's department "to move with celerity by public statement of concern, thorough investigation and prompt steps to take emergency remedial action." On the part of the Red Cross the League requested that the organization consider this as a "disaster situation and rush immediate assistance to families in need."

AFFILIATE REPRESENTED

In taking this position the National Urban League was representing its Louisiana affiliate, the Urban League of New Orleans. League officials pointed out that 95 per cent of the cases of federal state Aid to Dependent Children in Louisiana are Negroes, and 80 per cent are in New Orleans. J. Harvey Kerns, New Orleans League Executive Director, declares flatly that the legislature's action was a "racist" one, aimed directly at the Negro recipients of public welfare as proven by the fact that the bill was included among the 30 segregationists bills passed by the legislature. Mr. Kerns states that the situation in New Orleans is one of dire need. Thousands of Negro families are completely destitute. A pitifully small amount of emergency funds has been made available by the city. The city's voluntary welfare agencies report no funds for this purpose and the New Orleans League has turned to the churches of the community. Within the space of the weekend approximately \$3,000 was raised from Negro Protestant churches. An appeal among the white churches is going forward at the present time.

What is needed Lester B. Granger, National Urban League Executive Director, who signed the telegrams, declared is "a great deal of money in a hurry, more than can be raised by collections." It is for this reason that the National Urban League has turned to the Federal Government and the American Red Cross as the only agencies with funds available in sufficient amounts to meet this crisis. Mr. Granger said.

LOUISIANA EXPLAINS RELIEF CUTS TO U.S.

BATON ROUGE, Sept. 14 (AP) — Louisiana welfare officials cautioned the Federal Government Wednesday against any cut-off in Federal funds because of the state's removal of 22,500 children from relief rolls.

About half will be restored to public welfare by November, as quickly as local boards reinstate some of those ousted because of a 1960 law aimed at illegitimacy, officials said. The new law was sponsored by Gov. Jimmy H. Davis. His state Aid to Dependent Children election campaign included promises to halt the flow of tax dollars to unwed mothers who continued to bear illegitimate children. An attorney general's opinion made the law retroactive, causing the mass cut-offs. Under the law, mothers able to prove they have a suitable home can win back the welfare help for their children.

The Federal Bureau of Public Assistance demanded that Louisiana explain its action. Louisiana thought the demand implied a cut-off of Federal funds. The State Board of Public Welfare, without debate, approved a letter of explanation to Washington. It said the Welfare Department was doing the best it could, under the mandatory provisions of the law.

No racial discrimination is involved, the board said, although most of the children are Negroes.

U.N. Help Asked For Bayou Babies

JUDGING from the controversy now raging in Louisiana, members of the Alabama legislature should be grateful that they turned down legislation in 1959 which would have cut off state welfare payments to parents of illegitimate children.

Such a law was passed in Louisiana under the sponsorship of Gov. Jimmie Davis. It has since become a political football which has bounced all the way to the United Nations.

The Urban League of New Orleans, pro-integration to the extreme, contends that the legislation was designed to intimidate Negroes. More than 90% of the 23,000 illegitimate children in the state are Negro.

And to dramatize the issue the Urban League has voted to ask the United Nations for assistance through its International Children's Emergency Fund.

Gov. Davis has emphatically denied the legislation was aimed at Negroes. His argument, like those frequently used in the Alabama legislature when similar legislation was being debated, is that the bill sought a solution "to the problem of granting public assistance to those who engage in the practice of producing illegitimate children as a business."

Aside from the Urban League's comic gyrations on the Louisiana affair, there still exists a serious question as to the wisdom of the law. It was the overwhelming opinion of the Alabama legislature that the problem, serious as it is, did not warrant penalizing innocent children for the sins of their parents.

Both Gov. Davis and Mr. Gremillion are staunch foes of integration. Neither made any secret of the fact that the laws were passed in retaliation for civil right advances being made by colored people of the state.

While some Louisiana

U. S. may stop funds

BATON ROUGE, La.

"Too little, too late" for Louisiana?

State officials are uneasily awaiting the answer to this from the Federal government after they promised to replace by November half of the 23,000 children stricken from welfare rolls.

If it is a case of "too little too late," the state will lose Federal aid — which amounts to 70 per cent of the aid to dependent children expenditure in Louisiana.

PLEADING WITH the government not to cut off the aid, Louisiana welfare officials said that such a cut-off would result in 55,000 more children losing welfare aid. What they did not discuss was the fact that there would also be a loss of income by hundreds of welfare officials since the federal funds help pay their salaries.

MEANWHILE, the 23,000 children are still being denied state aid while New Orleans churches, the National Urban League and even a group of women in England are desperately trying to feed them and keep them housed.

The children were cut off because of a state law denying state aid to children born into homes where there was illegitimacy or immorality. The law was interpreted as being retroactive by state Attorney General Jack Gremillion. It was passed in line with the campaign promise of Gov. Jimmy Davis.

Both Gov. Davis and Mr. Gremillion are staunch foes of integration. Neither made any secret of the fact that the laws were passed in retaliation for civil right advances being made by colored people of the state.

While some Louisiana

anans were pleading with the Federal Government to be lenient, other Louisianans were bitterly attacking those who are trying to feed the children.

J. Harvey Kerns, executive secretary of the New Orleans Urban League, has to leave his telephone off the hook to escape vicious callers attacking him for the League's part in helping feed the children.

In far-away Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, Mrs. Teresa Russell said that she is getting hate mail from Louisiana. "Some of them are shocking," she said.

Mrs. Russell heads a group of 15 English women who have so far sent over \$420 and several shipments of food for the children.

With financial support following in from all parts of England, the group hopes to send more such shipments.

Mrs. Russell said: "We are still pressing forward with plans to bring some of the children to our homes if necessary, but we hope that our campaign will so influence public conscience in the Deep South that a normal situation will be restored and these extreme measures will not be necessary."

THE NEW ORLEANS Urban League initiated emergency action to feed the children. The National Urban League took up the problem and launched "operation Feed the Babies."

Headquarters for the drive: "Operation Feed the Babies" 2108 Jackson Ave. New Orleans, La.

Local organizations working with the effort include a supermarket chain, churches, taxi drivers, the NAACP a college women's organization and volunteers from the National Council of Jewish Women.

Trummie Cain, an Oakland, Calif. disc jockey, launched a drive in that state to help feed the children. The West Coast effort is called "Operation Vittles — For Mothers and Children of New Orleans."

Louisiana Defends New Welfare Law

The Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh Pa.

55,000 More Face Starve Edict

BATON ROUGE—The Louisiana Board of Public Welfare last week defended its action in removing 23,000 children from the welfare rolls and predicted that an additional 55,000 would be similarly affected if the Federal Government withholds funds for aid to dependent children in this state. *9-24-60*

The statement was included in a reply by Welfare Commissioner Mary Evelyn Parker to the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare's series of question concerning the removal of the children from welfare rolls as the result of a new law aimed at illegitimacy.

• More than 80 per cent of the children affected are Negroes, with some 5,000 residing in New Orleans. It is estimated that about half of those removed will be restored to the rolls by November as soon as local welfare boards can approve their re-applications. Meanwhile, their mothers have not received funds for their support in nearly two months.

The new law prohibiting welfare assistance to unwed mothers who continue to bear children, to those living in common-law marriage, or who fail to provide suitable homes for the children, was enacted by the 1960 legislature.

AN ATTORNEYS general opinion made the law retroactive, causing the mass cutoffs. Under the law, mothers will have to prove they have provided suitable homes and have ceased illicit relations before they can win back the welfare help for their children.

The Aid to Dependent Children program in Louisiana is largely financed with Federal funds. Thus, the Federal Bureau of Public Assistance demanded that Louisiana explain the situation which has caused 23,000 children to be without food, clothing and shelter.

The Federal demand implied a possibility that Federal funds for the state's dependent children would be cut off.

Replying, the Louisiana Welfare Department said in part:

• "This would mean that an additional 55,000 children would be deprived of 75 per cent of their present grants, as this department would not have sufficient funds to support the program without Federal aid."

There has been considerable publicity that 95 per cent of the children were Negro, the letter said. It pointed out:

"The legislation, as well as the administration of the law by this department, makes no distinction of any nature due to race, creed or color, but treats everyone on a parity. It so happens that our aid to dependent children is predominantly Negro."

"If you were to withhold Federal funds for the entire program, the additional children affected also would be predominantly Negro because there are more Negro cases than whites."

OF THE 1,400 cases dropped in New Orleans, Commissioner Parker said, 1,007 have applied for renewed eligibility and more than 200 have been certified. Each case means normally about four children, she said.

Welfare officials said during the August peak of cutoffs, 4,749 children were dropped in Orleans Parish; 1,442 in East Baton Rouge; 2,412 in Caddo; 1,484 in Ouachita, and 521 in Calcasieu Parishes.

The letter said where a man and woman live together without marriage, "these cases are outright ineligible for aid to dependent children and there is

no remedy as long as the non-legal union is maintained." A new state law outlaws common-law marriages.

The letter estimated approximately 500 of the dropped cases will never be able to regain eligibility because of existing common law unions.

Several agencies in New Orleans have set up relief centers for distributing food and clothing to destitute families.

Louisianans Dispute Effect of Cut In Relief Pay for Unwed Mothers

The Washington Post
Washington, D.C.
By John Corporon

Staff reporter for New Orleans station WDSU-TV.

NEW ORLEANS—Internal publicity given to the plight of 23,000 Louisiana children and their mothers removed from state welfare rolls has stung Gov. Jimmie Davis.

At a press conference held Sept. 22, Davis denied that there was any suffering among Louisiana children. Groups working with needy children answered immediately that Davis is sadly misinformed.

Davis said that left-wing organizations outside Louisiana have distorted facts about recent welfare legislation in order to promote the principle of racial equality. He appeared upset if not actually angry when he discussed the unfavorable publicity given to Louisiana's treatment of children of unwed mothers.

UNDER 1960 LAWS, mothers of illegitimate children were removed from welfare rolls. The laws had full support of the Governor. In most instance, the welfare payments constituted all or the major part of the income of the families affected.

Beginning in mid-August,

pernicious families turned to charity agencies, to the city government, to the Urban League and to church groups for aid. No cases of death from starvation have been reported, but numerous cases of destitution were reported by the Urban League.

At least two state senators—both segregationist—have said that the hardships suffered by the families—mostly Negro—was real and not imagined by the Urban League and other groups. New Orleans Mayor Chep Morrison has also verified that the new laws have caused suffering, mostly, as Morrison put it, "among innocent children."

Publicity given the suffering has brought several hundred dollars in cash and several food bundles from Britain.

WHEN THE legislation was being voted upon last summer, its supporters listed the welfare measures as part of a "segregation package" designed to slow down Negro drives for equal rights, especially in the fields of voting and school desegregation.

Some floor leaders for the

Davis administration freely discussed how the welfare bill might aid the cause of segregation and at the same time stop the state from giving an unwed mother a bonus in the form of welfare payments every time she had a new baby.

Under the law, a mother who proves she is now maintaining a suitable home can get back on the welfare rolls. Of the 5000 mothers stricken from the rolls, 870 have been recertified. These 870 have a total of 3264 children. By November, state welfare officials believe, more than half the mothers will have qualified.

THE HEALTH, Education and Welfare Department in Washington has frowned upon Louisiana's attitude toward needy children but the Federal Government continues to supply more than 70 per cent of the aid-to-dependent children funds dispensed by the state.

At his news conference, Gov. Davis referred to unwed mothers as professional prostitutes.

"I do not want to take money from deserving old folks (and others) on the welfare rolls to help those who

are nothing but professional prostitutes," he said.

Earlier, he had said that these women were "breeding like cattle" and in reality were running "baby factories for money."

"THERE ARE not 23,000 starving children in our state," Davis said. "Nor are there 3000 children without food, or even three children in such condition. Our laws provide that the state shall step in when such a condition occurs."

"It is significant that the overwhelming majority of complaints received about this legislation have not been directed to our welfare department, but instead seem to be originating from the comfortably air conditioned New York office of the NAACP and the Urban League."

"They are poised like carrion crows hoping against hope that an incident will develop to lend impetus to the cause they are promoting."

THE HEAD of the New Orleans Urban League, Harvey Kerns, said the Governor was "grossly misinformed about the facts." He said that Davis pushed the welfare legislation without consulting welfare department experts who realize that illegitimacy is traceable in part to lack of job opportunities and poor housing for Negroes in Louisiana.

Kerns said that illegitimacy

should not be encouraged but that to attack the problem by punishing children was uncivilized. He said that more than 100 children in one New

Orleans school had lost the privilege of a free hot school lunch because welfare workers could not certify them as welfare cases.

"And I wish Gov. Davis could have traveled with me yesterday," Kerns said. "I visited a home where 13 people were living in one room plus a kitchen and bath. The tenants had opened their small home to another mother who had been evicted. One of the mothers had a case of arrested T.B. Three children were sleeping with her."

KERNS SAID the Urban League had put up money to halt the eviction of 25 families.

"In one day we distributed two tons of food," Kerns said. "Some of it came from the United Church Women (representing 71 white Protestant churches), Negro churches), a drive put on by a taxicab and insurance company and from other sources."

The New Orleans city government has provided \$4000 in emergency funds but says it can go no further. The city officials are optimistic that most of the unwed mothers will get back on the welfare rolls before Christmas.

Food, Clothing And Cash Pour In For Hungry Tots

300 Given Food Daily For Survival

Food, clothing and cash were pouring into Louisiana last week from U. S. and abroad to aid the 6,000 unwed mothers and 23,000 fatherless children purged from the relief rolls by recent segregationist legislation.

Meanwhile there was world wide disapproval of the action taken admittedly as a reprisal for growing Negro militancy.

However, Mary E. Parker, state commissioner of welfare said that the cases of the women and children stricken from the rolls were being reviewed and that she expected that half of them would be restored by the middle of November.

Social workers claimed that only about 30 percent might get aid again.

DESPERATE APPEALS FOR HELP

But the desperate appeals for help being made by the Urban League and other agencies are intended to sustain the families until they are either restored to the relief rolls or other arrangements for permanent assistance can be worked out.

More than 300 persons daily are being given food for their survival by the Urban League in New Orleans, J. Harvey Kerns, executive director of the Urban League of Greater New Orleans, reported this week. The allotments come from OPERATION FEED THE BABIES, launched by the Nat-

ional Urban League to alleviate the suffering.

The distribution of food allotments is being made at a special reception and distribution center set up by the New Orleans League at 2108 Jackson Avenue. Persons desiring to send additional supplies should forward them to this address, Kerns has had to take his phone

A substantial amount of money from across the Nation and Abroad has also been received, Mr. Kerns reported. Kerns estimated that some 250 children who had been cut

Other contributions reported by Kerns have included two truckloads of potatoes received from a local Circle supermarket; \$386 from the ministers of four small Negro churches collected from among their parishioners; and the beginning of contributions from a campaign started by the Negro College Women's organization in the city.

An air-lift of supplies from 'Operation Feed the Babies' women in Newcastle, England, was launched today by Ed Cab

is expected, Kerns said. The NAACP has contributed \$200 to the fund being raised to aid the 23,00 children, mostly Negro, who have been stricken from relief rolls is to raise two tons of non-perishable food

for the children, innocent victims of the legislation. All Cab Drivers and officials will join in the campaign to enlist food supplies from clubs, churches, civic and social organizations, deprived of needed assistance

In the last two days the Urban League in New Orleans Legislature of the State of Louisiana has saved twelve families, some having as many as ten children.

"This incredibly inhumane from being evicted from their homes for non-payment of rent, brought shame not only upon New Orleans and Louisiana but also upon the nation," and has aroused "the conscience of the League came with money to world," the NAACP leader said, permit them to move back in their homes. In spite of this, some twenty-five other families

have been evicted and are presently homeless.

Mr. Kerns and Mrs. Moise Cahn, Urban League of Greater New Orleans board member and former president of the National Council of Jewish Women, have received a number of "hate" letters and telephone calls. Mr. Kerns has had to take his phone off the hook at night to foil "hate" callers from waking him at two in the morning.

Kerns estimated that some 250 children who had been cut from the rolls had been put back on in New Orleans. He said that the Catholic Charities in New Orleans had asked that this rate be increased. Committee approval is required to determine the re-eligibility of a case, Kerns pointed out, and the committee doesn't meet every day.

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Louisiana Must Prove Eligibility for Child Aid

which resulted in ending aid is Louisiana, which cut off some 22,000 illegitimate children from living in unsuitable homes will Federal-State aid, is going to not receive aid or whether it have to prove that it is still designed to deprive needy eligible to receive any Federal children of aid solely because of grants to operate its aid to the conduct of a mother the dependent children program. State has found to be offensive

Social Security Commissioner William L. Mitchell has called a hearing in Washington October 25 at which Louisiana welfare officials will testify.

Mr. Mitchell said he called the hearing because an explanation of the new Louisiana aid to dependent children law "still leaves unresolved some of the serious questions raised as to the eligibility of Louisiana to continue to receive Federal grants for the operation of its plan for aid to dependent children."

Under the State law, Louisiana dropped some 22,000 children from Federal-State aid. The law is designed to cut support from women who continue bearing illegitimate children while on public welfare.

Louisiana is the first State to challenge an earlier Social Security Administration warning that enforcement of such legislation might result in loss of the full 60 per cent Federal contribution to dependent children programs.

In a letter to Mrs. Mary Evelyn Parker, commissioner of public welfare in Louisiana, Mr. Mitchell said yesterday it was anticipated that four issues would be involved in the hearing here October 25:

1. Whether the State plan conforms to Federal requirements when it is administered in such a way as to result in the sudden and automatic termination of one fourth of the cases. (It was estimated that one-half of those terminated would be eligible upon reapplication).

2. Whether an opportunity for a fair hearing before the State agency had been given to persons cut off from aid.

3. Whether recipients cut off had been denied assistance without a proper determination of eligibility.

4. Whether the requirements

Louisiana Law Being Studied

Hearing Talked On Action Withdrawing Relief For Children

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22. — Secretary of Welfare Arthur S. Flemming Thursday described as "unconscionable action" the recent removal from Louisiana relief rolls of some 22,000 to 23,000 dependent children.

Mr. Flemming told a news conference, a study of the situation has not been completed and said he must work within guide lines fixed by Congress in determining whether new Louisiana law complies with the Federal Social Security Act.

If he finds the Louisiana program for needy children does not conform to Federal requirement, Mr. Flemming could order a hearing at which the state would be asked to show cause why the annual Federal contribution of about 21 million dollars should not be withheld. The Federal share has been running about 75 per cent of the cost of the program in Louisiana.

Reply Incomplete

"An approved plan which is amended in such a manner as to deprive needy children of assistance previously received must be scrutinized very carefully," Mr. Flemming said. He said questions had been put to Louisiana and a reply was received Tuesday but an analysis had not been completed.

"The primary responsibility for this unconscionable action rests with the state of Louisiana. Its Legislature passed the law," he said.

"On the other hand," Mr. Flemming continued, "if it is found there is anything I can do as secretary of this department I assure you I will do it and do it as quickly as I can."

Change Possible

Questioning developed that withholding of Federal aid would cut off another 55,000 needy children in Louisiana.

"I would hope if the state is confronted with possible action of that kind those in charge in the state would decide the new law and program could not be lived with and they would go back to a program that makes some sense," Mr. Flemming said.

Many Will Be Returned To Welfare Rolls

BATON ROUGE, La., Sept. 22. — (AP)—Gov. Jimmie Davis commenting on 22,500 children cut off from state welfare aid under a law aimed at illegitimacy, said Thursday he doesn't want to take money away from deserving old people or the handicapped "to take care of professional prostitutes."

The Federal Bureau of Public Assistance has sharply questioned Louisiana's action in curbing assistance until mothers can prove they are providing suitable homes.

The law dealt with mothers who had an illegitimate child after drawing a welfare check. More than half the children cut off during the peak in August for permanent assistance can be worked out.

The Governor was asked, in his first news conference in a month: "Do you think all the mothers removed from the welfare rolls are professional prostitutes?"

"Well, indirectly, I guess," Davis answered, "because the state is paying for it, if some man doesn't pay for it. The difference is when they make a business of it."

A storm of criticism has arisen over the welfare cutoffs of needy children, mostly from the National Urban League.

LOUISIANA

Food, Clothing and Cash Pour Into Louisiana to Aid Unwed Mothers, Fatherless Children

World-Wide Disapproval of Legislation Expressed; Claim It Reprisal For Growing Negro Militancy

Says New Law Saves State \$250,000 per Month

NEW ORLEANS.—(ANP)—Food, clothing and cash were pouring into Louisiana last week from U. S. and abroad to aid the 6,000 unwed mothers and 23,000 fatherless children purged from the relief rolls by recent segregationist legislation.

Meanwhile there was world-wide disapproval of the action taken admittedly as a reprisal for growing Negro militancy.

However, Mary E. Parker, state commissioner of welfare, said that the cases of the women and children stricken from the rolls were being reviewed and that she expected that half of them would be restored by the middle of November. Social workers claimed that only about 30 per cent might get aid again.

Desperate Appeals For Help

But the desperate appeals for help being made by the Urban League and other agencies are intended to sustain the families until they are either restored to the relief rolls or other arrangements worked out.

Mrs. Parker also replied to a query from the Federal Bureau of Public Assistance which she said "contains an implication that federal funds for the aid to dependent children program might be withdrawn."

The 8-member board, under fire for complying with two new state laws, approved heartily of Mrs. Parker's reply.

"The state legislature . . . drew the line of state responsibility. It expects parents who want to maintain their home without a legally valid marriage to care for their children without state support," Mrs. Parker said.

The welfare department whacked about 25 per cent of the children enrolled from the program

they will bring the matter to the attention of their fellow councilmen in the hope that an emergency relief plan can be placed in effect.

Gov. Davis Supports Legislation

Gov. Jimmie H. Davis, declaring the state's charity hospitals were being used as "baby hatcheries by unwed mothers," actively supported the legislation.

Mrs. Parker said the laws were modeled from Mississippi statutes which require children to live in a suitable home in order to be eligible for aid.

Mrs. Parker's reply to the federal query also emphasized that the action was not discriminatory against Negroes. "It so happens that the cases are predominantly Negro," she said. "If you were to withhold federal funds for the entire program, the additional children would be predominantly (93 per cent) Negro."

The letter was in reply from a query from Miss Kathryn Goodwin, director of the federal bureau, who demanded an accounting of how the children were removed so fast, and what the state welfare department planned to do about them now.

Glenn P. Clasen and Fred J. Cassibry, members of the city council, acknowledged that a dire situation exists in New Orleans. And they gave assurance that

Hungry children suffer in La.

WASHINGTON — Federal officials were told this week that "suffering goes on" in Louisiana among 23,000 children who with the parents were dropped from state welfare rolls in July.

A meeting with Louisiana welfare officials was set for a 25 by Arthur Fleming, secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

The parole as announced Monday after Fleming conferred with J. Harvey Kerns of the New Orleans Urban League, Henry Steeger, president of the National Board, and Nelson Jackson, associate director.

Mr. Kerns called attention to continued suffering that goes on, said Mr. Kerns at a press conference in the offices of the Washington Urban League, 626 Third St., NW, after he and other league officials conferred with Mr. Fleming.

"Practically all of these people have been denied welfare benefits since July," he said. "The situation is more acute than it has been at any time. Any number of people are being evicted because of their inability to pay rent."

"Last week 25 families were evicted," he added about the problem in New Orleans. "Some families have from seven to nine children with no place to go."

"An increasing number of children are suffering from malnutrition. A three-month-old child died last week. The doctor said it was from pneumonia."

MR. KERNS said, "Malnutrition was a contributing factor to the child's death, also exposure. The mother came to the office a number of times with the child after walking two miles, seeking help."

The problem developed during the past summer when a package of 37 anti integration laws went into effect, aimed at children born out-of-wedlock and to curb voter registration of colored citizens in the state.

Mr. Kerns said the problem persists, though citizens from a number of states as well as individuals in England, Ireland and Canada have contributed

\$11,000 in cash for relief, food and clothing.

HE TOOK a dim view of statements by Louisiana welfare officials who contend that most of the children and parents will be reinstated by the middle of November.

Less than a third of more than 2,000 children in New Orleans have been restored to the program for Aid to Dependent Children, he said.

Still off the ADC rolls are 1,642 children alone, plus their parents, he stated. The total number of persons affected is 2,154.

Some mothers are trying to work, but many find it both impractical and unprofitable because they have no one to take care of their children under school age, he said.

He cited the case of a mother with children who had to give up her job in a restaurant that paid \$19.86 a week. The family was renting a house for \$50 a month.

"There are other cases that make it unreasonable and unprofitable for a large number of these mothers to be employed," Mr. Kerns said.

IF THE meeting between the state and Federal officials doesn't produce results for these poverty-ridden families, Louisiana stands a chance of losing all Federal aid under the ADC program, he stated.

referring to comments made by authorities in the offices of Secretary Fleming.

The state receives about \$70 million in Federal aid for welfare.

Restoring cases to the rolls is a very slow process under present regulations in view of the large case loads that social workers carry in the city, Mr. Kerns said. Case loads average about 250 per worker.

The cut-off law affects any recipient with a child born out of wedlock, though other children in the family are the offspring of a legal union.



J. HARVEY KERNS

Starving Tots No Distortion Of Fact-Kerns

By Marcus Neustadter, Jr.

Taking sharp issue with the chief executive of Louisiana, J. Harvey Kerns, Executive Director of the Urban League of Greater New Orleans labelled the recent welfare statements of Governor Davis as "irresponsible" and indicates a gross lack of information of the problems which have been inflicted on innocent children who are the principal victims of the "punitive" welfare laws. (Gov. Davis referred to the mothers of illegitimate children recently cut off welfare rolls as "professional prostitutes") Kerns said, "It is clearly evident that the laws are primarily directed against Negroes because of their insistence on equality of opportunity and the recent Federal decisions in their behalf for first class citizenship."

"If the Governor and the Legislature had been desirous of dealing with the problem on its merits the bill would not have been included as one of 37 segregation bills. It is regrettable when the Governor of a great state like Louisiana makes such sweeping statements about agencies like the Urban League providing subsidy for those who refused to follow our laws. If the Governor would use the vast resources at his command he could easily learn the concern of the Urban League, Negro churches and the various social and civic groups, with low standards of living in far too many Negro and White homes in New Orleans. The widely publicized program of the Urban League tells of the investment this organization is making to improve family life in the Negro community," said Kerns.

"The Governor further states there aren't 3,000 or even three

starving children in the state -- problems which are determined when mothers walk with children in low housing standards, to the League's Emergency Headquarters, from distances as great as 3 miles to employment and to a great extent food for children, who intend job exclusion, pitiable many instances have not had housing conditions, a total lack meal for two and three days of recreation and character appears starving is a mild description. If the Governor knows of no children going hungry it is because he is not in contact with his State Welfare Officers or refuses to be convinced by facts. With the interpretation of the present law employees of the Welfare Department have sent numerous destitute families to the Urban League for food because they are powerless to act."

"I am sure all Agencies and individuals would be glad to cooperate with the Governor on a positive program to strengthen family life. We refuse to sit by and allow extreme inhuman deprivations to affect innocent children because of that all baseness, vileness and ill advised and punitive legislation. If the Governor or any people in the United States of his representatives desires to learn the truth of this 'Un-conscionable' law and the effect where mothers were forced to it is having on children we would courteously invite them to visit the Emergency Relief Office at 2108 Jackson Avenue."

"Radio and news reports of children deprived of welfare of benefits seeking food from garbage cans, and mothers and children crying from hunger is no distortion of the facts." "Such aid as has been provided has been due largely to the generous support of Negro churches, contributions of a growing number of sympathetic whites and the National World appeal. Without the assistance from these sources is highly possible disease caused by malnutrition, pestilence, and extensive delinquency and crime would have affected everyone."

"I would rather have seen the Governor's concern with problems of illegitimacy been directed to dealing with the numerous social and economic

problems which are determined when mothers walk with children in low housing standards, to the League's Emergency Headquarters, from distances as great as 3 miles to employment and to a great extent food for children, who intend job exclusion, pitiable many instances have not had housing conditions, a total lack meal for two and three days of recreation and character appears starving is a mild description. If the Governor knows of no children going hungry it is because he is not in contact with his State Welfare Officers or refuses to be convinced by facts. With the interpretation of the present law employees of the Welfare Department have sent numerous destitute families to the Urban League for food because they are powerless to act."

"We resent the insulting remarks of Governor Jimmie H. Davis in regard to mothers of illegitimate children whom he called 'professional prostitutes.' He should be condemned by the serious minded public. The governor must be reminded of that all baseness, vileness and illicit relationships among our people started through the 'Un-white slavers' breeding farms and the effect where mothers were forced to it is having on children we would courteously invite them to visit the Emergency Relief Office at 2108 Jackson Avenue."

LOUISIANA

Blame Louisiana 'Hate Law'

Groups Plead for Aid As 23,000 Kids Starve

By JOHN E. ROUSSEAU

NEW ORLEANS — The grim aspect of 23,000 children facing starvation in Louisiana — some 5,000 in this city — is causing many organizations to send petitions and protests to city, state and Government agencies and officials.

The children were stricken from the welfare rolls last month under a new state law which prohibits public welfare aid to mothers of illegitimate children.

The 1960 law, one in a package of "hat" legislation, provides that a child cannot receive welfare benefits if its mother has given birth to an illegitimate child after receiving an assistance check. Thus, many of the children affected are not illegitimate, but do have a younger brother or sister who is.

DURING THE past two weeks appeals for these children have been made by the Universal Association of Ethiopian Women, Inc., the Urban League of Greater New Orleans and Local 1419, International Longshoremen's Association.

Daily, the Urban League office is visited by hundreds of mothers seeking assistance.

These mothers, for the most part, received their last welfare assistance checks on July 13 and now, along with their children, are without food, adequate clothing and face eviction from their homes.

According to J. Harvey Kerns, executive director, the Urban League has asked the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, and also the American Red Cross to aid the 23,000 Louisiana children.

AN EXPLANATION of Miss Kathryn Goodwin, director of the Social Security Administration's Bureau of Public Assistance, points out that the new Louisiana law provides for the removal from welfare rolls children not residing in a suitable home, and does not base this removal on illegitimacy.

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The Ethiopian Women's group, headed by Mrs. Audley Moore, visited the U. S. Department of Agriculture offices in Washington, D. C., and pleaded that surplus foods be allocated for these children.

Last week, Mrs. Moore and Mrs. Alma Dawson met with State Welfare and Agriculture Departments. Others in the delegation to Baton Rouge included Mrs. Virginia Collins and Millien Lombard of the Handicapped Voters League.

ILA LOCAL 1419, Clarence Henry, president, last week asked Mayor deLesseps S. Morrison and the City Council to hold a public hearing on the matter. The ILA also wrote Governor Jimmie H. Davis, the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the State Department of Public Welfare.

Telegrams from Lester Granger, New York, executive director of the National Urban League, were sent to the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, and to the American Red Cross.

The telegram to the HEW secretary stated, in part:

"National Urban League shocked by reports from our New Orleans affiliate on results of action by Louisiana Legislature in summarily dropping 23,000 children from Aid to Dependent Children rolls. New Orleans Urban League reports utter destitution and stark suffering among thousands of Negro families comprising 95 per cent of those affected.

"The few thousand dollars raised by league as emergency fund pathetically inadequate and only large scale financing can suffice. Immediate Federal action needed.

"Legislature accused of political reprisal aimed at intimidating

THE URBAN LEAGUE requested a thorough investigation and emergency remedial action of the HEW department. It asked the American Red Cross to consider this condition as a "disaster situation and rush immediate assistance to families in need."

It is estimated that in Louisiana some 6,000 mothers and 23,000 children have been dropped from the state welfare rolls. An estimated \$21 million annually in Federal aid to Louisiana is involved and this is the basis of the Urban League's request for a Federal investigation.

ILA Local 1419, in its letter to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, said, in part: "We are aware that the U. S. Department of Agriculture makes available many surplus food commodities for distribution to needy persons.

But what concerns us is the fact that the very agency, the Louisiana Department of Public Welfare, which is responsible for distributing these commodities in this state is the same one responsible for enforcing the new state law prohibiting aid to illegitimate children."

The letter concluded, "We do not believe the Surplus Food Distribution program is being conscientiously administered in this state if thousands of innocent children are allowed to starve in the midst of plenty."

Food, Clothing And Cash Pour Into Louisiana

She Call
E.C. Mo.
Jan 9-23-60
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Meanwhile there was world-wide disapproval of the action taken, admittedly as a reprisal for growing Negro militancy.

However, Mary E. Parker, state commissioner of welfare, said that the cases of the women and children stricken from the rolls were being reviewed and that she expected that half of them would be restored by the middle of November. Social workers claimed that only about 30 per cent might get aid again.

Desperate Appeals For Help

But the desperate appeals for help being made by the Urban League and other agencies are intended to sustain the families until they are either restored to the relief rolls or other arrangements for permanent assistance can be worked out.

Mrs. Parker, also replied to a query from the Federal Bureau of Public Assistance which she said "contains an implication that federal funds for the aid to dependent children program might be withdrawn."

The eight-member board, under fire for complying with two new state laws, approved heartily of Mrs. Parker's reply.

"The state legislature... drew the line of state responsibility. It expects parents who want to maintain their home without a legally valid marriage to care for their children without state support," Mrs. Parker said.

The welfare department whacked about 25 per cent of the children enrolled from the program immediately after the laws were passed this summer. The purge amounted to a saving of about \$250,000 a month in state funds.

Davis Supports Legislation

Gov. Jimmie H. Davis, declaring the state's charity hospitals were being used as "baby hatcheries by unwed mothers," actively

supported the legislation.

Mrs. Parker said the laws were modelled from Mississippi statutes which require children to live in a suitable home in order to be eligible for aid.

Mrs. Parker's reply to the federal query also emphasized that the action was not discriminatory against Negroes. "It so happens that the cases are predominantly Negro," she said. "If you were to withhold federal funds for the entire program, the additional children would be predominantly (95 per cent) Negro."

The letter was in reply to a query demanded an accounting of how the children were removed so fast, and what the state welfare department planned to do about them now.

Glenn P. Clasen and Fred J. Cassibry, members of the city council acknowledged that a dire situation exists in New Orleans.

And they gave assurance that they will bring the matter to the attention of their fellow councilmen in the hope that an emergency relief plan can be placed in effect.

Louisiana Decides To Help Some

"Starvation" Law Will Still Affect Over 11,000 Tots

Special Correspondence

BATON ROUGE, La.—Even though individual parishes (counties) have acted to feed babies being starved by state law, the pangs of hunger will be felt by about 11,500 children in the state for a long time to come.

That much is evidenced by the official announcement from here that "about half" of the 23,000 children dropped from welfare rolls will be receiving aid by Nov. 15. And Nov. 15 is a long way away.

THE PARISH welfare boards last week began again to look into dependent-children cases, hoping to return the "half" sliced off by state law to the rolls by the November date.

What disposition will be made of the other "half" is anybody's guess. Welfare Commissioner Mary Evelyn Parker is certain that at least 500 cases (with 2,000 children involved) will never again qualify for relief assistance because of marriages that were not legal.

THE STATE law that hacked the starving children from the lists provides that aid-to-dependent children grants be limited only to children in "suitable" homes. The law sets forth that illegitimacy makes a home "unsuitable." And the Attorney General has ruled that the law is retroactive and that grants could not be made to women who had given birth to children out of wedlock after having received a welfare check.

The "starve the children" law was a campaign promise of Gov. Jimmie H. "You Are My Sunshine" Davis, and though the Welfare Department says the law was not aimed at Negroes, legislators... in pushing it for final passage... made no secret of the fact that it was a piece of racist legislation.

THE EDICT was modelled after a similar one in Mississippi and its effects have caused protests to come from all over the nation, from England and other foreign climes.

Private charities have been attempting to take up the load, but more and more hardship cases are being reported.

Louisiana Denial Of Aid To Children Faces U. S. Probe

Louisiana Cautions Against Funds Cutoff

WASHINGTON — Commissioner of Social Security William L. Mitchell has called a hearing to determine whether further Federal grant may be made to the State of Louisiana for the operation of its plan for aid to dependent children.

Mr. Mitchell released a copy of a letter he sent on October 1 to Mrs. Mary Evelyn Parker, Commissioner of the Louisiana Department of Public Welfare, calling the hearing and setting forth the issues which he said he anticipated would be involved in the hearing.

In his letter to Mrs. Parker, Mr. Mitchell said that a letter of September 14 from Mrs. Parker to Miss Kathryn D. Goodwin, Director of the Bureau of Public Assistance, Social Security Administration, "still leaves unresolved some of the serious questions raised as to the eligibility of Louisiana to continue to receive Federal grants for the operation of its plan for aid to dependent children."

The hearing is an outgrowth of an action by the State of Louisiana terminating Federal-State aid to 22,500 dependent children in the State. It is scheduled to be held at the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, on October 25, beginning at 10:00 a. m.

BATON ROUGE, La. — Louisiana welfare officials Wednesday cautioned the federal government against any cutoff in federal funds because of a Washington protest over the state's removal of 22,500 children from relief rolls. About half will be restored to public welfare by November, as quickly as local welfare boards can approve those ousted because of a law aimed at illegitimacy.

The new law was sponsored by Gov. Jimmie H. Davis. He won public support in his election campaign, which included promises to halt the flow of tax dollars to unwed mothers who continued to bear illegitimate children.

An attorney general's opinion made the law retroactive, causing the mass cutoffs. Under the law, mothers able to prove they have a suitable home can win back the welfare help for their children.

The federal bureau of public assistance demanded Louisiana explain what it's all about. The State Board of Public Welfare, without debate, swiftly approved a letter of explanation to Washington. It said the Welfare Department was doing the very best it could, under terms of the mandatory provisions of the law. And it carried the caution against slashing federal funds.

No racial discrimination is involved, the board said, although most of the children are Negroes. It's simply that most of the dependent children cases are Negro.

The federal demand implied a threat to cut off federal funds for the state's dependent children program the welfare department letter said.

"This would mean," it con-

tinued "that an additional 55,000 children would be deprived of approximately 75 per cent of their present grants, as this department — would not have sufficient funds to support the program without federal aid."

Louisiana Governor

Calls Starving Kids' Mothers 'Prostitutes'

BATON ROUGE — Gov. Jimmie H. Davis, in an interview last week concerning the removal of 23,000 children from the welfare rolls in Louisiana, was quoted as describing the children's mothers as "prostitutes."

He said the state should not take money from those deserving of welfare to help out "a bunch of prostitutes—professional prostitutes."

• "Some of these people, as welfare records show, are no more than prostitutes," he said.

• Later, he issued a clarifying statement: "Some of these are very fine people. And I guess everybody is entitled to make a mistake. But when people make it a business, it's quite different. Some of these people, as welfare records show, are no more than prostitutes."

The U. S. department of Health, Education and Welfare has threatened to withdraw from the state some \$22 million in Federal aid to dependent children because of the removal of

the 23,000 from the rolls.

STATE WELFARE Director Mrs. Mary Evelyn Parker, said that half the cases from the rolls would probably be restored through local welfare boards by November.

Arthur S. Fleming, secretary of the U. S. HEW Dept., in Washington, was quoted last week as saying:

"If we find the new law is not in conformity with Federal law we have an obligation to withdraw all Federal funds for aid to dependent children."

THE NEW STATE law provided for removal from rolls of children whose mothers have had an illegitimate child after receiving a welfare check, or who are living in common-law unions, or who fail to provide "suitable" homes for the children.

Welfare department officials estimate that 95 per cent of those removed from the rolls are Negroes. Mrs. Parker estimates another 55,000 children would be removed if the Federal Government withdraws its funds. She said this other 55,000 are predominantly Negro.

MANY FAMILIES BACK ON ROLLS

657 Orleans Families Are

Restored

Almost half of the families who were lopped off the state welfare rolls in Orleans parish this summer are back on again.

Miss Lillie H. Nairne said Friday that 657 families are receiving their welfare checks once more. Miss Nairne is director of the Orleans parish welfare department.

Aid to dependent children cases were removed from the rolls as a result of new welfare legislation passed at the last session of the state Legislature.

In Louisiana, about 22,000 children were removed. In Orleans parish, 1373 families were dropped said Miss Nairne.

The welfare department in Orleans figures 3.2 children for each family.

Miss Nairne said that there are still 513 families in Orleans who have applied to be restored to the rolls.

"We are working as fast as we can to help them," she asserted.

Elsewhere in Louisiana, state welfare officials said that about 19.4 per cent of the families have been restored to the rolls. Welfare officials have a "feeling" that perhaps 70 or 75 per cent of the cases will be restored by the end of November.

The new law has been under fire by the US department of health, education and welfare.

The state law denies welfare payments to a family where an illegitimate child was born while the family is on welfare, where the parents of a child are not legally married, or in cases where welfare workers determine that a home is not suitable for rearing children.

Food, Clothing And Money Pour Into Louisiana to Aid Unwed Mothers and Fatherless Children

New Orleans, La., Sept. 26.— Mrs. Parker's reply to the federal query also emphasized that the action was not discriminatory against Negroes. "It so happens that the cases are predominantly fatherless children purged from the relief rolls by recent Louisiana legislation. 10-1-60

Meanwhile there was world-wide disapproval of the action taken admittedly as a reprisal for growing Negro militancy in the state.

However, Mary E. Parker said that the cases of the women and children stricken from the rolls were being reviewed and that she expected that half of them would be restored by the middle of November. Social workers claimed that only about 30 per cent might get aid again.

Desperate Appeals For Help But the desperate appeals for help being made by the League and other agencies are intended to sustain the families until they are either restored to the relief rolls or other arrangements for permanent assistance can be worked out.

Mrs. Parker also replied to a query from the Federal Bureau of Public Assistance which she said contains an implication that federal funds for the aid to dependent children program might be withdrawn.

The 8-member board, under fire for complying with two new state laws, approved heartily of Mrs. Parker's reply.

"The state legislature . . . drew the line of state responsibility. It expects parents who want to maintain their home without a legally valid marriage to care for their children without state support," Mrs. Parker said.

The welfare department whacked about 25 per cent of the children enrolled from the program immediately after the laws were passed this summer. The purge amounted to a saving of about \$250,000 a month in state funds.

Gov. Davis Supports Legislation Gov. Jimmie H. Davis, declaring the state's charity hospitals were being used as "baby hatches by unwed mothers," actively supported the legislation.

Mrs. Parker said the laws were modeled from Mississippi statutes which require children to live in suitable home in order to be eligible for aid.

ceived a telephone call from someone in Louisiana assuring her that the children were not starving.

"It was heartening to get the phone call," she said, "but I'm still convinced many people in the Deep South are of the same mind as the people who are denying welfare amenities to illegitimate children. The campaign is going on. More food and money will be sent soon."

And they gave assurance that they will bring the matter to the attention of their fellow councilmen in the hope that an emergency relief plan can be placed in effect.

British Aid Sent Negroes In Louisiana

LONDON, Sept. 15 (AP)—An emergency food parcel was put on a plane for New Orleans today, the gift of women members of the Newcastle-Upon-Tyne City Council who are worried that illegitimate Negro children in Louisiana are being allowed to go hungry.

The 23-lb. parcel was addressed to the secretary of the National Urban League of New Orleans for distribution to children who are barred from receiving welfare funds.

"This food is to provide immediate relief," said Mrs. Theresa Russell, leader of the women councillors. "We are very concerned about the situation."

The parcel contains baby foods, canned fruit, cereals and milk. It went as ordinary cargo on a TWA jet liner to New York and from there is to be flown to New Orleans.

Mrs. Russell said she had received a telephone call from someone in Louisiana assuring her that the children were not starving.

Davis Of Louisiana

He denies 23,000 are suffering

NEW ORLEANS—According to Gov. Jimmie Davis, 23,000 children and their mothers are not starving. But Mayor Chep Morrison and two segregationist state senators declared the governor doesn't know what he's talking about.

Hard times fell upon the mothers and their children when a 1960 state law went into effect in mid-August, striking some 5,000 unwed mothers from the Welfare Department books. The governor was in full support of the measure which was introduced in package designed to take the fight out of the colored people in their fight for civil rights.

FROM AS FAR away as England food bundles are being sent to Louisiana to stave off starvation of the young children. In addition, people from all over the nation and many parts of Europe are sending money to aid the destitute families.

Even the City of New Orleans has put up \$4,000 in emergency funds. City officials, however, are optimistic that at least half of the unwed mothers will get back on the welfare rolls before Christmas.

Harvey Kerns, head of the local Urban League added that his organization only last week week put up money to keep 25 families from being put out of their homes. The league also noted that tons of food is being delivered daily.

GOVERNOR DAVIS is "grossly misinformed about the facts," said Kerns. Mayor Morrison also verified the statement adding that "innocent children" are being made to

suffer all because of the 1960 legislation.

"I wish Governor Davis could have traveled with me," said the Urban League head. He noted that 100 children in one school had to be taken off the free hot lunch program, because they could not be certified as welfare cases.

"I visited a home where 13 people were living in one room plus a kitchen and bath. The tenants had opened their small home to another mother who had been evicted. One of the mothers had a case of arrested TB. Three children were sleeping with her," Kerns related.

BUT GOVERNOR Davis maintains that 23,000 babies are not starving, that it's only a figment of the NAACP's imagination.

The "Courier - Journal" in Louisville, Ky., said in an editorial:

"To strike at illegitimacy through its helpless fruits is barbaric, as the English donors have pointed out. This particular bill furthermore, was quite frankly passed by legislators who wanted to scare colored people from vote registration, or other anti-segregation demonstrations."

IN A SIMILAR case, Toledo citizens last week shipped 61 cartons of food and clothing weighing 2,500 pounds to victims of economical reprisals in Somerville, Tenn. Whites cut off their supplies when colored sought the ballot.

Frank A. Brown headed the committee which solicited contributions in the Ohio city.

LOUISIANA GAINS ON CHILD PROBLEM

Reports Neediest of 23,000

Taken Off Rolls Under

New Law Are Aided

Special to The New York Times.

BATON ROUGE, La., Oct. 1—Louisiana officials believe that the neediest of 23,000 children removed from the state's dependent-children rolls because

of a state law aimed at illegitimacy are again receiving aid through action of parish (county) welfare boards.

This statement came from Miss Lilly Nairne, welfare director of the Orleans Parish Welfare Department where the greatest number of children, nearly 5,000, were taken off the welfare grants. Approximately 2,000 of the group are now back on the rolls, she said.

Of the 23,000 who lost assistance because of the law barring aid to illegitimate children and a ruling from the State Attorney General that the measure was retroactive, about 4,500 are again receiving assistance, and officials estimate that the total will eventually reach 80 per cent of the group removed.

Parish welfare boards pass on the applications of those removed and reports from over the state said that boards were working day and night reviewing the cases.

No Reports of Starving

State and parish welfare spokesmen said they had no reports of any children starving as the result of withdrawal of aid.

"I simply don't believe it," said Miss Nairne. "It is, of course, possible that it hasn't been reported to me, but I believe I would have heard of it." Reports circulated that a four-month-old child whose family lost aid had died of starvation.

Welfare officials estimate that 15,000 of the children removed from the rolls have re-applied for aid and their appeals are up for review. They believe that most will eventually be restored to the rolls.

Miss Nairne said there was no doubt that there were great hardships, especially in New Orleans. Private agencies have attempted to meet the need, but "they simply don't have the money," she said. Numerous evictions for failure to pay rent have been reported and children are in sore need of clothing, she continued.

A number of centers have been set up by church organizations and by such groups as the Urban League to provide food for those removed from rolls.

In New Orleans there are at least two centers distributing food, and other agencies have also aided. The centers, how-

ever, are for the most part limiting their aid to groceries.

In the rural areas, seasonal employment has alleviated some suffering. In many rural sections without organized charity groups merchants are extending credit to the neediest cases, it was reported.

Meanwhile, the estimate that 80 per cent would be back on the rolls probably by Nov. 1 was reportedly being received with disfavor by Gov. Jimmie H. Davis. The Governor pushed through the law that took the children off the welfare rolls and aroused considerable protest both in and out of the state.

Meanwhile, an investigation of the Louisiana situation has been threatened by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare in Washington, which said it might be necessary to withhold Federal funds from Louisiana. This brought a reply from the State Department of Welfare that such action would take 55,000 additional children from aid rolls.

UL Feeding Over 300 in New Orleans

NEW YORK—More than 300 persons daily are being given food for their survival by the Urban League in New Orleans, J. Harvey Kerns, executive director of the Urban League of Greater New Orleans, reported here.

The allotments come from "Operation Feed The Babies," launched by the National Urban League to alleviate the suffering caused by the action of the Louisiana State Legislature in dropping 23,000 children from the welfare rolls last month.

The distribution of food allotments is being made at a special reception and distribution center set up by the New Orleans League at 2108 Jackson Ave. in New Orleans. Persons desiring to send additional supplies should forward them to this address.

Sins of the Fathers

Louisiana has visited the sins of the fathers upon the children with a vengeance in its cruel law making a home where there is illegitimacy unsuitable for aid-to-dependent-children welfare grants. Secretary Flemming said in Washington a few days ago that "the conscience of the country is aroused" by this removal of thousands of out-of-wedlock children from the rolls in Louisiana. The fact is it has created indignation as far away as England, from which an airlift of food was started. Louisiana apparently feels that by starving children it can make their mothers virtuous. Mississippi previously had similar ideas, and the contagion threatens to spread.

The theory behind the Louisiana law, and the State Attorney General's interpretations, seems to be that even where a half dozen in-wedlock children may live in a home, that home becomes unsuitable for rearing children, and hence receiving welfare aid, when one out-of-wedlock child appears on the scene, especially if the child was born after the mother, deserted by the father, had applied for relief. So Louisiana was not merely cutting illegitimate children off the rolls; the "innocent" went off with the "guilty," by association. Now it is up to the mothers to prove they can provide a suitable home to get back on the rolls.

Children born out of wedlock start life with enough of a handicap without having the state add to their misfortune. Government in such case is trying basically to help the child; the mother is incidental. Bearing illegitimate children to "profit" from getting or staying on welfare rolls is a hard way to get rich, despite the argument sometimes heard that the aid-to-dependent-children program—which does have its faults—is fostering sin. In Louisiana a mother with one child on A. D. C. would get \$23.99 for herself and \$23.99 for the child, of which the Federal Government would pay \$20.50 each; it is hard to see how Louisiana's small share will impoverish the state. The average payment per recipient in the United States is \$29.14, and in New York City \$42.14.

We expect that Louisiana—and we hope other states that have or are considering punitive welfare law—will have wiser second thoughts on legislating morality for adults through punishing children. It is a mean, uncivilized approach, and it will not solve the admittedly serious and growing problem of illegitimate births.

31 Louisiana Negroes Testify To Voting Discrimination Before Civil Rights Committee

The Black Dispatch
Clam All Forms of Excuses Used by Authorities to Keep Minority Group From Registering

Alabama City, Ala.
Registrar's Roll Cut From 5,000 to 800

Tri. 10-7-68
By O. C. W. TAYLOR

NEW ORLEANS.—(ANP)—All six members of the civil rights commission were present here this week when complaints into discriminations in voting and registration rights were heard from thirty-one of 150 who have complained from various parts of Louisiana.

One of the commissioners, George W. Johnson, was a Negro, former law dean of Howard university, and presently full time professor in Michigan State university, who later left for Nigeria to establish a university under the auspices of Michigan State.

Negroes from many different fields of endeavor were among the complainants. They included cooks, housewives, farmers, carpenters, school principals, dentists, boat captains, beauticians, ministers, lawyers, etc. Their ages ranged from 23 to 74 years.

The complaints included discriminations as a result of outright refusal to register, intimidation by threat and display of weapons, claims that the registrar was out of forms and blanks, inability to locate the registrar, inability, according to the registrar who is the sole one to do so, for the applicant to properly interpret some portion of the state or federal constitution and other forms.

Witnesses Unafraid

The witnesses evidenced no fear when they appeared on the witness stand. One older onlooker in the audience said that he could not have seen this twenty years ago. The fellow would have been lynched before he got here or maybe taken from the room.

State officials, headed by State Attorney Jack P. F. Gremmilion, were present as observers. Only Gremmilion spoke and that after he was asked if any registrars would be present to testify. He was asked to make a statement but Commissioner Storey said he could not make it except by being sworn in and asked questions as a witness.

Later, Gremmilion said that all

were at the press table and were accorded every courtesy. U. S. marshals, mixed as to race, were scattered in the halls on two floors of the New Orleans Post Office building where the hearings were conducted.

Hearings Recessed

The hearings were not adjourned, but recessed. This keeps the witnesses under the protection of the federal government and those who interfere with them face severe penalties. The commission is not a body with punitive powers.

It is fact-finding and can only pass along its findings to Congress and the President. Rev. Bessebourg, commissioner, president of Notre Dame university, said he would pass directly to the President testimony from a dentist who claimed that he had repeatedly been refused registration.

the statements made by Negro witnesses were lies, that the hearing was a publicity stunt and that charges might be brought against the Negroes who swore to lies and who thus perjured themselves. A law to scare Negroes from testifying was passed in the recent Louisiana legislature along with education and other laws, many of the educational laws already having been declared unconstitutional.

Jim Crow Registration Rooms

One witness stated there were separate registration rooms for Negroes and whites. Another said that this same condition applied to voting, one line and one box for Negroes and another for whites.

Witnesses brought in statements about the purge which in one parish, Ouachita where Monroe is located, saw the number of registered Negroes cut from over 5,000 to less than 800. Witnesses testified that in four Louisiana parishes no Negroes had been registered. In these same parishes the Negroes outnumbered or nearly equaled the whites.

Brought in as evidence of discrimination were records and notices about the State Sovereignty Committee, which was created to prevent integration, and White Citizens Councils, the modern Ku Klux Klan.

Many Negro newspaper men

Louisiana Action Perils Welfare Aid

The Christian Science Monitor
Boston, Mass.
By Josephine Ripley

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Federal aid to dependent children in Louisiana amounting to some \$22,800,000 a year may be cut off as a result of that state's action in expelling illegitimate children from its welfare rolls.

Notice of this possibility has just been given Louisiana public welfare authorities by Commissioner of Social Security William L. Mitchell.

A hearing will be held on Oct. 25 "to determine whether further federal grants may be made to the state (of Louisiana) for the operation of its plan for aid to dependent children."

If these grants are withdrawn, Louisiana and its needy children will lose 70 per cent of the funds (the federal government's share) now available for this program. Some 23,000 children would be affected.

Hangs by Thread

The case hangs by a constitutional thread, as it were. Numerous states have tried to curb illegitimacy by threatening withdrawal of aid under certain circumstances. But so far legislative proposals to this end have run into legal tangles short of passage, or if passed have been declared unconstitutional under state law.

In Georgia, the attorney general ruled that such discrimination would be in conflict with the State Constitution and the 14th Amendment of the Federal Constitution.

Although the issue has never come to a head at the federal level, the administration is of the view that a state law discriminating between illegitimates contravenes the right as spelled out in the 14th Amendment.

The Louisiana hearing will be the first to be held in Washington on such a case.

Nationwide publicity and considerable criticism followed the action of the state Legislature in striking unwed mothers from its welfare rolls. In most instances, it was reported that these welfare payments constituted all or the major part of the income of the families affected. And a number of school children were denied free school hot lunches as a result, since they could no longer qualify as welfare cases.

Erased From Rolls

Action was precipitate in that these families were automatically wiped off the welfare rolls with no opportunity for rein-

statement until their cases had been investigated. Their return to welfare status is dependent on whether the unwed mother is able to prove to the satisfaction of officials that she is maintaining a "suitable home" for her children.

Some 5,000 have been stricken from the rolls, and only about 870 have been reinstated.

The Bureau of Public Assistance of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare immediately questioned the grounds on which this group of welfare recipients were disinherited. But the explanation of state authorities, said Commissioner Mitchell, "still leaves unresolved some of the serious questions raised as to the eligibility of Louisiana to continue to receive federal grants for the operation of its plan for aid to dependent children."

These questions involve:

The manner in which aid was withdrawn.

Whether any opportunity was given recipients for a "fair hearing."

Whether the new law is designed just to rule out aid in the case of "unsuitable homes," or actually to "deprive needy children of aid solely because of the conduct of a caretaker relative which the state has found to be offensive, but not necessarily of adverse effect to the children."

On the basis of answers by Louisiana officials, federal authorities will decide whether the new law constitutes an infringement of the Constitution. If so, the federal government will not participate in the ADC program in that state. This would affect aid to all children, whether legitimate or otherwise.

Limits Defined

The issue is one with which the department has long been concerned, and on which—at the request of Congress—it recently completed a study entitled: "Illegitimacy and Its Impact on the Aid to Dependent Children Program."

In this booklet, the Social Security Administration holds to the view that the public assistance program of the federal government must be administration in the light of "constitutional limitations." This calls for a determination by the administration of the "reasonableness" of state plans and withdrawal of federal funds if such plans are considered "constitutionally noxious."

Some states, in attempting to cope with the problem of illegitimacy, have tried to do so through limitations in aid. Some have sought to do so on the ground of "unsuitability" of the home. **No Distinction** Other states have sought to deny aid to more than one illegitimate child. The federal government maintains, however, that the child's home is not cited as a factor affecting eligibility of aid and that no distinction is drawn between legitimate and illegitimate children in the law. "This position does not imply that the federal government is condoning immorality," but points out that "nothing in the federal law relates in one way or another to moral behavior as to a test of eligibility of assistance."

War On Children Raises Ire Of Louisiana Leaders

Starve 23,000 as 'punitive measure'

NEW ORLEANS, La. — Colored citizens here are fighting mad. This thing is just making them more insistent. They will continue to register to vote to seek use of public facilities and to insist on school desegregation.

When J. Harvey Kerns made this statement to the AFRO, he had just come from New Orleans. It was a week after the Louisiana State legislature had cut 23,000 from welfare aid by applying a law which it passed along with a host of others in an attempt to discourage colored persons from joining the civil rights fight.

The law said that children in families where there was illegitimacy or a common-law marriage could not receive Aid to Dependent Children.

Mr. Kerns, executive secretary of the New Orleans Urban League, said that the legislature intended the law to be punitive because of the state's losing its eight-year fight against school integration.

"Actually," he said, "the children being victimized are not the ones involved in the desegregation cases. For the most part, their parents are not involved in vote-registration campaigns."

AS A RESULT of having welfare aid cut off, Mr. Kerns said, thousands of Louisiana children are starving. He said the Urban League offices were jammed with women and children seeking food. Several, he said, fainted from hunger while in the office.

More than a dozen families were evicted from their homes and had their furniture set out on the street because they were unable to pay their rent. Many of them, having no relatives in the city, had no

place to turn for food or lodging.

So acute was the situation, that Mr. Kerns wired Lester Granger, director of the National Urban League. Mr. Granger, in turn, asked both the Red Cross and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to offer emergency assistance to the families.

JOHN WILSON, executive vice president of the Red Cross, told the AFRO that he had sent a representative to New York to tell Mr. Granger it would be impossible for the Red Cross to do anything. The organization, he said, had a relief program mainly confined to fire, flood, earthquake and similar natural disaster. He said it was not able to deal with "economic maladjustment and chronic welfare problems."

He admitted that "This is a tragic business down there... any time you've got suffering, you've got problems."

JACK TATE, assistant to Arthur Fleming, secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, told the AFRO that a letter had been sent to Louisiana public welfare commission requesting a full report on the situation.

Mr. Tate said the reason for the request was so the department would have enough information to determine if the new state law conflicted with the social security act and with aid to dependent children regulations.

He said that the federal government furnishes about \$21 million a year — the state furnishes only about \$9 million. The federal government, then, furnishes about 70 per cent of the child welfare funds. Mr. Tate said, "We are

more concerned with the result than with the cause. It seems that Louisiana is trying to combat a social problem by using welfare laws."

"The fact is, the children are innocent. The state is visiting punishment upon them for the sins of their parents. The children are innocent of any wrong doing."

THE NEW ORLEANS Urban League stepped into the breach and started soliciting food and funds to ease the situation. Several local churches pitched in to help.

Mr. Kerns said that "several white churches have sent in funds. In several instances, they have been substantial. However, so far, we've received just a drop in the bucket."

He said that the League sponsored a meeting of state senators and representatives; the executive secretary of the Federation of Labor, social welfare agencies and local ministers. He said that legislators from the New Orleans area voted against the punitive legislation.

He said further that the League had appealed to Mayor DeLesseps S. Morrison for aid. The mayor appropriated about \$14,000 from the city's welfare fund to provide some assistance. He said, however, that the city does not engage in welfare and is not able to continue giving assistance.

MR. KERNS SAID that the only hope in the situation is that a liberal interpretation of the new law that would restore these children to the rolls. The person to make this interpretation, he said, is the attorney general.

The attorney general is Jack Gremillion — one of the bitterest civil rights foes in the South. It is unlikely that he will change.

Asked if there were any chances of the law being found unconstitutional, Mr. Kerns said that basically,

A.D.C. (Aid to Dependent Children) funds are to assist children in need — legitimacy is no criterion.

The New Orleans Urban League, which is coordinating the assistance program for the children, is at: 504 Carondelet St., New Orleans.

Until three years ago, the League was a part of the United Fund. When the White Citizens Councils threatened to boycott the Fund if the League was still a member, the League was ousted and since then, has been "on our own."

46a 1960

British Women Send Aid To Negroes Cut Off Relief

By The Associated Press

Newcastle-On-Tyne, England, Sept. 13—An airlift of free baby food for Negro children in New Orleans was started today by 15 angry City Councilwomen.

A 23-pound shipment was loaded aboard a feeder-line plane for London, where an American airline promised to give it a free transatlantic crossing.

"We will be sending at least one consignment a day from now on," said Mrs. Theresa Russell, 39, a doctor's wife who is leading the "Shame Governor Davis" campaign. (Davis is Gov. Jimmie Davis of Louisiana.)

"We also are sending all the money we can raise," Mrs. Russell said. "We sent £150 (\$420) yesterday."

Sent To Urban League

The food and money are addressed to the Urban League of New Orleans, which is directing emergency relief for some 5,000 children in the City who are affected by a change in the State's welfare laws.

A 1960 Louisiana law prevents payment of relief money to mothers who have an illegitimate child after drawing a welfare check. But they can apply for eligibility again after proving they have established a suitable home.

About 23,000 children in the state are affected, most of them Negroes. However, Mrs. Mary Evelyn Parker, State Welfare Commissioner, said in Baton Rouge, La., that more than 50 per cent of those cut off will be back on the rolls by November 15.

Drive to aid
23,000
starving

NEW ORLEANS — In order to save the lives of 23,000 starving Louisiana children, the National Urban League has launched "Operation Feed the Baby."

J. Harvey Kerns, executive secretary of the New Orleans Urban League, told the AFRO Thursday that although aid had been asked from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and from the American Red Cross, no help had come.

The New Orleans League was the nucleus of the first emergency activity directed toward feeding and clothing the children. On Wednesday, Mr. Kerns said, there were more than 100 mothers and children at the League's emergency headquarters.

More than 50 families had been evicted from their homes for non-payment of rent and others had received notice that they will be evicted if rent was not paid within periods ranging from two days to two weeks.

THE EMERGENCY started when the Louisiana Legislature, in session that saw 19 anti-civil rights bills passed, also enacted a law to drop from the Aid to Dependent Children rolls those who lived in homes where there was illegitimacy or common-law marriage.

As it was, the state furnished

LOUISIANA

a scant 30 per cent of this aid—Mr. Kerns pointed out that even the rest was furnished by the Federal government.

The families, 95 per cent of which are colored, did not get the welfare checks they expected. (The figure for New Orleans is 80 per cent.)

Without funds and with hungry children in two, others took their problem to the local Urban League.

The National Urban League is meeting at New York's Hotel Commodore this week. When Mr. Kerns informed officials of the Louisiana situation, "Operation Feed the Baby" was launched.

In a special meeting, the League asked that mothers and fathers all over the nation to send non-perishable foods, vitamins, clothing and cash to:

"Operation Feed the Baby"
2108 Jackson Ave.,
New Orleans, La.

Canned milk and baby food are greatly needed, Mr. Kerns said. Money is needed also, he added, to pay rent for those who have been evicted or are about to be driven into the streets.

The blow fell just at the time when children were getting ready to go back to school. Clothing and shoes are needed for them.

ON MONDAY, the AFRO talked with Jack Tait, assistant to Arthur Flemming, secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Mr. Tait said that the department had asked Louisiana Welfare officials for a full report on the situation. He said the report was asked in order to determine if Federal Aid to Dependent Children regulations were being violated.

On Thursday, he told the AFRO that the department had received no answer from the Louisiana people although one was expected in "a week or ten days."

He said department staffers based in Louisiana are also reporting on the situation. The Red Cross said that its program did not provide for assistance in emergencies brought on by "economic maladjustment."

In urging public support of "Operation Feed the Baby,"

Housing Study Reveals:

Journal of the Baltimore Afro-Crisis
Vol. 19
May 10-11-60

Negro Occupancy Doesn't Effect Property Values

BALTIMORE, Md. — A study made by a Morgan State college professor has revealed that property values do not decline when colored residents are admitted to formerly "all white" communities.

The study was just completed by Dr. Homer E. Favor, assistant professor of economics at the local college.

DR. FAVOR'S main contention is:

"Property values do not invariably decline when Negroes are admitted to occupancy in previously restricted neighborhoods. There is every indication that changes in these values are closely aligned with the relative amounts of three attributes cited as being conducive to property value maintenance present in the area in question. Furthermore, supply and demand analysis offers a logical explanation to variations in these values."

IN REPORTING his findings, Dr. Favor said:

"Property value performance is more favorable in groups comprised of housing in areas open to Negro occupancy than in restrictive occupancy ones when the housing involved ranges from relatively new up to about fifty years of age. In properties older than this upper age limit, values in groups comprised of housing in areas open to Negro occupancy undergo severe depression. But even in this classification, where conditions are least conducive to maintenance, about 20 percent of the sections in each of the groupings comprised of housing in areas open to Negro occupancy have net increases in

these values for the period involved.

"None of the restrictive occupancy groups has a net increase in average sales prices. However, the diminutions are not severe in any of these control group classifications. In fact, despite the age differences, depreciation rates are quite similar and in keeping with normal expectations," he said.

In making the study, Dr. Favor analyzed 22,791 sales of residential properties occurring in Baltimore during the fiscal years 1955 - 1958. He said the widespread dispersion of Negroes in recent years throughout so many Baltimore communities afforded a "unique opportunity" for such a study.

Gov. Furcolo Advised Mass.

Leads In Housing Rights

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
BOSTON — Governor Foster Furcolo in a report this week was advised that through his efforts Massachusetts now leads all other states in the quality and quantity of its civil legislation on housing.

The Commonwealth, in addition, has become the model for cooperation between a state anti-discrimination agency, real estate groups, and citizens' organizations, the Governor was told.

Only three other states have statutes forbidding discrimination in private housing, according to the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination.

All have non-discrimination laws in other areas as well, the Commission told Governor Furcolo, but none covers as Massachusetts does all the fields of employment, places of public accommodation and educational institutions.

A Massachusetts Housing Conference held at Boston College Law School in April was unique in being the first time that a state association of real estate boards has co-sponsored a discussion of housing discrimination with a State Commission Against Discrimination, the report stated.

Massachusetts Association of Real Estate Boards is also believed to be the only State realtor group not to oppose the passage of an anti-bias housing law. In addition meetings have been held throughout the State between local boards of realtors and the Commission, and while not all brokers applauded the law, their spokesmen have gone further to demonstrate their support of it here than anywhere else in the country.

Governor Furcolo was told that in sixteen suburban communities citizens have organized themselves into Fair Housing Committees. These groups have become of great value in aiding Negro families finding homes in their communities and in educating their neighbors to the values of housing integration. One committee the first which was formed, has been cited as a model example of citizen participation in fair housing practices.

Boston Ends Bias In Housing Development

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Boston, Mass., Aug. 5 — The owner of Woodvale, a housing development just north of Boston, agreed to sell to Negroes. The application of Ulysses G. Marshall was accepted by Mr. Campbell, the owner. The action followed two weeks of sit-ins and picketing by Boston CORE.

Mr. Marshall asked the assistance of CORE two years after he first filed his complaint with the Commission. In June the CORE group did two tests to determine that Woodvale would accept white applicants and refuse Negroes. In both cases the agents simply fled when the Negro appeared. They did not return as long as the Negro remained.

SIT-INS IN OFFICE

An attempt to set up a negotiating session with Mr. Campanelli failed. On Saturday July 16th, two CORE sit-in teams went to the office of the Company. The real estate agents left hurriedly and no business was handled for the seven hours period from 1:00 p.m. until 8:00 p.m. The group picketed the development on Sunday.

The following Saturday four Negro members of CORE, all genuine applicants for housing, sat in the agents office. White members of CORE explained the situation to other applicants. Finally the Negro CORE members were given genuine application forms to fill out. The agreement to end discrimination came the following week.

Previously the CORE group had won an agreement from the Veterans Administration to end discriminatory referral practices and had helped break discrimination at Fairfield Gardens, an apartment development.

SOUTH BLAMED

Negro 'Burden' Gripes Chicago

CHICAGO (UPI) — The South is "dumping" its unwanted Negroes on an over-crowded, over-burdened Chicago, an Illinois legislator said today.

State Rep. William Pollack charged that the uneducated and unskilled Negroes are streaming up the Mississippi to Chicago, where they wind up on relief and stretch the city and state welfare general assistance rolls. More than 88 per cent of the aid to dependent children goes to Negroes, he said.

"We're getting the bottom of the totem pole," Pollack complained.

"They come up mostly from the Mississippi Valley," agreed a spokesman from the Public Aid commission. "Most are from Mississippi, and Alabama is next. We have found that 75 to 80 per cent of them have been here five years or more, but they were uneducated — if you could call it that — in the South."

Peter W. Cahill, executive secretary of the state commission, said most of the 3,000 persons arriving in Chicago each month are "relief-prone" unskilled laborers from the South.

Pollack, Republican whip in the Illinois House, made his comments as the Legislature met in special session to pass an emergency six-month relief appropriation of 35 million dollars.

The lawmaker said he heard the Alabama Legislature had passed a bill giving free railroad tickets to unemployed Negroes who want to migrate to Chicago.

MUST 'DO SOMETHING'

"I've got a hunch Alabama isn't the only state that's sending us their unemployed Negroes," Pollack said. "Something's got to be done, but I don't know just what."

(Alabama officials said Pollack apparently referred to bills allowing Lowndes and Wilcox counties to hold referendums on a proposal to pay the fare of unemployed citizens to points at least 500 miles away. The referendums have not been held, however, so no fares have been paid.)

The Public Aid Commission spokesman said Negroes comprise 73 per cent of the persons on the

Solution Offered Illinois Officials — It's Integration

JACKSON, Miss., May 9. — (UPI) — A segregation leader offered a solution Monday for Illinois state officials who complained that the South is dumping its unwanted Negroes on Chicago.

"Why don't they just go ahead and integrate with them?" asked W. J. Simmons, editor of the White Citizens Councils of America publication. "That's what they have been telling us to do."

Simmons said the North denies all the unskilled, "relief-prone" Negroes it is getting.

"You know, it's rather surprising to hear them talk like that," said Simmons, commenting on statements by state Representative William Pollack and other Illinois officials who complained that uneducated and unskilled Negroes were streaming up the Mississippi Valley to Chicago.

"They have had the solution for years, or so they have been telling us. Now they have the problem."

State Welfare Commissioner W. E. Holcomb said Illinois has "a very serious problem."

"But there is absolutely nothing that can be done from the Mississippi end to help solve it," he said.

With the mechanization of agriculture in the South, Holcomb explained, there has been an ever-declining need for Negroes to stay on farms and work year around.

He said most welfare payments in Mississippi go to the aged, the blind and handicapped and dependent children. There is no general assistance for the unemployed.

He added that the migration has done little to ease welfare costs in Mississippi. "Sometimes parents will go to Chicago and leave their children in Mississippi," he said.

The children wind up on Mississippi welfare rolls, he said.

MISSISSIPPI



LEADERS PROUD OF NAME BLOCK.

Proudly the leaders of the Rural Community Development program of Warren County, Miss., look up at the recently installed nameblock in the chimney of the Bovina Community center near Vicksburg. They are (left to right), Eugene Ewell, former chairman of the Bovina Community Development program; Mrs.

Louise Franklin, present chairman; Miss Malinda Robinson, extension home demonstration agent; W. S. Demby, farm demonstration agent; and Mrs. Bessie White, county chairman of the Rural Community Development program.

USDA Photo.

Negro Woman Is Housing Manager In St. Louis

Philly 3-3-60
ST. LOUIS — (ANP) — The St. Louis Housing Authority has its first Negro woman manager.

Miss Lorensieur Williams, a five-year employee of the Authority, received the appointment, and will serve as a manager in the Pruitt-Igoe Homes. The ranking manager in this facility is Oliver A. Thornton.

Miss Williams is a graduate of Lincoln University, Jefferson City. She is a former school teacher, having taught in Webster Groves for two and one-half years. The resident of 3800 Cook Avenue began her career with the housing authority after spending five years with the Federal Government as an administrative clerk.

Her first appointment was that of an interviewer. Then she was a computer before her advanced to management aide, preparing her for present position.

Call Parley On Housing Code, Feb. 8

Chicago
Defender
Chicago, Ill.
WASHINGTON, D. C. — Housing code administrators, mayors of cities considering codes in their workable programs for urban renewal, and citizen groups concerned with conserving existing housing supply through rehabilitation and conservation are being invited to the Second Code Enforcement Conference sponsored by the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials, in Washington, D. C., Feb. 8-9.

Besides general sessions where nationally recognized federal and local experts will speak on the over-all problems of code enforcement, regarded as one of the tough nuts to crack for urban renewal success, the program will feature small discussion sessions.

In these sessions the city officials new to code enforcement will be brought together with experienced administrators for advice and help.

The experienced operators will also have a chance to deal with questions such as fitting code enforcement into the over-all renewal program; how to find competent inspection staffs and train them; how to develop "salesmanship" for getting properties in violation brought to standard and above, as a means of saving cities.

Other program topics include: team inspections, relocation, measuring accomplishment, and financing aid to low-income family home owners who need to make repairs.

\$17,500 to \$43,000 Price Range

The Pittsburgh Courier **Mixed Homes All Sold Out**

Pittsburgh, Pa.
PRINCETON, N. J. — All 40 homes in the Maplecrest and Glen Acres tracts of Princeton Housing Associates Inc., 84 Nassau St., Princeton, N. J., have been sold out. It is announced by Morris Milgram and George E. Otto, the builders.

The homes, ranging from \$17,500 to \$43,000 in price, will be occupied by 30 white and 10 Negro families. Thirty-four are presently occupied, with completion of construction slated for April.

Three of the residents have sold houses within two blocks of Maplecrest in order to move into the integrated development.

MILGRAM AND OTTO, president and executive vice president respectively of Modern Community Developers Inc., national integrated housing firm, are considering several Princeton sites for improvement with additional open occupancy housing developments.

A waiting list of prospective home buyers has been set up.

Homeowners at Maplecrest and Glen Acres include physicists, ministers, an architect, teachers, psychologists, businessmen and civil service personnel. They average 36 years of age.

THE FOLLOWING faiths are represented: Catholic, Episcopal, Ethical Culture, Jewish, Methodist, Presbyterian, Quaker and Unitarian.

Both Rev. Benjamin J. Anderson, board member of Princeton Housing Associates and chairman of the MCD executive committee, and Stuart E. Wallace, sales manager of Princeton Housing Associates and vice-president, sales, of MCD, live in Maplecrest.

Chicago Defender **All Homes In New Jersey Integrated Tract Sold**

PRINCETON, N. J. — All 40 homes in the Maplecrest and Glen Acres tracts of Princeton Housing Associates, Inc., here have been sold out, it is announced by Morris Milgram and George E. Otto, the builders.

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WAITING LIST

A waiting list of prospective home buyers has been set up.

Homeowners at Maplecrest and Glen Acres include physicists, ministers, an architect, teachers, psychologists, businessmen and civil service personnel. They average thirty-six years of age. Faiths represented are: Catholic, Episcopal, Ethical Culture, Jewish, Methodist, Presbyterian, Quaker, and Unitarian.

Both Rev. Benjamin J. Anderson, board member of Princeton Housing Associates and chairman of the MCD executive committee, and Stuart E. Wallace, sales manager of Princeton Housing Associates and vice-president, sales, of MCD, live in Maplecrest.

Princeton Housing Associates is the result of the efforts of a

group of citizens with a concern for equal housing opportunity. Starting with the men's clubs of the three local Presbyterian churches, the group soon expanded to include a broad cross section of the community.

After two years of dedicated work, during which six Negroes were enabled to buy good housing in formerly all-white locations, the Princeton Housing Group called in Milgram and Otto, to have them build new housing in which the principle of equal opportunity was a pre-planned feature.

P. H. A. was formed in mid-1957, and by the end of the year, two model homes were completed. P. H. A. has built and sold its houses without hindrance or panic reactions — values of neighboring properties have gone up, consistent with the local trend.

The experience in Princeton was a powerful impetus toward the launching of MCD, early in 1958, as the first national corporation to foster open occupancy on a national basis.

Other Princetonians active in MCD include William H. Scheide, member of the board, and Stringfellow Barr, author, "Let's Join the Human Race," member of MCD's National Advisory Committee.

MCD currently is active in Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Illinois.

New Jersey Realtor Loses Bid For All-White Housing

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Supreme Court refused Monday to review a New Jersey state court decision that private housing developers must sell houses to Negroes as well as whites if the sale is financed in any way by public funds.

The high court's action leaves standing the decision by the New Jersey Supreme Court in a case affecting the 16,000-home pre-planned community of Levittown, N.J.

Levitt and Sons, Inc., a private New York firm engaged in developing large tracts and erecting one-family residences, had appealed to the high tribunal to overturn the decision.

The court dismissed the appeal with a notation that it lacked a substantial federal question. Justice Black said he favored hearing the appeal.

Levitt's appeal said it has not obtained any money from state or federal governments, and FHA mortgage insurance actually went to home purchasers and not the builder.

The State Supreme Court decided, however that New Jersey's antidiscrimination law bars racial or religious bias in the sale of "publicly assisted housing" and that the Levittown development was in that category.

Study probes why the poor get in debt over their heads

The Afro American
Baltimore Md
NEW YORK — At long last (too late for some) a study is being made to find out why some families get into much more debt than they can afford.

The study is being made co-operatively by three East Harlem and lower East Side settlement Houses and Columbia University's bureau of applied social research.

The \$30,000 study project is financed by: \$15,000 from the Lanvanburg Foundation; \$12,000 from Consumer's Union, and \$3,000 from the Flag Fund.

David Caplovitz of Columbia will initiate the 18-month study in four housing projects in the two named communities. William Kirk, chairman of the sponsoring committee, says project dwellers are outstanding contributors to what he calls a "consumer explosion."

HE EXPLAINED that many of them have made heavy financial commitments even before moving into projects and

"After they arrived a new kind of vendor came to their doors offering credit on everything imaginable from funerals to can openers to airplane trips—at a fantastic mark-up."

Inflated prices and easy credit, he cites as the main contributors to the "consumer explosion."

"We want to find out more precisely what is happening here and what can be done about it."

He said that men project dwellers are housekeeping for the first time. They, therefore, must furnish their apartments. Too often, they are lured by easy credit into buying shoddy furniture at as much as twice the fair retail price.

A PRE-STUDY, informal observation showed the following: Mr. Kirk said:

Man families moving into projects bring most, if not all, of their furniture directly from the furniture store where they got too heavily indebted for it.

A number of project families are late paying rent because they have used rent money to satisfy a persistent bill collector;

Large trucks are sent around project grounds three times a week to cart away discarded, defective, cheaply constructed, gaudy furniture, bought on the installment plan and which fell apart often before paid for;

A significant number of broken homes and tense family situations have developed from the strain put on family life by involvement in installment obligations;

Peddlers abound in project neighborhoods, selling linoleum, bedspreads, crucifixes, lamps, gadgets—everything on credit at better than 100 per cent mark-up; Elaborate funeral services and weddings are available on the installment plan;

Each week, hundreds of airplane tickets to and from Puerto Rico are sold on the installment plan;

Small grocery stores allowing credit, charge extremely high prices to protect themselves against certain losses;

Hundreds of bicycles are bought each Christmas in each of the projects although bike riding is forbidden on project sidewalks and is perilous in nearby city streets;

Corner cobblers refused to fix shoes (bought on credit) which are brought in by project families because the quality is so poor, and, many neighborhood men are fired when their employers receive notices of garnishees from credit peddlers — often premature or illegal.

Mr. Kirk cited that: "There are also no banks to which the families may go for credit."

The study will examine the life patterns of families before they moved into the project, just after moving in, and then after they have lived in the project for some time.

\$750,000 Ford Grant To Further Programs For Aged

NEW YORK — The Ford Foundation has appropriated \$750,000 to further the programs of the National Committee on the Aging over the next seven years. It was announced in New York by G. Warfield Hobbs, chairman of the committee.

"This new appropriation," Mr. Hobbs said, "will enable the committee to push forward vigorously its information and counseling work, especially in such fields as health, employment, retirement and social welfare services for older people."

"Eleven hundred persons a day in this country — over 400,000 a year — join the over-65-age-group," Mr. Hobbs pointed out. He noted that this was the second appropriation from the Ford Foundation and was awarded with the understanding that other funds will be secured by the National Committee on the Aging, and that the committee will become self-supporting.

Mrs. Geneva Mathiasen, executive secretary of the committee, noted that it is a non-profit organization devoted to finding ways to develop the physical, spiritual, emotional and material resources older people will need so that each may live out his added years with dignity as a useful member of society. It is a central, national resource for planning, information, consultation and materials.

2 Top Slum Prosecutors Relieved of Posts by City

New York Times
Building Official Deplores Action on Gribetz and Goldman—Chief Is Bronx Democratic Captain

By EDITH EVANS ASBURY

Two city lawyers, who have been unusually zealous in prosecuting slum landlords in court in Manhattan and the Bronx, have been taken off their assignments. All of the housing work they formerly handled has been assigned to one lawyer, a recent appointee.

The change was deplored yesterday by an official of the Building Department.

"No matter how competent the new attorney is, he doesn't have their experience, and he won't have time to prepare the cases," the official said. "This really sets us back."

The two lawyers who were relieved of the housing assignment are Judah Gribetz, who was handling cases waived to Special Sessions in Manhattan, and Joseph B. Goldman, who was handling cases in Bronx Magistrates Court.

Neither of the lawyers, who are assistant corporation counsel, would comment yesterday.

Both confirmed that they had been informed of the change on return from their vacations by Miss Rose Schnepf, their immediate superior.

Miss Schnepf, the \$14,000-a-year chief of the Penalties Division of the Corporation Counsel's office, is a captain in the North End Democratic Club in the Bronx, which was formerly headed by Congressman Charles H. Buckley, Bronx County Democratic leader. She is reportedly scheduled to receive a \$1,000 salary increase.

Mr. Gribetz was singled out for high praise by the Morning Side Heights Association last June in a report that criticized the city for weakening its announced attack on slum buildings.

The report cited Mr. Gribetz' "virgorous prosecution" of housing violators as a "major step forward," in the strengthening of housing law enforcement.

It noted that Mr. Gribetz' cases in Special Sessions were "carefully prepared and details of their background and significance in the city's total housing effort were presented in forceful fashion."

This praise was echoed by the Building Department official. "Without him there we would have had many more landlords waiving to Special Sessions," he said. "But they began to realize that if they went there, they'd be up against him, so they stayed in Magistrates Court."

"His preparation was so thorough that it included rent rolls to show how much profit was being made on the dilapidated slum building," the official continued.

Among the landlords tried by Mr. Gribetz, and subsequently convicted, was Arnold Schildhaus. Shortly after his appointment, Mr. Gribetz prosecuted the case, which had been pending since 1955. It had been adjourned innumerable times, tried, appealed, retired and transferred to Special Sessions before it reached Mr. Gribetz. Mr. Gribetz also obtained a conviction in another long-standing case, involving a tenement owned by Boris Komar, an international lawyer, which had been pending since 1958. He was complimented at the time.

Special Sessions Justice William E. Ringel on "the excellent manner in which you have prepared and conducted the case."

During the trial, Justice Ringel had reprimanded Mr. Komar, a lawyer with nearly fifty years' experience, for lecturing the 31-year-old Mr. Gribetz, evading his questions and

showing a patronizing manner toward him.

BRITONS FLY FOOD TO U. S. NEGROES

New York Times
Baby Food Airlift Organized for Children in Louisiana Cut Off Welfare Rolls

NEWCASTLE - ON - TYNE, England, Sept. 13 (AP)—An airlift of free baby food for Negro children in New Orleans was started today by fifteen angry City Councilwomen.

A twenty-three-pound shipment was loaded aboard a plane for London, where an American airline promised to give it a free trans-Atlantic crossing.

"We will be sending at least one consignment a day from now on," said Mrs. Theresa Russell, a 39-year-old physician's wife who is leading the "shame Governor Davis" campaign. (Mr. Davis is Gov. Jimmie H. Davis of Louisiana.)

"We also are sending all the money we can raise," Mrs. Russell said. "We spent £150 [\$420] yesterday."

Both food and money are addressed to the Urban League of New Orleans, which is directing emergency relief for 5,000 children in the city affected by a change in the state welfare laws.

A Louisiana law preventing payment of relief money to mothers who have an illegitimate child after drawing a welfare check.

23,000 Children Effectuated About 23,000 children are effected, most of them Negroes. However, Mrs. Mary Evelyn Parker, State Welfare Commissioner, said in Baton Rouge, La., more than 50 per cent of those cut off will be back on the rolls by Nov. 15.

"I am starting to receive abusive letters from diehard racialists now," Mrs. Russell said.

"They are disgusting, and just what one could expect from people who would deny children food. They should be horse-whipped."

Mrs. Russell said she plans to seek an interview with United States Ambassador John Hay Whitney in London to "express our feeling of outrage that such a thing could happen in the civilized Western world."

medical aid, or funds to help toward him. Baby Food Airlift Organized for Children in Louisiana Cut Off Welfare Rolls. NEWCASTLE - ON - TYNE, England, Sept. 13 (AP)—An airlift of free baby food for Negro children in New Orleans was started today by fifteen angry City Councilwomen. A twenty-three-pound shipment was loaded aboard a plane for London, where an American airline promised to give it a free trans-Atlantic crossing. "We will be sending at least one consignment a day from now on," said Mrs. Theresa Russell, a 39-year-old physician's wife who is leading the "shame Governor Davis" campaign. (Mr. Davis is Gov. Jimmie H. Davis of Louisiana.) "We also are sending all the money we can raise," Mrs. Russell said. "We spent £150 [\$420] yesterday." Both food and money are addressed to the Urban League of New Orleans, which is directing emergency relief for 5,000 children in the city affected by a change in the state welfare laws. A Louisiana law preventing payment of relief money to mothers who have an illegitimate child after drawing a welfare check. 23,000 Children Effectuated About 23,000 children are effected, most of them Negroes. However, Mrs. Mary Evelyn Parker, State Welfare Commissioner, said in Baton Rouge, La., more than 50 per cent of those cut off will be back on the rolls by Nov. 15. "I am starting to receive abusive letters from diehard racialists now," Mrs. Russell said. "They are disgusting, and just what one could expect from people who would deny children food. They should be horse-whipped." Mrs. Russell said she plans to seek an interview with United States Ambassador John Hay Whitney in London to "express our feeling of outrage that such a thing could happen in the civilized Western world."



Photo by Palumbo.

Typical of Puerto Ricans trapped in slums is little Hector Concepcion, 8, who lives in a badly neglected tenement at 53 W. 105th St. He's standing in the tub because the floor is rotting away—and to avoid being bitten by rats.

Bias Laid to City in Choice Of Tenants on Ethnic Basis

New York Times Mon. 7-4-60

A former executive of the New York City Housing Authority charges in a magazine article published today that the authority has secretly adopted a tenant-selection program that discriminates as he understood the authority's against Negroes and Puerto Ricans.

The charge was made in an article for The New Leader by Alfred J. Marrow, head of the Bernard Roshco, who was the authority's assistant public relations director from 1956 until last December. He is now a freelance writer.

While he was with the authority, Mr. Marrow writes, a tenant-selection program was adopted, without any public announcement, that in effect gave priority to white applicants in a third of the city's lowest rent public housing.

At the same time, he adds, it placed pressure on Negroes and Puerto Ricans to apply for higher rental housing in outlying parts of the city.

Denials of Discrimination

William Reid, chairman of the New York City Housing Authority, denied yesterday that there was discrimination against Negroes and Puerto Ricans under the program, which, he said, had been devised to create greater racial balance in the city's ninety public housing projects.

"We're trying to mix up the population," Mr. Reid said. "We've explained the program to minority group organizations, and they've encouraged us to go ahead with it."

Ira S. Robbins, vice chairman of the authority, also denied such discrimination. But he said that the authority's new program of racial integration had not been made public because "it might be misunderstood."

The authority's program had been approved by the State Commission Against Discrimination and by the city's Commission on Intergroup Relations, Mr. Robbins said.

Elmer A. Carter, chairman of the state commission, said that

assigning priorities for the filling of vacancies.

Under this program, he writes, all but fifteen of the authority's ninety projects were classified in three categories, called "phases."

The fifteen were left out because either no hope or no need existed for their further integration, in view of location and the ethnic make-up of their respective neighborhoods.

Projects categorized as Phase I were concentrated in largely non-white neighborhoods, says Mr. Roshco. When vacancies occurred in these developments, white applicants were given "absolute priority."

If no whites applied, Negroes and Puerto Ricans were given the apartments. Two such projects in Harlem, Abraham Lincoln Houses and Stephen Foster Houses, were dropped from the "phase" program when no whites had applied after six months.

Vacancies in Phase II projects, largely in fringe areas on Manhattan's lower East Side and upper West Side, are held for whites only, says Mr. Roshco, and no Negro or Puerto Rican applicant is accepted in any case.

As to Holding of Vacancies

If no suitable white applicants appear, the apartment is held vacant — sometimes for months, he continues. In other instances, four-room apartments, which normally go to families with one or two children, are rented to childless couples willing to accept them. Most such white tenants have been older couples without children.

In September 1958, Madison S. Jones, a former housing adviser for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was hired by the City Housing Authority as a race relations expert. A staff member was assigned to work with him.

In July, 1959, the authority explained that the race relations staff was trying to bring about greater integration in the public housing projects that would limit the proportion of each race group without resort to a quota system.

"It is our aim to stimulate integration, not to force it," Mr. Reid said at the time.

Priority 'Phases' Depicted

Mr. Roshco charges in the article published today that into fact five months earlier, in February of 1959, the authority had secretly adopted a program to bring about integration by

assigning priorities for the filling of vacancies.

Under this program, he writes, all but fifteen of the authority's ninety projects were classified in three categories, called "phases."

have a relatively low proportion of non-white tenants.

As the authority is willing to let the number increase on "a controlled basis," Mr. Roshco says, Negro and Puerto Rican applicants get first priority for one-half the vacancies that occur.

These programs are intended to complement one another, he declares, but they have failed. Whites have not applied in sufficient numbers for the heavily non-white Phase I projects, he contends.

Negroes and Puerto Ricans, he adds, have been reluctant to pioneer in the integration of non-white Phase III projects that are far from their familiar surroundings and have higher rents than low-income projects.

A fourth phase, giving Puerto Ricans priority over Negroes, was superimposed on many Phase I and Phase II projects last February, says Mr. Roshco, further lowering the Negroes' access to public housing.

One-third of the city's public housing is now classified in the "whites only" category, Mr. Roshco writes. And this housing consists largely of substandard low-rent units with average monthly rentals of \$10 to \$18 a room.

"Non-whites" says Mr. Roshco, "although they comprise the majority of applicants, therefore compete for a greatly reduced supply of low rent apartments."

The New York City Housing Authority's "ultimate objective," Mr. Roshco asserts, is the continued expansion of public housing in New York City. To calm increasing opposition to its acquisition of new project sites, he says, the authority "has decided * * * to exclude a substantial proportion of those who may need such housing most."

Whatever legal judgments may be rendered with respect to anti-bias laws and other statutes governing public housing, Mr. Roshco says, "the New York City Housing Authority has committed one of the prime bureaucratic sins in a democratic society—undertaking to act as a benevolent autocracy. * * *

Even accepting racial integration as a legitimate objective of the Housing Authority, Mr. Roshco asks: How desirable is it "to divert part of this [already insufficient] housing supply to serve a different social purpose?"

By its "equivocation," Mr. Roshco concludes, the authority has "obscured" the city's racial housing problems and avoided consideration of "what role the authority, as the city's largest landlord, is best suited to play."

Migrants: Causes or Victims of Slums?

Ideas Differ, But Puerto Ricans Are Trapped in Housing Plight

Last week staff writer Woody Klein told how Puerto Ricans live in their native island, and why they come to New York. Today he continues his reports on some of the 700,000 who have come here and what has happened to their dreams of "ambiente"—the good life.

By WOODY KLEIN,
World-Telegram Staff Writer.

"Slums are slums regardless of who lives in them. And when conditions reach a point where they make newspaper headlines, then it often seems much easier to blame someone for the problem than to tackle it and try and correct it."

—A member of the Puerto Rican Migration Division in New York.
"Slums are created by the Puerto Ricans. They have no respect for property. They don't want to learn. They come up here to get on relief."

—A Manhattan tenement owner.
Who is correct? Both these people have firsthand contact with many of New York's 700,000 Puerto Ricans. Yet they draw violently opposite conclusions from their experiences. Why?

The slum landlord points to crowds of Puerto Ricans sitting on dirty brownstone steps, throwing garbage out of windows, drinking in the dark, damp cellars, gambling, speaking in Spanish.

But while he complains, he refuses to make repairs on these hellholes, which he fills to the rafters with tenants. He refuses to supply heat and hot water, plaster holes in the walls, hire exterminators to kill rats, or pay superintendents to maintain proper services.

Don't Know Rights.
The result: chaos and unscrupulous exploitation of families who, in many cases, are ignorant of their rights. A great number of Puerto Ricans, because of the lan-

Search For Security

guage barrier, have little concept of city health, building and density regulations.

In San Juan there is no Department of Buildings. They do not hold regular inspections of buildings. There is no modern housing code.

Antiquated housing regulations drawn up in 1939 are the only measures.

In short, the Puerto Rican migrant is so unfamiliar with any system of building laws that it is easy for a landlord to demand \$80 a month for one room, or \$125 a month for a few rooms in a rattrap. If the tenant does not want to pay, he is often threatened with eviction.

One Puerto Rican tenant trapped in an upper West Side slum building with nearly 200 other people explains his predicament this way:

"I work for my family. I make \$50 a week as a dishwasher. The landlord wants \$19 for our room. I tell him it is too much. He says, 'Pay or get out!' What can I do? There's nowhere to go."

Desperate for Shelter.

This case is repeated again and again, wherever you find throngs of people desperately in need of shelter.

What is being done to help these people?

The city's Welfare Department—which, in effect, subsidizes many slum landlords by paying exorbitant rents for the tenants—seems to be virtually helpless.

"I can't turn down a family's application for supplementary welfare assistance for rent if I don't have anywhere to put the people," Commissioner James Dumpson says. And he has few decent dwellings to which he can assign welfare families.

Campaign Against SRO.
The Department of Buildings—for years burdened with graft-taking inspectors—only recently undertook a whole-sale crackdown on the owners of slum buildings that are piled with people.

Today this agency is placing scores of overcrowding violations on single-room-occupancy (SRO) houses in a systematic campaign to drive the owners of such buildings out of business.

"The SRO building is the hard core of the slum evil in New York," say Harold Birns, deputy buildings commissioner. "It stands out as the nucleus of infection and succeeds in downgrading every building in its immediate radius."

Mr. Birns blames the city itself for having "invited" the present slum conditions in SRO houses by passing a statute in 1937 which legalized SROs. As a result, hundreds of once-respectable brownstones housing only 10 families were chopped up into zoo-like cages containing 50 or 75 families.

"There are many landlords who welcome the opportunity to place profit values before human values," Mr. Birns continues. "But public indignation has caught up with the slumlord."

Mayor Acted.

The massive grab for rent money reached such frightening proportions last year that

Mayor Robert F. Wagner, in an unprecedented move, appointed a special housing adviser to draw up a "master plan" to iron out the city's jumbled housing mess.

J. Anthony Panuch's program for "Building a Better New York" was made public last week.

The slum landlord, meanwhile, still argues—in Housing Court, in the old tenements, in real estate offices—that it is the Puerto Ricans who have spread New York's frightening blight.

But other observers who have seen many minority groups in the past blend into the city argue back: Which came first, the slums or the Puerto Ricans? The Negroes, Italians, Jews, Germans, Irish—they were all blamed for the slums when they arrived.

Many New Yorkers, though sympathetic with the problem, still find it easier to move than to fight blight. Some flee from Manhattan's crumbling West Side to the glowing East Side. Others move to the suburbs.

But there are still many who also remain in these slum-infested areas because they are armed with facts that give them hope. They point, for example, to these reports:

● Six out of seven Puerto Ricans hold jobs or are supported by wage earners, according to the Welfare Department.

● Attendance of Puerto Rican school children is as

good as that of other children in the public schools, a Board of Education-sponsored survey states.

● Puerto Rican youngsters in Manhattan make up 33 percent of the school population and are responsible for 29.9 percent of the juvenile delinquency in this borough, according to Puerto Rican government officials.

● Although Puerto Ricans are on the bottom of the economic ladder, as a group they earn \$575 million a year and pay some \$90 million in federal, state and city taxes, these same officials assert.

● Puerto Ricans come to New York to work. As jobs increase here, migration in-

creases. When there is a recession in the states, the flow northward decreases.

How do Puerto Ricans themselves feel about the charge that they are "causing" the slums?

40 Years Rotting.

Joseph Monserat, chief of the Puerto Rican migration office here, says: "The brownstones in the West Side have been rotting for 40 years. It is easier to blame these conditions on the Puerto Ricans than it is to do anything about housing."

Magistrate Manuel Gomez, who handles hundreds of health and building violation cases, sums up the issues this way:

"The main cause of slums is that the city has failed to construct private, low-cost housing. Slum runners have capitalized on the housing shortage. Slum landlords are a small minority of the real estate people, but they bring a lot of wrath."

Josefina Rincon, sister of San Juan's Mayoress Felisa

Rincon de Gautier, is the leader here of a 2000-member group called Fuerza Unida Puertorriquena (United Puerto Rican Force) working toward eliminating discrimination in housing.

Puerto Rican leaders agree that a tenant education program is needed to help some of their people learn how to use modern equipment—refrigerators, stoves, toilets.

But the burden of the responsibility of eliminating the "horror houses" from New York's sinking skyline, it is charged by these leaders, still rests with the landlords and the city.

Whether they help spread blight or are victims of New York's sordid slums, most of our Puerto Rican newcomers still find themselves trapped in the center of the city's housing nightmare.

GOVERNOR TO ASK HOUSING BIAS BAN IN MESSAGE TODAY

New York Times
*Will Also Urge Support for
Fall-Out Shelters in His
Address to Legislature*
Wed. 5-11-60
AID FOR WORKERS DUE
P.H.
**Plan Would Continue Health
Insurance on Retirement
—More Building Sought**

By **WARREN WEAVER Jr.**

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 5—Governor Rockefeller will open the 1960 legislative session tomorrow with appeals for support for two highly controversial programs — fall-out shelters for civil defense and a ban on discrimination in private housing.

In both instances, however, the Governor does not plan at this early date to tell the lawmakers how far he wants them to go toward realizing these goals.

In the discrimination area, Mr. Rockefeller plans to say that an extension of the present bans on bias in housing is clearly feasible, without detailing just what he thinks that extension should include.

At present state-wide statutes prohibit discrimination only in the sale or rental of housing that is publicly assisted or insured.

On Civil Defense

In the civil defense area, Mr. Rockefeller will report that a special committee is still considering how to adapt into legislative form a report submitted to the Governor last July calling for a mandatory state-wide fall-out shelter program.

The Governor now insists that

he has never committed himself to support the mandatory shelter program or that he has backed away from it as a political liability.

The impression among those who discussed the issue with him six months ago was that he first gave a mandatory program his endorsement and then had some serious second thoughts about it.

Governor's Other Plans

Among a number of other significant but less controversial proposals Mr. Rockefeller will lay before the new session are these:

• A rejuvenated middle-income housing program designed to attract as much as \$500,000,000 in private capital.

• A plan to permit retiring workers to convert group health insurance to individual policies to retain their protection during later life.

• A proposal to build a new agricultural laboratory at Cornell University with climate-control facilities to accelerate farm research.

In the field of transportation, Mr. Rockefeller will inform the lawmakers that agreement has been reached on a plan to provide 250 new air-conditioned commuter coaches for the Long Island, New York Central and New Haven Railroads.

The new cars will be provided — but not before 1961 — under a plan authorized by last year's Legislature. It involves lending \$20,000,000 in state funds to the Port of New York Authority, which will then buy the cars and lease them to the commuter lines.

The initial order of 250 cars will provide 140 for the Long Island, sixty for the New York Central and fifty for the New Haven.

The sections dealing with discrimination and civil defense, incomplete as they are, will be among the highlights of the second annual message that Mr. Rockefeller will deliver to the Senators and Assemblymen.

Last year the message came only six weeks or so after the Governor's election, and thus did not contain as much of substance.

During the last year, how-

ever, Mr. Rockefeller has assigned specific studies on major state problems to about forty task forces, committees and state agencies. Most of them were asked to report recommendations to the 1960 Legislature.

All or part of the recommendations of many of these groups will be included in the Rockefeller message. Those not covered tomorrow will be submitted in special messages later in the session.

Some storm warnings have already been raised by Republican legislators in the area of housing discrimination. There are those who believe that the Governor will have a difficult time gathering votes for a drastic bill involving the sale or rental of private housing.

Housing Bias Faces Fight

The Democratic minorities would be virtually obligated to support any such anti-discrimination legislation, although they would probably attack it as less effective than their own version.

All the Democratic votes plus those of the Republicans who favor a stronger campaign against housing discrimination would probably insure passage for the Rockefeller administration measures.

But what has the Republican legislative leaders concerned is the possibility of having to rely on Democratic votes. An Administration program supported by a minority of the Republicans would scarcely be an administration program, they contend.

The widespread impression that Mr. Rockefeller has committed himself to a mandatory fall-out shelter program has aroused considerable political consternation among Republican legislators.

Many of them feel that any law requiring all homeowners to make a substantial investment in altering their own homes and stocking an emergency retreat would be about as unpopular politically as anything they could vote for, however sound it might be as a civil defense matter.

In his message tomorrow, however, the Governor will restate his conviction that it is the responsibility of the state to help the individual meet the threat posed by survival for two weeks after a nuclear attack.

Mr. Rockefeller will tell the lawmakers that he feels this problem is too serious to be left to chance or ignored as too difficult to handle.

WAGNER APPOINTS WEAVER TO NEW HOUSING BOARD

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
NEW YORK — Dr. Robert C. Weaver, chairman of the NAACP Board of Directors, has been appointed by Mayor Robert F. Wagner to New York City's new three-man Housing and Redevelopment Board.

Feb. 5-11-60
Sworn in with Dr. Weaver on May 4, were J. Clarence Davies, former commissioner of the city's Real Estate Department; and Walter S. Fried, former regional administrator of the Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency. Following the taking of the oath by the three, former New York Governor W. Averell Harriman briefly addressed the audience of about 250 friends of the appointees who witnessed the ceremony.

Dr. Weaver served as New York State Rent Administrator in Gov. Harriman's administration. In the early days of the New Deal he was instrumental in setting up and heading race relations offices in such federal agencies as the Department of Interior, United States Housing Authority, National Defense Advisory Commission, and War Manpower Commission. He put in 11 years of service with New Deal agencies.

He was executive director of the Mayor's Committee on Race Relations in Chicago during World War II. From 1949-48, he was director of the community service division of the American Council on Race Relations. Later he was director of opportunity fellowships for the John Hay Whitney Foundation. He also served as an overseas representative of the United Nations Relief Agency.

Educated at Harvard University, Dr. Weaver is author of "Negro Labor" and "The Negro Ghetto," authoritative works in their respective fields. He has also written numerous articles for magazines and academic journals. The NAACP Board of Directors elected him chairman last January to succeed Dr. Charles H. Tobias.

HOUSING BIAS LAW DEFENDED BY CITY

The New York Times
But Officials Admit to Nine
Cleveland Councilmen That

It Is Not Fully Effective

New York
By **CHARLES G. BENNETT**

Despite New York City's two-year-old Fair Housing Practices Law, there is still considerable discrimination in private housing here, a group of visiting officials learned yesterday. Nine Councilmen from Cleveland conferred with Mayor Wagner and other New York officials on the operation of the New York's Fair Housing Practices Law, also known as the Sharkey-Brown-Isaacs Law. A similar measure is being considered in Cleveland.

New York's law, which went into effect April 1, 1958, was designed principally to eliminate from most private rental housing all discrimination based on race, creed or color. Recently Mayor Wagner proposed amendments to make the law more effective and put more "teeth" into its enforcement.

Visitors Ask Questions

After a morning session with Mayor Wagner at City Hall, the Cleveland Councilmen posed many questions on the law's operation at an afternoon roundtable discussion in the offices of the Commission on Intergroup Relations, 80 Lafayette Street.

Dr. Alfred J. Marrow is chairman of the commission, which rules on complaints of discrimination under the law and supervises its enforcement. One of the visitors noted that figures read by Louis M. Zimmerman, in charge of the commission's housing division, showed a total of 613 complaints filed since April 1, 1958. Was this not, he asked, a very small number considering the total of rental dwelling units in New York?

Mr. Zimmerman said it was and conceded that there was still far greater discrimination

in housing here than the number of complaints reflected. He attributed this to timidity of persons discriminated against, the unwillingness of victims to become involved in governmental processes and a lack of adequate public understanding of the anti-bias law and the operations of the commission.

Dr. Marrow broke in to say that the anti-bias law was steadily improving the situation. He predicted further improvement from continued education of the public on the law's operation and significance.

Replying to another question, Dr. Marrow conceded that in its two years, the anti-bias law had not had a material effect on racial dwelling patterns.

Housing Shortage Blamed

Largely responsible for this, he said, was the continued shortage of housing in the city.

Mr. Zimmerman said that from April 1, 1958, through last month, the commission had completed action on 522 of the 613 discrimination complaints filed with it, leaving ninety-one still being processed.

At City Hall in the morning Mayor Wagner told the visitors that when the anti-bias bill came up for hearings in 1957, "the real estate people and others felt it would bring chaos to the city and people would move out." But this did not happen, he said.

"Laws cannot change people," he added, "but they can help, and we are trying to strengthen the Fair Housing Practices Law now."

Dr. Marrow also attended the morning meet. The Cleveland group was headed by Leonard P. Franks, chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Council. Another member was Charles Carr, a Negro, Council majority leader.

Mr. Carr said about one-third of Cleveland's population of a little more than 800,000 was Negro, mostly living in the city's central area. An effective housing anti-bias law was needed there, he said.

The visitors had luncheon with Joseph T. Sharkey, Democratic majority leader of the New York Council.

The Negro
In The North

Family Of 13 In 5 Tiny Rooms

By HARRY S. ASHMORE

It is not an easy thing to be Robert William Daniels of 325 Lenox Avenue, Harlem.

If you live at that address it is a foregone conclusion that you inhabit a dark skin. Daniels' is medium brown, his wife's is even darker, and the shading runs off toward dusty blue-black among the 10 children and one grandchild who make up the Daniels family.

This small horde lives in five tiny rooms, strung together in a shotgun style, on the third floor of a creaking building. There was no need to explain of a creaking building that this informal arrangement surely is ticketed to go down. Coming into the apartment one of these days before, the from the rear you pass the tiny bulldozers of slum clearance, kitchen with its utilitarian

It is a place where the cock-equipment. From there on the roaches run, and the rats, rooms are under stand a bly where the garbage moulders infilled with beds.

halls pocked with old obscenities carved by forgotten residents about this place," Mrs. Daniels says, and where the shrill voices of angry tenants echo, from work and takes off his unheeded, through the night.

It's Not The Worst

It is not, by a long shot, the worst tenement in Harlem. But it will do as a symbol of the poverty that even in this abundant society still blights much of the area.

It is the only home Daniels and his growing family have known since the parents

This is fourth in a series.

and the firstborn came to New York from Macon, Ga., 15 years ago. Robert William Daniels then. His wife, by his mate, was 15, but she insists primly that she was 16 when he sent back for her.

Over the years the mathematics of this union have less confused the numerous social workers who have trudged up the steep and cluttered stairs—but the evidence of its success is unmistakably there in the persons of the remarkably healthy and composed children who play quietly in the cluttered rooms even while strangers are being entertained.

Propped Up In Bed

The Daniels receive guests after supper at least, under something of a disadvantage. The two adults, when I called, were horizontal, propped up in bed before a television set which had attracted a predictable quota of the younger children. There was only space for plastic-covered chairs with a wave at the circle of the double bed and dark young faces looking sol-

'Stays Cooped Up'

"It's bad," Robert William Daniels agreed, "but I reckon I don't mind it as much as Pat does. She stays cooped up here all day, and I get out, and that makes it easier."

When he goes out Robert William proceeds three blocks to the Harlem office building where he tends as superintendent. His wife, by his estimate, cleaning the halls, and hustling a few odd jobs for the colored tenants brings in an income that never exceeds \$250 a month and often falls well below. In times past the Daniels have been intermittently on the welfare rolls, but theirs is a borderline case. Besides, Mr. Daniels doesn't like the social workers.

'It's Housing That's Bad'

"They come in here and they want to know how we can afford the telephone, and who paid for the good bedroom furniture, and I tell them my sister-in-law is keeping up the payments and they don't believe me," she says with a snort of disgust. "If we can make do without the welfare we do."

"I manage to keep them fed and dressed decent and in school," Robert William says with a wave at the circle of dark young faces looking sol-



World Wide Photo

A CLEAN START . . . In Harlem, where tenements house many thousands of Puerto Ricans who have migrated there in recent years, this laundry scene is typical of Monday mornings.

emly in from the next bed-going to have a nervous breakdown, which is without a shield-down." ing door, "It's the housing "She won't, though," Robert hat's so bad, having to live all Williams says fondly. "She talkuddled up like this. I'm still like that, but she strong. Some-rying but I haven't licked how we going to make it. I got a feeling the break is coming."

'Get A Lot Of Talk'

The big problem is the very size of his family. It has practically barred him from low-rent public housing, which rigidly limits per room occupancy and rarely provides apartments big enough to accommodate a family of 13, with more doubtless to come.

"I have walked my feet off going to the projects," Mrs. Williams says. "I just get a lot of talk, and then I have to come back and live like this. I declare if it keeps up I'm

It is difficult to see where it is coming from. Robert William obviously can't afford more than the \$35 he now pays in monthly rental—and he has all the private housing that sum will buy in Harlem. At 39, his income would seem to be limited permanently by his lack of any real skill.

Why Do They Migrate?

The move from Macon, then, hasn't improved the physical environment of the Danielses. Their tenement is one of those

once described by Thomas Sancton as "a hundred Delta cabins, plus tuberculosis." And plus the incessant noise, crowding, confusion, and hazard of big-city streets.

Why did they come?

Robert William is not an articulate man, and he finds it hard to explain.

"Well, the chance of a better job, of improving myself," he says. "It's not much better, but the chance is here. And freedom, I guess—knowing if I got in trouble the law wouldn't always be against me. And feeling like a man. You can't do that in the South; they just won't let you."

'All Crying The Blues'

"Lord, yes," Mrs. Daniels chimes in. "I went back to Macon last year to bury my mother, and they are all walking around crying the blues. We wouldn't go back to stay, not ever."

"But mostly for the children," Robert William says, gazing upon his brood with gentle eyes. "It's hard for them to grow up here, but if you look after them and treat them strict they can make it. All mine have stayed out of bad trouble."

Once an Ugly Dumping Ground, East Bronx Lot Fairly Blooms

Mayor to See
Cauldwell Ave.
Minor Miracle

By SAM SCHRAEGER,
World-Telegram Staff Writer.

In place of the moldering mattress, gladioli. Where the sprung bedspring once rusted the marigold lifts its sunny face. On the spot where the rickety rocker stood, the sweet-peas and dahlias abound.

That's the minor miracle of Cauldwell Ave. in the East Bronx that Mayor Robert F. Wagner will see for himself this afternoon.

The guiding spirit of the rejuvenation of the block at 156th St., Mrs. Lillie Young, 758 Cauldwell Ave., is the one who piqued the Mayor's curiosity with an unusual letter.

Mindful that Mayor Wagner's mail is topheavy with gripes, Mrs. Young wrote him she thought he might "like to read some good news for a change."

"This was a rundown block that people used for their dumping block," Mrs. Young wrote, "such as old mattresses, bedsprings, old chairs, etc."

On May 5, she related, she started asking for contributions from her neighbors and in a short time she had \$65 "and now we have a beautiful flower garden that everyone admires."

Mrs. Young choose for the garden plot a 200-foot-long strip about 10 feet wide in the west side of the street. The candy wrappers and other detestable, ugly grass and weeds were uprooted. Then Mrs. Young, a smiling, 36-year-old housewife and mother, and her neighbors, planted the flowers.

Now people came from all over the East Bronx just to stand and look at the spot of freshness in the generally arid area.

Nobody now uses the block



Mrs. Rubie Reed, of 760 Cauldwell Ave., and Yolanda Foster, an 8-year-old neighbor, admire the flowers in what used to be an East Bronx dumping ground. Yolanda's pup is named Queenie.

Photos by Ravenna

NEW YORK

A New City Approach To 'Problem Families'

4 Agencies Combine in Harlem
To Combat Lethargy and Hate

By David Miller

A new approach to the city's most miserable families—the 1 per cent that causes 75 per cent of the juvenile delinquency—is being tested in Harlem against almost overwhelming odds.

Their lives are dominated by loneliness, children born out of wedlock, truancy, narcotics, crime, absent husbands, amoral mothers, fanaticism, poverty and confusion. It is a story of everything most of the world considers negative.

"This is the hard core," said Mrs. Lillian C. Lampkin, director of the Interdepartmental Neighborhood Service Center at 145 W. 125th St. "These are the families that aren't families."

4 City Agencies Act

By bringing together four city departments — welfare, the Board of Education, the Youth Board and probation services—the new center is trying to add meaning to lives overshadowed by lethargy, distrust and hate.

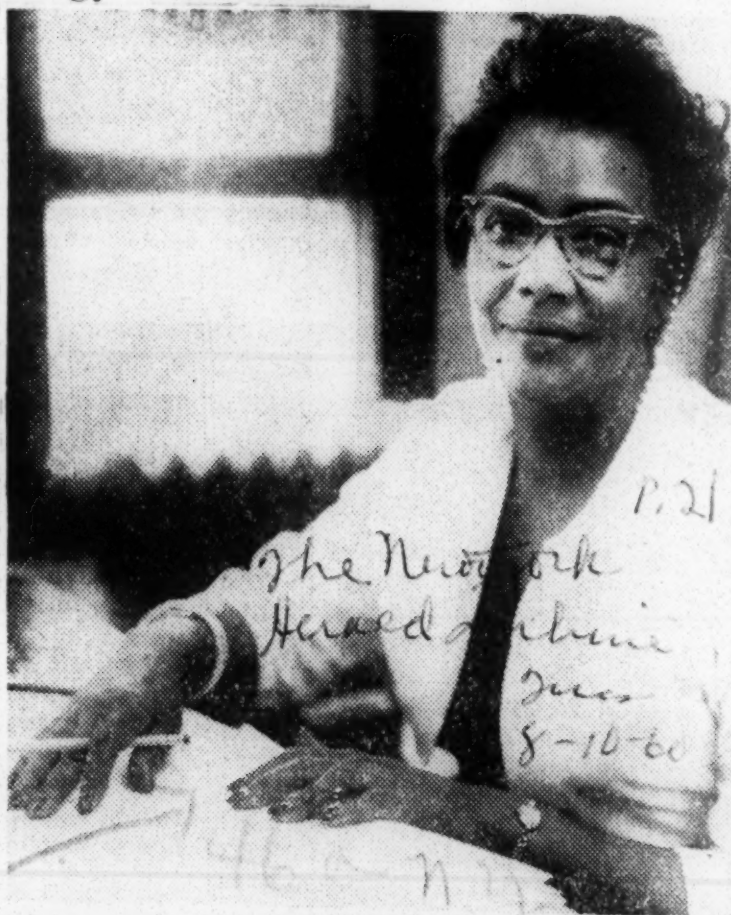
The key to the four-month-old pilot project is to have one social worker take principle responsibility for a family.

"Some of the families deny anything is wrong," Mrs. Lampkin said. "Some have never had any help, others have been through a dozen agencies and still others delight in playing one social worker off against another."

The traditional approach has been for a family to come to the agency on the premise that a visit at least demonstrates some interest. But case workers in the new unit are taking the initiative, practically forcing their way, getting doors shut in their face and then trying to find what's going on.

Pool Information

Harlem was selected because it has every possible social misery and a dearth of private agencies. As required by law, the public agencies covered only



Herald Tribune photo by Morris Worman

Mrs. Lillian C. Lampkin, director of the Interdepartmental Neighborhood Service Center, in her office yesterday.

simple a thing as telling a job

"Each public agency sees only applicant that hours wasted one part of the family prob-waiting for an interview have lem," Mrs. Lampkin said nothing to do with his color. "When we started and the that wearing a tie is a good agencies pooled their informa-idea or that taking orders from tion, it seemed as if we were a boss is the only way a busi- talking about different people." ness can be run.

Mrs. Lampkin, who previously The program has reached was the director of group work 167 families but the number and recreation for the Youth will eventually, double, Mrs. Board added: "Each specialized Lampkin said. Each family is agency knew its own field, but visited at least weekly by one of not the others." Instead, the the twenty-one workers, but new program stresses a single progress, she added has been line of advice, eliminating con- painful.

There is a lack of interest in community activities. A recent meeting to stimulate interest

The program can mean as in neighborhood activities re-

sulted in six wives answering an invitation sent to twenty. The main topics were getting locks for their doors and clearing the area of garbage.

Husbands Live Away

Few of the husbands live at home. Most live around the corner or across the street. Getting the wives to show any interest in a parent-teacher organization, a church or even the world around them is a major achievement.

A case in point is an unmarried twenty-year-old girl who has had two children out of wedlock, refuses to marry the father because she doesn't like him and runs a home for her five brothers (aged twenty-two, eighteen, twelve, eleven and five), her sister, three, and her daughter, three.

Her second child died when a month old—the first event in recent years that produced any visible emotion in the young woman. The family's mother died recently after a long, untreated case of tuberculosis. The family's sixty-seven-year-old father, affable, weak and confused, works in the neighborhood and has drifted in and out of the house for the last thirty years.

The problems the center has been concentrating on are that the girl is phlegmatic and cares about nothing, the twenty-two year old is on narcotics and has spent time in jail, the eighteen year old has been expelled from school, the house reeks of unhealthy odors, there are no clean clothes or clean bedding and the eleven-year-old is becoming impulsive—running out of classrooms without permission, yelling and interrupting.

Even the simple matter of getting the housework done required a case worker's persistent argument that it might be a good idea to do the laundry on Monday and Tuesday and the ironing on Wednesday.

"At best this family is vegetating," Mrs. Lampkin said. "We're trying to give them something to live for."

In two or three years the project will be evaluated and the lessons learned in Harlem will be carried to other sections of the city. If the basic problem of such families can be broached, the city will have come a long way in meeting questions that time alone can not answer.

Housing Crisis Past In North

NEW YORK — (UPI) —

Northern cities generally have passed their most explosive period in integrating Negroes into white neighborhoods, a study backed by the Ford-financed Fund for the Republic reported.

The \$305,000 study, directed by the fund's Commission on Race and Housing, was made by Chester Rapkin and William G. Grigsby, professors at the University of Pennsylvania's Institute for Urban Studies.

Their findings were based mainly on a survey of attitudes toward race among home buyers in four Philadelphia neighborhoods. The study also drew on the work of scholars who have examined housing integration problems in other areas.

MIGRATION DROP

The report said the backlog of Negro demand for housing has been largely satisfied in northern cities because of a sharp drop in Negro migration from the South and the lowering of many housing barriers.

"As potential purchasers observe mixed areas that have maintained this balance over a longer period of time, the anticipation of inundation will decline."

The survey concluded that many white persons will buy houses in mixed neighborhoods whether or not they object to Negro neighbors. Other points included:

—Negroes are not necessarily disadvantaged in mortgage negotiations, but may even receive better mortgage terms.

—Negroes are not necessarily compelled to pay more for housing than whites, but may pay less.

New Orleans Urban League Launch Drive To Feed Babies

New York, N. Y. — More assisting in the distribution.

than 300 persons daily are being given food for their survival by the Urban League in New Orleans.

J. Harvey Kerns, executive director of the Urban League of Greater New Orleans, reported today. The allotments come from OPERATION FEED THE BABIES, launched by the National Urban League to alleviate the suffering caused by the action of the Louisiana state legislature in dropping 23,000 children from the welfare rolls last month.

The distribution of food allotments is being made at a special reception and distribution center set up by the New Orleans League at 2100 Jackson Avenue in New Orleans. Persons desiring to send additional supplies should forward them to this address.

A substantial amount of money from across the Nation and abroad has also been received, Mr. Kerns reported.

Other contributions reported by Kerns have included two truckloads of potatoes received from a local Circle supermarket; \$386 from the ministers of four small Negro churches collected from among their parishioners; and the beginning of contributions from a campaign started by the Negro College Women's organization in the city.

The Negro taxicab drivers in New Orleans have also pledged one ton of food by next Wednesday. Also, two additional volunteers from the National Council of Jewish Women are

assisting in the distribution. In the last two days the Urban League in New Orleans has saved twelve families, some having as many as ten children, from being evicted from their homes for non-payment of rent. A number of the families actually were sitting in the street with their furniture when the League came with money to permit them to move back in their homes. In spite of this, some twenty-five other families have been evicted and are presently homeless.

Mr. Kerns and Mrs. Moise Cahn, Urban League of Greater New Orleans board member and former president of the National Council of Jewish Women, have received a number of "hate" letters and telephone calls. Mr. Kerns has had to take his phone off the hook at night to foil "hate" callers from waking him at two in the morning.

Kerns estimated that some 250 children who had been cut from the rolls had been put back on in New Orleans. He said the Catholic Charities in New Orleans had asked that this rate be increased. Committee approval is required to delete the re-eligibility of a case, Kerns pointed out, and the committee doesn't meet every day.

An air-life of supplies from women in Newcastle, England, is expected, Kerns said.

The Negro taxicab drivers in New Orleans have also pledged one ton of food by next Wednesday. Also, two additional volunteers from the National Council of Jewish Women are

State to Hold Bias Inquiry On City Housing Program

By LAWRENCE O'KANE

The State Commission Against Discrimination will conduct an investigation to determine whether the New York City Housing Authority has violated the state law against discrimination in its tenant-selection policy.

"Our program goes beyond mere compliance with laws against discrimination," William Reid, chairman of the Authority, said yesterday. "It is a positive program designed to overcome segregation and bring about true integration."

Mr. Reid said he welcomed the inquiry and was confident it would result "in complete endorsement of our record."

Policy Is Delineated
Last month, after its tenant selection program became public knowledge, the authority published a "statement of policy." No racial quotas are employed, the authority explained, but apartments are held unrented "temporarily" to give priority to Negroes, Puerto Ricans or whites when such priorities would help to break an existing racial pattern.

The inquiry will be "informal"; it will only seek information. Such hearings are based on charges from a source considered reliable, but without a verified complaint having been filed. Under the law, the commission may take action only after receiving a formal complaint from an injured party. The reliable source for this inquiry is, principally, the Roscho article.

In his article, Mr. Roscho, a former assistant public relations director for the authority, said the selection program placed pressure on minority groups to apply for higher rental housing in outlying parts of the city. It gave priority, he said, to white applicants in a third of the city's lowest rent public housing.

Housing authority officials have conceded that advantages might be given to members of one racial group over those of another in renting a particular apartment in a particular project. But, they have argued, without this policy projects in certain areas would be tenanted predominantly by members of one racial group. Thus, they have said, true integration could not be achieved in these projects without the tenant-

the controversy was to determine the legality of the authority's selection program. Commissioner Bernard Katzen will head the inquiry.

Integration Drive Set for City Housing

Project Acts to Halt Race Imbalance

The New York City Housing Authority, noting that anti-discrimination laws have not prevented segregation in its developments, explained yesterday its program to promote integration.

As outlined by the authority, the program tries to encourage families to move into projects where there is or threatens to be an imbalance caused by a great preponderance of residents of the same racial background. In other words, white families are persuaded to move into developments heavily populated by Negroes and Puerto Rican and vice versa.

"Racial segregation in housing, if uncorrected, defeats the city's efforts to develop integrated schools and to create an open city in which families of all racial groups can live alongside each other," the authority said in its statement.

The authority denied it was using a quota system to achieve its aim of balanced communities in its ninety-two projects. What it does do is to authorize managers to hold apartments temporarily when applicants whose occupancy would further integration appear to be interested in renting. The number of these apartments, however, is very small, according to the authority.

In following its program, which the authority described as "one of the few candid attempts to face up squarely to a controversial and perplexing problem," the agency said that no change has been made in the procedure of selecting families in greatest need of housing and legally entitled to priority. It stated that those families entitled to apartments are "encouraged" but are not required to move into certain projects.

Whites buy wherever homes are available

NEW YORK — Large numbers of whites in northern cities are buying houses in racially mixed neighborhoods regardless of whether they prefer white or colored neighbors, reports a study by the Fund for the Republic's Commission on Housing.

The study, entitled **The Demand for Housing in Racially Mixed Areas** and published by the University of California Press, is the fourth of five reports in a Race and Housing series financed by a \$305,000 Fund for the Republic grant.

The report also concludes that in northern metropolitan areas colored residents are less subject to unfavorable economic discrimination when they seek to buy a house, either in purchase price or in obtaining financing for mortgages.

The authors of the study are Chester Rapkin and William G. Grigsby, professors at the University of Pennsylvania's Institute for Urban Studies. Their findings are based chiefly on a survey of attitudes toward race

among house buyers in four separate Philadelphia neighborhoods with a total population of 50,000.

Through a series of depth interviews and surveys, Rapkin and Grigsby developed a set of conclusions which challenge widely accepted beliefs relating to minority housing problems:

Many whites will buy houses in mixed neighborhoods whether or not they object to colored neighbors.

Colored buyers are not necessarily disadvantaged in mortgage negotiations, but may even receive better mortgage terms.

Colored buyers are not necessarily compelled to pay more for housing than whites, but may pay less.

Rapkin and Grigsby found that many whites in the mixed areas under study did not even bother to look for houses in all-white areas. More than one-fourth of the white purchasers same street front, or facing the same street front, on which colored persons lived.

City Begins \$2 Million Study of Housing Needs

Planning Commission Undertakes Program for Community Renewal

By Robert A. Potete

Mayor Wagner yesterday set in motion a three-year, \$2,225,000 inventory of residential and related non-residential facilities and needs in New York City—the most extensive and expensive such study ever undertaken.

The job, called a Community Renewal Program, is to be done in three phases by City Planning Commission staff members with \$374,000 worth of help from non-city consultants and \$180,000 worth from other city agencies.

The object is to lay out a master plan for which redevelopment, renewal and construction can be co-ordinated city-wide by the use of Federal, state and city programs, mostly in housing.

James Felt, Planning Commission Chairman, placed his considerable prestige behind the undertaking. At a press conference yesterday, Mr. Felt told Mayor Wagner: "This will be my project . . . I will devote the major part of my time to it."

The three phases:

1. The job will be reduced to manageable pieces by dividing the city into more than eighty communities, varying in population from 286,000 (West Side, Manhattan) to 1,000 (Annadale, Staten Island). Preliminarily, the commission has classified eighty-seven communities, but may change some of them. After dividing, the surveyors will then measure each community's facilities and needs for renewal.

2. The surveyors will do comprehensive studies of communities in which the need for renewal is clear and pressing, and will develop renewal programs for specific sites.

3. A city-wide master renewal program will be drawn from the data gathered, based on a renewal analysis of each community, the relationships of communities, transportation, a

recreation, and other factors.

Passed Along TO New Board

At that point, the survey will be bundled up and passed along to the new three-man Housing and Redevelopment Board, headed by J. Clarence Davis jr., and the New York City Housing Authority, headed by William Reid. The two agencies are charged with creating the facilities required by the city.

Mr. Wagner, announcing the program at City Hall, called it "a major step in rounding out a co-ordinated and comprehensive approach to changing drab and blighted 'gray' areas of the city into attractive, desirable communities."

"This program will enable us to identify the major renewal, redevelopment and rehabilitation efforts that must be carried out in our many local communities, and relate them to the broader planning needs of the entire city," the Mayor said.

"Through the community renewal approach we will develop a pattern and a point of view in renewal that will harness the great resources of our citizens and their government and direct them co-operatively against the forces of blight and deterioration in our communities."

U. S. to Pay Two/Thirds

The Federal government will pay two-thirds of the bill for the study. The city's one-third will consist mostly of manpower. Mr. Felt announced that Urban Renewal Commissioner David M. Walker had agreed, in writing, to provide Federal funds for the job.

The program is described in considerable detail in a sixty-two page application to the Federal government for the funds.

In the application, Mr. Felt said:

"The end result will be a city-wide priority classification of renewal . . . areas as well as a general evaluation of the

city-wide relocation, code-enforcement and conservation needs. Future renewal operations would be co-ordinated on the basis of city-wide needs . . . rather than on the present basis of individual project areas chosen by sponsors from a city-wide map of undifferentiated deteriorated areas."

As the fifty staff members go about their work, they will enlist the early, informed support of community groups and organizations. In this way, it is sought to prevent some of the bitter controversies that have raged over redevelopment projects of one kind and another since World War II ended.

Another objective of the program is to co-ordinate relocation by planning stages of redevelopment and by maintaining fresh information on densities of the various communities. The relocation problem figured largely in the controversies of the past.

As the work progresses, the staff will publish brochures, one for each community studied, setting forth data collected.

The New York City study will be the first in the nation under the community renewal provisions of the Federal Housing Act of 1959.

Fair Housing Law Has Eased City Racial Tension

New York World Telegram & Sun
By WOODY KLEIN,
New York World Telegram Staff Writer

The old cry of the stand-patters—"You can't legislate against prejudice"—has been disproven to a large extent within New York City's housing market during the past two years.

Although discrimination in housing remains a problem here, the anti-segregation fair housing law enacted in 1958 to protect the rights of minority groups has resulted in an easing of religious and racial tensions.

Fifth Anniversary.

As the Commission on Intergroup Relations—the city agency which enforces the law—celebrates its fifth anniversary this weekend, here is what informed officials say about the widespread effect of the law in preventing civil rights violations:

- As a result of the city's Fair Housing Practices Law, also known as the Sharkey-Brown-Isaacs law, it is estimated that some 1.7 million private dwellings have opened up to minority groups.

- There is evidence that voluntary compliance with the law by landlords has resulted in a "significant dispersal" of minority groups in many neighborhoods.

- The conciliation of complaints by COIR has eliminated the discriminatory practices of certain real estate concerns and made available to minority groups hundreds—even thousands—of apartments controlled by these management concerns.

First Of Its Kind.

The unprecedented law—first of its kind in the country—prohibits discrimination in all private multiple dwellings of three or more apartments, and in one and two-family houses built in developments containing 10 or more units.

Since the law went into effect April 1, 1958, some 613 New Yorkers have filed complaints with COIR. Eighty-three percent involved race or color, 9 percent Puerto Rican ancestry, 5 percent religion, and 3 percent national origin.

The number of complaints, it was noted, does not reflect the amount of bias in the city. There is undoubtedly more overt prejudice. But the most significant point here is that by resolving one complaint, COIR can effect future policy in thousands of private rental units, according to Dr. Alfred J. Marrow, chairman of the commission.

How It Works.

How does the law work?

Let's say you are a Negro and you apply for an apartment in a private development. The managing agent tells you there are "no vacancies." You continue to see advertisements in the newspapers, however, for units in the project. You grow suspicious.

You ask a friend—who is white—to apply for an apartment in the same project. He does so and is shown several unoccupied units.

This dubious action by the owner or agent on the premises may be called "reasonable cause" for action. You call COIR (RE 2-5300) and arrange for an interview. These usually last about one-half to one hour. You make a sworn complaint and provide background information about yourself.

'Reasonable Cause.'

If an investigation officer decides that you have "reasonable cause," he sends out a form letter to the owner, enclosing a copy of Local Law 80, and he invites the owner to come down to COIR.

If the owner fails to respond to this letter, he may be subpoenaed. However, 19 out of 20 do respond in some way to the first letter. Many make up excuses—they promised the apartment to someone else, the prospective tenant is not earning enough money, or they do not like the "character" of the prospective tenant.

Some owners say: "I don't want the guy—he's a trouble-maker because he filed a complaint against me." This kind of reverse logic, of course, is disregarded by the commission. Few owners admit outright that they don't want to rent to Puerto Ricans, Jews, Negroes, or whatever the case.

Most Capitulate.

Most of the time, the owners capitulate. COIR secures a written agreement which reads, in part: "This is to inform you for the record that my rental policy regarding all (italics ours) of the properties which I own, manage or control is in full compliance with the Fair Housing Practices Law of the City of New York."

If conciliation fails—and this has been the case only six times—a three-man hearing board chosen from among COIR's 15 commissioners, conducts a quasi-judicial hearing. The owner and witnesses are subpoenaed to appear.

Should the board decide that Local Law 80 has been violated, the full commission adopts a resolution and refers it to an 11-member Fair Housing Panel. The panel can endorse the recommendation and send it to the city's corporation counsel for court action.

One Stubborn Fight.

Amazingly enough, the law has been stubbornly fought only once to the point where the conflict wound up in State Supreme Court.

This happened in the history-making case of Edmond Martin, a Manhattan real estate operator who had contended that the 1958 statute was an interference with his right to conduct business. He displayed a sign in his Greenwich Village office stating he would not show apartments to Negroes.

On April 1 of this year—just two years after the law went into effect—the constitutionality of the measure was upheld by Supreme Court Justice Aron Steuer.

"The individual must yield to what legislative authority deems is for the common good," Justice Steuer wrote.

Contempt of Court.

Although the law does not provide for penalties, an owner can be held in contempt of court if he fails to comply.

Does the public know about the law?

"More and more people are becoming aware of it," reports Frances Levenson, director of the State Committee Against Discrimination in Housing, a powerful civic group.

"The city's law has been effective. It has not resulted in a revolutionary change, nor has it cut down on the amount of new housing construction. It has permitted a sizeable number of middle-class minority families to enter the general housing market."

What about the future?

Full Housing a Must.

Most housing observers agree that "you can't have fair housing without full housing." The housing supply itself, it is said, will have to be increased before discrimination—particularly in the ghetto-like slum areas—can be erased.

As long as there are overcrowded slums in which thousands of Negroes and Puerto Ricans are jammed, it will be impossible to bring about an integrated city.

Nevertheless, with the recent creation of a new Housing and Redevelopment Board—which is expected to lay out a master plan for more and better housing—it is hoped that the city's zoning, building and housing discrimination laws will all be invoked to make a reality of the New Yorkers' dream of an "open city."

Rocky won't back fair housing bill

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

ALBANY, N.Y. Gov. Nelson Rockefeller announced last week that he doesn't intend to support the fair housing bill introduced by Sen. George P. Metcalf and Assemblyman Betram L. Baker. "We have made our own investigation and studies on this subject, and I will submit a bill of my own," the governor explained.

The governor who told an NAACP convention audience recently that "I believe every American should be able to live where his heart desires and his means permit," did not say what his measure would ask.

THE BILL, introduced by Metcalf and Baker, would ban discrimination because of race, creed, color, or national origin in the sale or rental of all housing except one-family homes occupied by the owner and two-family homes in which the owner occupies one unit.

Several other provisions of the bill extend it beyond the Sharkey - Brown - Isaacs law which bans discrimination in public and privately owned multiple dwellings in NYC. The Metcalf - Baker measure would also ban discrimination by real estate brokers, salesmen, mortgage companies, banks and other lending institutions.

ROY WILKINS, executive secretary of the NAACP, commented that the degree of support Governor Rockefeller gives the bill will show whether he was "just making a speech in July or he meant what he said."

Commenting on the proposed opposition to such a bill, Mr. Rockefeller said:

"I can't say that there can be any bill in this field that wouldn't meet some opposition, either from people who will say it doesn't go far enough or from those who say

it goes too far."

THE CHAIRMAN of the New York State Committee on Discrimination in Housing, Algernon Black, said he is of the impression that Governor Rockefeller is for a statewide ban on jim crow housing.

He further stated that Mr. Rockefeller has "a moral obligation and a political commitment" to support a strong law against housing discrimination.

Interracial Housing Explored In Report

Ratio Of Negroes, Whites

Described As Stable

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—(AP)

—Most residents of interracial housing developments are white, says a study published Sunday by the Fund for the Republic.

The report, the result of several years study by researchers George and Eunice Grier, indicated it is not true that interracial developments eventually become predominantly Negro.

"Almost two-thirds of the known communities built with a deliberate intent to attract an interracial market have a majority of whites," states the report. "In only a small number of these was the white majority obtained by quotas or other occupancy controls. In most, it was the natural result of market forces."

The Griers concluded that the design, price and location of housing are probably most important to prospective buyers than the interracial character of the projects.

However, they quoted one Federal Housing Administration director who said, "The big obstacle to interracial housing is that the average white worries about what his friends will say."

Builders of interracial hous-

ing found their main problems in locating tracts of land available for this purpose.

"The experience of the pioneers indicates that no community can be counted on, by its social structure or history, to be hospitable to an interracial tract," the Griers wrote.

Their study covered interracial projects in the North and the West.

They concluded that interracial housing is not yet fruitful for the builder interested only in maximum profit at minimum risk, but only a few of the projects they studied resulted in serious losses.

STATE BIAS ACTION HAS LONG HISTORY

Governor's Bill on Housing May Result in Last Major Battle on Civil Rights

By LAYMOND ROBINSON
Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—In submitting a bill today to ban discrimination in private housing, Governor Rockefeller has set the stage for what may be the last major civil rights battle to be fought out in the Legislature.

Over the last 100 years, this state, with its great variety of racial, national and religious groups, has adopted forty-nine laws to guarantee equal rights to all its citizens.

Some of these laws have been pioneering statutes, such as the measure passed by the Legislature in 1945 banning discrimination in employment. Nearly twenty other states have followed New York's lead in this area.

A sizable segment of civil rights advocates are of the opinion that a measure prohibiting discrimination in private housing is probably the last major protection needed to put minorities on the same legal footing with other groups in the "essential areas" of living.

Major areas of equal rights already guaranteed by state law include the right to vote, the right to employment, the right to equal education, equal access to hotels, restaurants and other places of public accommodation, and equal access to public and publicly assisted

housing.

In short, they constitute basic rights necessary for first-class citizenship. As such, they give specific force and effect to Article I, Section 11 of the State Constitution, which, in very general terms, prohibits discrimination and guarantees equal protection of the laws.

First Action in 1896

A survey by the State Commission Against Discrimination shows that the first law bearing on discrimination in housing was adopted by the state in 1896, during the flood of immigration into the state from foreign countries. This gave aliens the right to acquire and transfer housing property for six years after filing a notice of intent to become a citizen.

Later laws eliminated the six-year limitation as well as other limitations on the right of aliens to own or handle property.

In 1939, discrimination was forbidden in the selection of tenants for low-cost public housing. In 1950, the Legislature forbade discrimination in publicly assisted housing. This law was extended in 1955 to cover housing financed in whole or part by a loan guaranteed by the Federal Housing Administration or the Veterans Administration.

Five years after the Civil War brought an end to slavery, the state repealed all laws setting up special requirements that "colored men" had to meet in order to vote.

In 1881, a state law was passed forbidding "teachers and officers" of public schools from discriminating against Negro or immigrant children. In 1948, a similar law was passed extending this prohibition to colleges and universities in the case of a qualified applicant. Religious schools were not covered.

In 1918, the state forbade discrimination in employment in public agencies. In 1940, it extended this prohibition to labor unions and the next year, to defense contracts.

In 1945, the Legislature enacted the law banning discrimination in private employment and created the State Commission Against Discrimination. In 1958, it forbade discrimination because of age in employment.

Laws involving discrimination in public accommodations go back to 1881, but it was not until 1952 that the definitive law was passed on this subject. Among other civil rights laws passed in the last century is one that prohibits exclusion on account of "race or sex" in ad-

missions to the State Bar. Another forbids a tavern or liquor store owner from practicing discrimination in the sale or delivery of liquor.

CHURCH BATTLES EVICTION IN SLUM

Harlem Cleric Who Leads Drive for Improvements Prays for Landlord

5 BUILDINGS FAIL TEST

Official Calls for Rent Cuts

After Finding 'Deplorable'

Units in East 100th St.

By PETER FLINT

The minister and congregation of a storefront church in East Harlem prayed yesterday for the landlord who seeks to close their church.

Shortly afterward, the minister removed his clerical vestments, and he and the fifty-seven parishioners and friends laid plans to do battle with the landlord, Murray Shelton.

The minister, the Rev. Wendell Elmendorf, is due to appear in Municipal Court next Friday to answer a second eviction notice. The 27-year-old pastor had organized the tenants of the apartment buildings to fight for heat, hot water and repairs. Included were tenants in the building that houses the church, at 322 East 100th Street.

300 Complaints Filed

More than 300 complaints have been lodged against the tenements at 306, 310, 314 and 318 East 100th Street and the building with the church. After an inspection of the buildings last Friday, Joseph Goldberg, Rent Administrator, called their condition "deplorable" and recommended rent reductions.

Mr. Shelton has been con-

victed twice in recent weeks of failure to provide sufficient heat for the 800 persons in the five buildings and has been fined \$200.

There are two other storefront churches in Mr. Shelton's buildings. Spokesmen for them said yesterday that although the churches had received but little heat since Mr. Shelton bought the buildings a year ago, they had made complaints only to the landlord or his agent. Neither one of these churches has received a court order to close, the spokesman said.

At one of these churches yesterday the radiators were ice-cold, and thirty-one children carried on their Sunday school lessons, huddled around a small electric heater provided by the church. There has been no heat in that building, No. 318, since last Thursday.

In the other buildings yesterday there was little or no heat and often no hot water.

Will Picket Landlord

The parishioners of Mr. Elmendorf's church, of the interdenominational East Harlem Protestant Parish, stayed on after yesterday's service to plan a campaign against eviction. They agreed to picket this week in front of Mr. Shelton's renting office at 314 East 100th Street and before the apartment building where he lives at 11 Fifth Avenue, near Washington Square.

An emergency organizational meeting will be held at the church tonight at 8:30 o'clock. The congregation hopes at this time to enlist the aid of residents of the entire block of 100th Street between First and Second Avenues.

day that although the church had been in the building for more than ten years, Mr. Shelton had "suddenly decided that it is illegal for a church to be on the premises."

PUBLICITY STUDIED FOR HOUSING BIAS

New York Times
Agency Proposes Open Hearings in Late Stages of Some Investigations

By CHARLES G. BENNETT

The public airings of some phases of city inquiries into violations of the Fair Housing Practices Law is under consideration. The publicity, it is believed, would help bring greater obedience to the law.

A proposed change in the law would make public the hearings by the Commission on Intra-group Relations when its investigation of violations of the law approaches its final stages. The commission is the enforcement agency for the law.

Mayor Wagner made public yesterday several changes in the law proposed by commission. The basic law, known also as the Sharkey-Brown-Isaacs Law, took effect April 1, 1958. Regarded as pioneer legislation of its kind in the country, the statute prohibits discrimination in the sale or rental of all private multiple dwellings and of one-family or two-family homes built in developments containing ten or more houses.

Review Was Asked

The Mayor requested the commission to review the law and recommend any needed changes. This followed Supreme Court Justice Aron Steuer's recent decision upholding the constitutionality of the basic statute.

A major objective of some of the changes proposed is to legislate the principle of nondiscrimination into the rental, leasing and sale of more of the city's private housing than is now covered. The new coverage would large affect single houses and houses in small developments.

The Commission on Intra-group Relations reported to the Mayor that secret hearings in the final stages of housing-bias inquiries have encouraged persons being investigated to "voice disregard and disdain for both the law and the commission's efforts to implement it."

The defendants, in the commission's view, would not voice "freely in the public view" their "open resentment at not being allowed to discriminate."

The coverage of the law would be extended to the sale

and rental of all housing "except the rental of a unit in an owner-occupied two-family house, and the rental of a room or rooms in an apartment by a tenant occupying such apartment."

Would Include Brokers

The city would seek greater control over all activities of brokers and salesmen "both in regard to covered and uncovered housing," also over the activities of lending institutions. This grows from a belief that these persons and agencies sometimes discriminate without the knowledge of owners or management companies.

The proposed changes would include penalties for "aiding, abetting, inciting, or inducing another to violate this law." Also, there would be prohibitions against "publishing, issuing, circulating or displaying or causing to be published, issued, circulated or displayed any notice, advertisement, sign, etc., relating to sale or rental indicating discriminatory policy."

At present the commission's use of the subpoena power is limited to "any group of three or more members of the commission when so authorized in writing by the commission."

To permit a broader use of subpoenas and simplify procedures, the changes propose that any commissioner or hearing officer, or the commission's executive director, be authorized to issue subpoenas "for good cause shown."

The first indication that amendments to the Fair Housing Practices Law were on the way was given by Mayor Wagner last Tuesday before a dinner of the National Conference of Christians and Jews in Omaha, Neb.

CITY ACTS TO STEM BLIGHT IN HARLEM

7-Block Area on East Side Named 4th Neighborhood Conservation District

Mayor Wagner yesterday designated seven blocks of deteriorating East Harlem tenements as the fourth of the city's neighborhood conservation districts.

As in the three districts in which the program began last fall, the idea is to prevent blighted sections from spreading decay throughout the neighborhood.

Before the Mayor's announcement, inspectors from the Buildings, Health, Fire and

other Departments had begun a roof-to-cellar inspection of the tenement buildings.

This was the first project undertaken by the city's new Housing and Redevelopment Board, whose commissioners, with J. Clarence Davies Jr. as chairman, was sworn in Wednesday.

The East Harlem program is to be carried out in cooperation with the Community Service Society, with Mrs. Doris Decorato as director for the private group. The city's responsibility will be taken within the new housing board by Mrs. Hortense W. Gabel, who has over-all supervision over the Mayor's neighborhood conservation program.

The new area extends west of First Avenue to Third Avenue between 115th and 117th Streets, and east of First Avenue to Pleasant Avenue between 114th and 117th Streets.

Pilot Work Planned

The first major conservation effort will be in a pilot block bounded by 115th and 116th Streets and First and Second Avenues. To stimulate rehabilitation of the block, landlords will be offered such incentives as tax abatements, low-cost loans for repairs, rent increases for improvements and consultation service on efficient management practices.

City agencies are to improve street lighting, policing, park facilities and garbage collection.

Mrs. Gabel said that thirty-two family houses built in two of the forty tenement owners in the pilot block had pledged to cooperate in the program. She said the eight remaining landlords would be treated with "the stick instead of the carrot."

The population of the pilot block, Mrs. Gabel said, was about 70 per cent Italian and 30 per cent Puerto Rican. She said that the block had a lower crime rate and that its residents were generally on a higher socio-economic level than those of the surrounding area.

Similar conservative projects were started last October in Chelsea, in the Bloomingdale area of the upper West Side and in downtown Brooklyn.

CITY WOULD WIDEN HOUSING BIAS LAW

The New York Times
Wagner Will Seek to Extend Plan to Single Homes and Smaller Developments

By CHARLES G. BENNETT

The Wagner Administration will soon seek to legislate the principle of nondiscrimination into the rental, leasing and sale of more of the city's private housing. This objective will be sought through amendments broadening and extending the city's Fair Housing Practices Law, also called the Sharkey-Brown-Isaacs Law.

The change will largely affect small single houses and houses in small developments.

The Fair Housing Practices Law, enacted in 1957 and regarded as pioneer legislation of its kind in the country, prohibits discrimination in the sale or rental of all private multiple dwellings and of one-family or two-family houses built in developments containing ten or more houses.

The city now contemplates: Extending the basic law to cover the rental, leasing or sale of all private housing except the rental of a unit in a two-family house occupied by the owner, or the rental of a room or rooms in a one-family house or an apartment occupied by the owner or a tenant.

Giving publicly to housing discrimination cases, now handled entirely in confidence when they reach the stage of hearings before the Commission on Intra-group Relations.

Giving the city greater control over the real estate activities of brokers, salesmen and lending institutions, and

Simplifying procedures of the intergroup relations commission to expedite the handling of discrimination cases.

The first indication that the city planned a new move to combat discrimination in housing came from Mayor Wagner in an address prepared for delivery last night in Omaha, Neb., before the annual brotherhood dinner of the National Conference of Christians and

Ed. 5-4-60
The Mayor disclosed that early in April he had directed the intergroup officials to submit to him "its recommendations for strengthening the city's Fair Housing Practices Law—looking towards the day when New York will truly be an 'open city.'"

State Inaction Cited

By implication, the Mayor ascribed the city's new move at least in part to the fact that the Legislature did not adopt a state-wide housing anti-bias law in its 1960 session.

Noting that Governor Rockefeller had urged the Legislature to approve such legislation, Mr. Wagner said: "It ill bespeaks the members of that body, however, who never permitted the bill to be discharged from committee."

The Mayor said further that "in the absence of any state legislation on private housing," he believed it was even more necessary that the city "lead the way."

While the Mayor did not explain how he would broaden the existing law, some details were learned locally.

Some of the Mayor's aides believe that the prospect of publicity in discrimination cases at the hearing stage would frighten violators into conformance.

The move to gain greater control over the real estate activities of brokers, salesmen and lending institutions grows from a belief that these persons and agencies sometimes discriminate without the knowledge of the owners or management companies by whom they are employed.

BRONX MINORITIES IN POLITICAL BID

Negroes and Puerto Ricans

Enter Joint Slate in Hope
of Civic Betterment

By CLAYTON KNOWLES

Negroes and Puerto Ricans have joined forces in the Bronx to work for community improvements by electing state and federal representatives.

They have mapped an ambitious campaign of political action in their quest for better housing, hospitals, parks and schools. The fight will take in the whole Twenty-third Congressional District.

A full slate of candidates, representative of both groups, is being run but the announced objective is not jobs, but a role in the decision-making process in the community.

The scene of their operation is the southeast Bronx, just across the river from Harlem, where a widening chasm is dividing the Negroes and Puerto Ricans politically.

Bucks Organization

The Bronx coalition will be bucking the Democratic organization in the Twenty-third. Banded together as the East Bronx Committee for Political Reform, the insurgents have accepted only two organization designees in the June 7 primary.

They are Ivan Warner, a Negro Assemblyman named to make the State Senate race in the district, and Assemblyman Felipe N. Torres, Puerto Rican incumbent in the Fourth Assembly District.

The East Bronx Committee will field its own candidates for Congress, for two Assembly seats and for two delegate and two alternate posts at the national convention.

Its candidates are: Mrs. Anna Arnold Hedgeman, a Negro, for Congress; Mrs. Nellie Lindsay, a Puerto Rican, and Mark Smith, a Negro, for Assembly in the Fifth and Sixth Districts respectively; the Rev. Edler Hawkins, a Negro, and Julio Sabater, a Puerto Rican, for delegates, and Mrs. Lydia Wilson, a Negro, and Damaso Emric, Puerto Rican, for alternates.

The organization candidate for Congress is Representative

Jacob H. Gilbert, former State Senator, who was elected in a special election in February; Assemblyman Melville E. Abrams and Murray Lewinter.

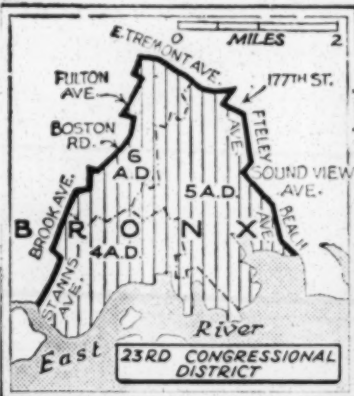
are the organization choices for the Assembly in the Fifth and Sixth Districts, respectively.

The organization has endorsed David S. Blatt and District Attorney Isidore Dollinger for national convention delegates, and Edward J. Gilhooley and Clara Gompers, for alternates.

"We are confident we will

She was a member of Mayor Wagner's cabinet for four and a half years.

"Mrs. Hedgeman has worked for both Negro, Puerto Ricans and other minorities for many years," said Dr. Hawkins. "She has been identified with a wide range of community activity ranging from P. T. A. and church activity to educational work in labor's ranks. This is the kind of symbolism we want."



The New York Times April 4, 1960
Boundaries of the district

make a great showing," said Dr. Hawkins, "but, win, lose or draw, we win because our basic objective is to improve human relationships in our section of the Bronx. Our campaign will bring us closer to that goal."

Dr. Hawkins, a 51-year-old native of the Bronx, has been minister of the Presbyterian Church of St. Augustine at 165th Street and Prospect Avenue for twenty-one years. For the last two years, he has been a moderator of the New York Presbytery. A leader in community affairs, he has emerged as a leader of the East Bronx Committee.

On the Puerto Rican side, Sixto Laureano holds a leadership position on the committee. Now 42 years old, Mr. Laureano lost his left arm while serving in the Army in the Philippines during World War II.

"Ours is a grass roots movement," he said. "Negro and Puerto Rican tried to go it alone and failed. Now we've found we have common objectives and we are working together."

Mrs. Hedgeman, a native of Iowa, was reared and educated in Minnesota and lived here for many years. Hamline College in Minnesota, where she did her undergraduate work, awarded Mrs. Hedgeman an honorary doctorate in 1948.

She has held high adminis-

Lead Insurgent Democrats in 23d Congressional District in Bronx



The New York Times

Leaders of the East Bronx Committee for Political Reform meet to discuss plans for group, which is opposing Democratic organization in the district. From the left are Sixto Laureano, Mrs. Anna Arnold Hedgeman, group's candidate for Congress, and the Rev. Edler Hawkins, who is candidate for delegate's seat at Democratic national convention.

East Norwich Fights Widening of Route 25A Mayor Visits Garden on Site of Dump

New York Herald Tribune
Residents Put Up Signs Asking Aid To Save Homes

Mon. 6-13-60
 By Lewis Lapham

EAST NORWICH, L. I., June 12.—The citizenry of this rural hamlet, alarmed by the prospect of a six-lane expressway roaring through their heretofore peaceful community, protested today by posting signs which read, dramatically enough:

"This Town To Be Destroyed By Plans of the New York State Dept. of Public Works! . . . Save East Norwich . . . Your Town May Be Next!"

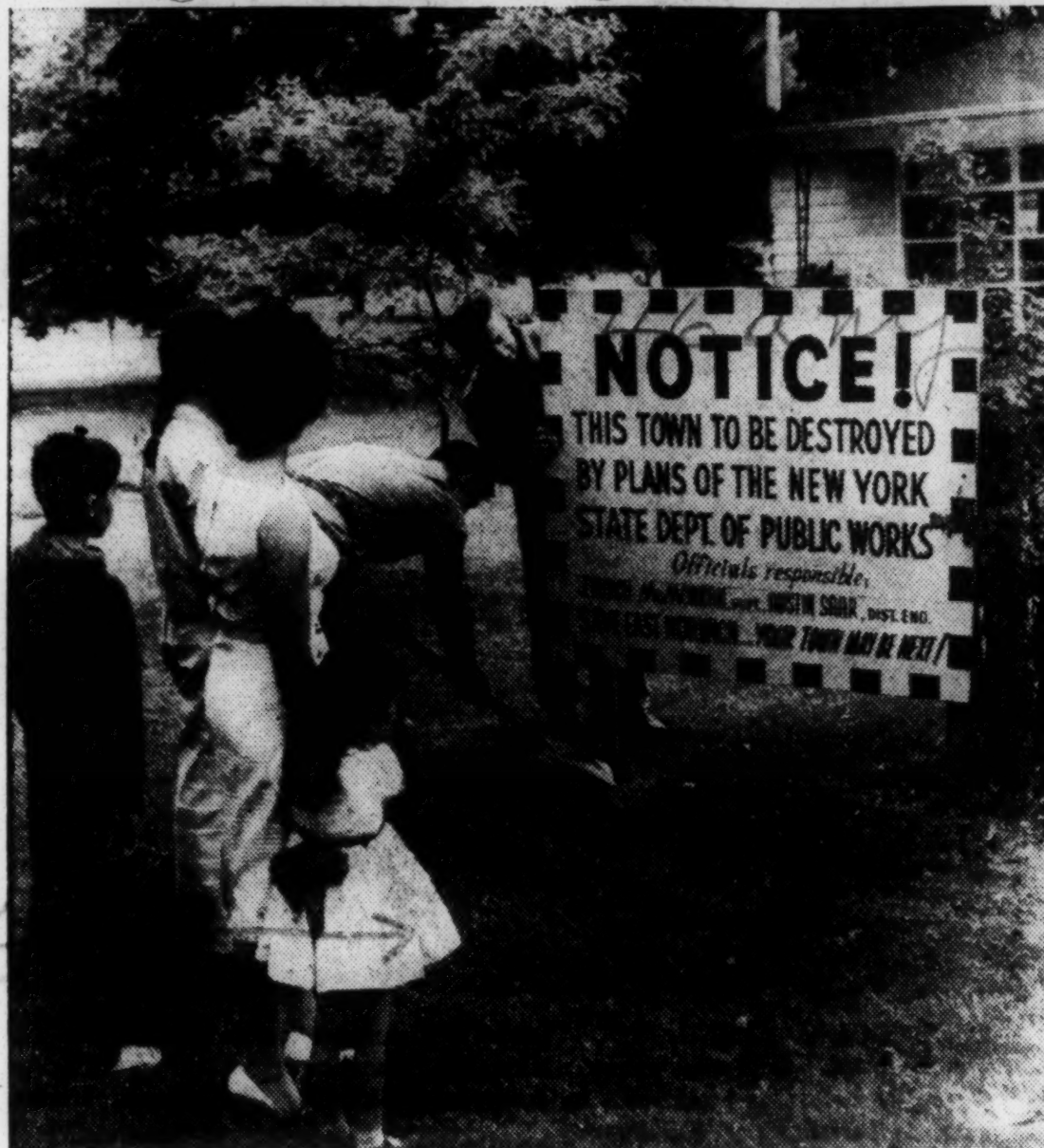
The first sign was placed near the largest known black walnut tree on Long Island, which is one of the landmarks the residents hope to protect from what they think of as the onslaught of progress. The tree was planted in 1732.

East Norwich, settled in 1696 amid woods and fields, now stands at the crossroads of Rts. 25a and 106. Traffic on those roads, each two lanes wide, has multiplied to such an extent in recent years that Austin Saar, district engineer for the Department of Public Works, has declared their intersection to be "the worst bottleneck in this part of Long Island."

6 Lanes for 1/2 Mile

Accordingly, on the basis of traffic studies projecting use twenty years hence, Mr. Saar drew plans for widening 25a to six lanes for a distance of a quarter mile on either side of the junction with 106.

"They might as well have dropped a bomb on the town," said Francis Sant Angelo, speaking of the highway plan. Mr. Sant Angelo, a plasterer, pointed out that several houses would necessarily be torn down, among them Rothmann's Inn. The inn has been kept by the Rothmann family since 1907. As early as 1740 it was known as a way stop to farmers en route to New York with their produce. The bar is in the original colonial carriage house, all on private property, are yellow and black, similar to state highway signs. The citizens who spent his whole life building up the place and would fight for its preservation "to the last drop" of his strength.



New York Herald Tribune
PROTESTING ROAD WIDENING—Residents of East Norwich, L. I., erecting a sign yesterday expressing their feelings on the planned road construction.

Vast Cement Plain

Another of the local landmarks threatened with destruction is Brown's Pond, where East Norwich children ice skate in the winter and fish in the summer. It would be filled in with concrete. John Kramer, an ice skater and catcher of frogs, said of the new road, "it would make the town into a vast cement plain; no interesting sights."

The four signs posted today, all on private property, are yellow and black, similar to state highway signs. The citizens who spent his whole life building up the place and would fight for its preservation "to the last drop" of his strength.

Mr. Paul Rothmann, one of the present owners, said he had put them up hope to arouse public sympathy. Next week they plan a fund-raising parade, during which a bulldozer will drive from door to door, thus demonstrating what high-

way construction looks and sounds like.

Howard Weissman, chairman of the Save East Norwich Committee, guessed that perhaps twelve houses would be destroyed by the extension of the highway. Route 106, he said, would be widened to four lanes near the crossroads. The population of the town, Mr. Weissman said, is 3,500. He said the State Department of Public Works had been reluctant to disclose details of the proposed road.

Mr. Saar, however, said there would be a hearing on the matter later this summer. He said there "was no question but some buildings would have to be taken out," but he explained that the bottleneck at the crossroads was so bad that

Herald Tribune photo by Bob Noble

Mayor Wagner inspected a crop of flowers and vegetables on Cauldwell Avenue in the East Bronx yesterday. The block, until recently, had sprouted only broken furniture, old mattresses, auto tires, boxes and garbage.

Mayor Wagner had been invited to play country agent by Mrs. Lillie Young, 36 years old, of 758 Cauldwell Avenue. She had been so upset by the mess in front of her house that she decided to do something about it.

Under her leadership, 400 feet of soil along the sidewalk was coaxed into producing daffodils, zinnias, azaleas, marigolds, lilies, tomatoes, corn and roses.

The Mayor told Mrs. Young and her young and old helpers that their "block crusade" had set "a fine example." He said he hoped it would spread.



The New York Times
 Mayor Wagner is impressed by a corn stalk proudly displayed by Mrs. Lillie Young in 400-foot East Bronx garden.

—He Provides the Answers—

Unmet Needs of Tar Heel Negroes?

By GENE ROBERTS.

It was a tough question the State of North Carolina handed the young Negro social worker when he was hired in 1943 by the State Department of Public Welfare.

"What are the unmet needs of Tar Heel Negroes?" the State wanted to know.

And today—17 years later—Dr. John R. Larkins is still supplying the answers.

The preliminary answers have filled seven books and booklets, brought Larkins a reputation as an authority on Negro social and economic problems, and has helped establish the State as a pioneer among Southern states in the scientific study of racial problems.

And the answers have been used by the State in planning and building an institution for delinquent Negro girls, expanding facilities for delinquent boys, providing more adequate facilities for the Negro feeble-minded.

They have also been a part in State planning for day nurseries and play centers for Negro children and in outlining the need and eventual hiring of more Negro workers in the State and county agencies for social work.

Cites Progress.

"Many people—both white and Negro—do not realize the facilities the State has provided in the past two decades. But I have worked closely with the State in this field. And I can tell you the progress has been sound and sure," Larkins said.

But many needs remain unmet. Larkins' constant studies has convinced him the chief problem of the Negro in North Carolina and the South is economic opportunity.

"To the mass of North Carolina Negroes," Larkins said in a 1955 study, "the job means largely four types of work: common labor, personal service, domestic service and agricultural pursuits."

Because of the Negro's difficulty in obtaining jobs in industrial plants and other fields, the median income of the North Carolina Negro is less than half that



DR. JOHN LARKINS

of the white, Larkins pointed out.

"The future of the Negro in North Carolina can be brighter only as there are alterations in his present physical and social setting," Larkins concludes in his study. "These changes include more economic opportunities, increased and better housing and improved community conditions surrounding the home."

Big Problem.

Another problem—the reduction and prevention of children born out of wedlock — has steadily claimed Larkins' attention for the past 17 years.

"In the beginning there was full realization that little could be done with women who had repeatedly given birth to children out of wedlock," Larkins said. "The major emphasis was on efforts directed at youths enrolled in schools."

"Principals, teachers and PTA groups, through special classes in 'Family Life,' have helped the children to become informed in this area."

"And, today, we believe that in the counties where education programs have been instituted there has been a reduction in the number of girls who have had to drop out of school because of pregnancy."

Early in his career with the State, Larkins called for a ma-

ternity home for Negro unmarried mothers. "These young girls need to be protected and given proper care and training during pregnancy," he said.

Last year, the N.C. Inter-denominational Ushers Association adopted the maternity home proposal as a project and plans to be operating one in 1961.

A major part of Larkins' job is to "crystallize public opinion and interest civic organizations" in meeting the needs his studies unearth.

It was not a new post that Larkins accepted when he joined State government, but among Southern states, it was a unique one. Today, he is the only Negro who holds an administrative post with the welfare department of a Southern state.

Larkins' position—head of the Unit of Work Among Negroes — was established in 1925 with a grant from the Laura Rockefeller Spellman Foundation and made a part of the State Department of Public Welfare four years later. Two Negroes, L. A. Oxley and the Rev. William Randolph Johnston, had preceded Larkins in the job. Their work had been done primarily at the local level, clearing the way for Larkins' statewide studies on the Negro.

And since becoming a Department of Welfare consultant, Larkins has produced a steady stream of publications on the North Carolina Negro.

"The Negro Population of North Carolina, Social and Economic" appeared in 1944. "The adjustment of Negro Boys Discharged From Morrison Training School" followed in 1944. Later, these studies were published: "Employment of Negroes in Public Welfare in Eleven Southern States"—"The Contributions of Sociology to Social Work" — "Patterns of Negro Leadership in North Carolina — "A Study of Negro Parolees" and "The Negro in North Carolina."

Larkins graduated from Shaw University, holds a master's degree in Social Studies from Atlanta University School of Social Work, and has done advanced work at the University of Chicago and Columbia University.

He's served as lecturer at Shaw University, received two fellowships, holds the honorary Doctor of Laws degree from A&T College, and is a member of more than a dozen state and national committees, professional associations and fraternities. And in 1958, he was named "man of the year" by the magazine Negro Progress.

But he considers the reception his studies has received to be his most important honor. The studies are being circulated by libraries in all of the nation's 50 states and in Sweden, Norway, Britain and Mexico.

Recently, he waved a letter at a reporter. "I just heard from Cambridge," he grinned. "They want one of my publications."

PRIVATE HOUSING IS HAILED IN TEST

The New York Times
Cleveland Builder Says His
Slum-clearing Cooperative
Paid Him Fair Return

Mon 1-4-60
A report on an experiment in
Cleveland with private con-
struction of cooperative housing
for former slum dwellers is to
be published here today.

The author, Oscar H. Steiner,
is a retired manufacturer who
embarked on the experiment
seven years ago as a form of
community service.

So far he has completed
three garden apartment develop-
ments housing slightly more
than 500 families. After the
tenants have made down pay-
ments of \$500 to \$1,585, the
apartments require carrying
charges of less than \$100 a
month.

In a book, "Our Housing
Jungle and Your Pocketbook,"
published today by University
Publishers, Inc., Mr. Steiner
tells how this was accomplished.

Contributing Factors Listed

These factors contributed to
the achievement, as he described
it:

¶Land cost as low as \$135
for each apartment, because of
local and Federal subsidies for
slum clearance.

¶Low-interest financing, pro-
vided in one case through Fed-
eral mortgage insurance and in
the two other by what amounted
to a second mortgage from a
Cleveland civic foundation.

¶Construction economies that
held the building cost below
\$10,000 for each apartment.

New York City has a number
of cooperative developments in
the same rental range as those
produced by Mr. Steiner. All,
in recent years, have involved
some real estate tax concession.

One of these is Corlears Hook,
built by A. E. Kazan of the
United Housing Foundation.
Like two of Mr. Steiners devel-
opments, it was a slum-clear-
ance project and was privately
financed without Federal mort-
gage insurance.

Corlears Hook Plan

It provides 1,688 apartments,
which, when they were opened
in 1954, required \$625 a room
down payments and \$17 a room
monthly carrying charges.

A tax concession was given,
which will permit the develop-

ment to continue to pay for
twenty-five years the taxes that
would have been paid by the
slum buildings it replaced. This
is the maximum concession that
can be given.

Mr. Steiner in his book calls
such concessions "an unneces-
sary and unwise subsidy." But
the Corlears Hook development
paid more than \$80,000 an acre
for its land, compared to the
\$3,000 an acre paid by Mr.
Steiner on one of his projects.

Construction costs are also
higher in New York. Mr. Steiner
aimed at producing his two-
story apartment buildings at
less than \$10,000 an apartment.
Mr. Kazan built Corlears Hook
in twenty and twenty-one-story
reinforced concrete structures
for less than \$12,000 a apart-
ment.

'Fair Return' Noted

On his first development, Mr.
Steiner writes, he made no
profit. On the two others, he
says, there was "a fair return
consistent with what would be
earned in many another suc-
cessful business venture."

He concludes, from his ex-
perience, that "slum clearance
can and should be a self-liqui-
dating investment" and that
"Federal subsidies are not need-
ed and, in the main, do not
work."

He advocates a nation-wide
program similar to New York
State's Mitchell-Lama Law to
make inexpensive mortgage fi-
nancing available to private
builders interested in slum
clearance.

This law, in effect since 1955,
permits New York City and the
state to borrow money and lend
it to the builders of middle-in-
come housing at nearly the same
interest rate the Government
pays.

Police Send Ailing Woman To Mental Hospital While Seven Children Suffer From Hunger

the Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Feb. 3-4-60
Official Blunder Attacked By City Councilman Who Demands Investigation

Pat **Father Says He Was Job Hunting Out of Town**

46a
 City officials, school authorities and citizens in general are up in arms this week after the truth was unraveled concerning the death of one and the tragic condition of six other Eastside children suffering from malnutrition.

The youngsters are the children of a woman now in the state hospital at Taft and an Oklahoma City man, their father, who was missing about two weeks while on a job hunt. The youngest child died while the other six children huddled in their home under orders from their mother not to leave the house until she returned from a grocery buying trip. Because of an error of the police department, the children were left abandoned for ten days without food. Police picked up the mother, and when she refused to identify herself, turned her over to the county and they in turn sent her to the Taft hospital.

Police action drew sharp criticism from the city council and a full investigation was ordered. Lola Sanders, 14, and Carolyn Sanders, 8, told officers they would find four other children at 1852 N.E. 4th. The baby sister apparently was a victim of malnutrition. They told officers they had had very little to eat during the absence of their parents.

The investigation was asked by L. J. Wilkes, ward 4 city councilman, who said he felt "somebody slipped" and left the youngsters unattended for 10 days.

The woman was identified by her husband, Sidney Chet Sanders, at the Taft institution as the mother of the children.

Mrs. Sanders walked into a grocery store at 1824 N.E. 4th, picked up some grocery items and started to walk out without paying for them. The store operator "apprehended" her and called police. Officers W. Rucker and J. Dickens answered the call and attempted to question the woman at the store. She refused to talk, so they took her to police headquarters. Believing the woman a mental case, she was sent to the detention ward of the county jail.

Ten days later, police received another call. Officers found the young girls walking in the 1600 block on N.E. 4th. One was carrying the body of their infant sister.

my attention early in October when Mrs. Helen Carter, who taught Carolyn Sanders, reported that the child was suffering from malnutrition. Carolyn was placed on free lunch but she refused to accept it. She said her parents refused to let her do so. She would pretend to go home for lunch but would stay around the grounds or the building and go back to the room. When this was discovered, Mrs. Carter and one pupil started bringing food which they shared with Carolyn. Shortly before the Christmas vacation I went to the Sanders home at 1852 N.E. 4th and offered food and clothing from various Eastside clubs which the school had been asked to distribute. Mrs. Sanders spoke to me from a partially opened door saying that they were getting along all right and that she would not accept anything.

"On February 11, Pamela Sanders was sent home apparently with a case of yellow jaundice, by the school nurse, Mrs. Bazzalene Carter, who called at the home on February 11 and reported to the mother that an appointment had been made at Crippled Childrens' Clinic for Pamela for the 12th of February. This appointment was not kept and Nurse Carter called again at the home on February 17. Nurse Carter reported to me that the mother had not been at home for several days and that the father was working in Yukon and did not get home very often. Before Nurse Carter left the office, I called the Child Welfare Department and talked with a Mr. Moode. He informed me that twice in 1959 neighbors had reported to the police department that the Sanders children were being neglected. Nothing was done, according to Mr. Moode, because there was insufficient evidence for court action. The following day Mr. Moode came out and had a conference with Mrs. Helen Carter and me. We told him that we would appear in court or do anything so that the children might be helped. Mr. Moode left Dunbar and went to F. D. Moon school where he had a conference with Nurse Carter and Mr. Alexander concerning the case.

The day following the conference I talked with Mr. Moode to see if anything had been done. He said that a letter had been written

to the family and that the proper authorities would begin work on the case if no response came to the letter.
Feb. 3-4-60
BB

46a 1960

OKLAHOMA

Red Cross Comes To Aid Of 2 Sisters

SAPULPA, Okla. (ANP) — Last week marked the happy ending of a story which began on May 5 when a roaring twister ripped through this community killing three persons, injuring 152, destroying 30 homes and damaging 262 more.

The story concerns Mrs. Viola Wedlow, 85, and her sister Sara Bell, 88, who were among the storm's victims.

Their home was destroyed and most of their possessions were lost. Their tragedy was compounded by the fact that they had cancelled the insurance on their home just a few days before the tornado struck. With only old age assistance for income, the sisters faced a bleak future.

Needed help came to the elderly victims, however, from the American Red Cross. The organization provided the sisters with food, clothing and medicine, and added a final happy chapter to their story by rebuilding their home and furnishing it for them.

The story of the two sisters is only one of many written from disaster in Sapulpa. The Red Cross spent a total of \$165,000 aiding tornado sufferers here since May 5, most of whom were Negroes.



MRS. VIOLA WEDLOW, 85, (l) and her sister, Sara Bell, 88, (c) are shown standing on the porch of their new home at 244 North Burnett, Sapulpa, Okla. Their home was wrecked by a tornado on May 5, but was rebuilt and furnished by the American Red Cross. Shown talking to the sisters is Mrs. Eloise Waite, Red Cross disaster workers. ANP Photo

REVENGE THROUGH RICHES

The Montgomery Advertiser
Claims On Century Ahead
Montgomery, Ala.
Staked For Thriving Dixie

Feb. 4-15-60
 PRINCETON, N.J. (AP) — The

South has "no better way to get revenge than to get rich," Southern historian Dr. Walker Prescott Webb said Thursday.

Southerners should "forget the misfortunes and injustices of the past and drown their bitterness in success," the Austin, Tex., professor told a Princeton University conference on industrialization of the South.

Webb suggested a Southwide conference of college professors, students and businessmen to educate other Southerners on Dixie's future. Webb said if he were not 72, he would spend the next 10 years working on this idea.

"If I thought that the history of the South from 1960 to 2030 would repeat the history of the South from 1860 to 1930," Webb said, "I would advise every young person in the land and all the older ones who could, to get away as soon as possible."

The former president of the American Historical Assn. went on: "But as I see it, it is probable that this next century will belong to the South."

Webb released his remarks after the closed session with 37 faculty members and 30 other persons interested in the subject.

"The Lord or fate, with some assist from time and technology, has really at last come over on the side of the South," Webb said.

The University of Texas history professor said the South was already more thriving than the North or the West. By thriving, he said he meant "it is not the richest by far, but its wealth and general welfare are increasing more rapidly than that of any other region."

Webb said too many Southerners are dwelling in the past. Other Southerners, particularly young people, do not believe in their region and are leaving in

droves, he said.

The other speaker on the conference's closing day said the South's growing industrialization was making no inroads on the racial situation. Hodding Carter III of the Greenville (Miss.) Delta Times said:

"Industrialization per se has had little immediate effect upon integration — or desegregation — and will not in the near future have any such effect."

The reason, Carter said, lies in the nature of the two groups responsible for the Southern industry boom—industrialists and workers.

"With a few exceptions," Carter said, "in neither group is there a desire for a change in Southern society."

"It is simply wishful thinking on the part of pro-equalitarians to maintain that industry won't move to the states where segregation is observed. Industry will not move where social and political conditions are unstable—whatever the reason."

Carter cited the case of Little Rock, Ark., which "gained a single industry during two years of protracted school crisis." Meanwhile, Carter said, "the other,

relatively untroubled urban centers of the South experienced an unending boom."



THEY BUILT A COMMUNITY CENTER. —

The rural people of Montgomery county, Tenn., have built their own \$20,000 community center in Clarksville. One of the most used sections of the center is the library with 2,600 books. Seated (left to right) are, Mrs. Ira G. Davie, chairman of the activities committee of the center; Jasper Evans, vice president of the trustee board of the center; his daughter, Joann, a 4-H'er; and his wife, Mrs. Evans. Standing (left to right) are Mrs. Bessie L. Walton, assistant state home demonstration agent; Miss Margaret F. Harlan, assistant county home agent and leader of the drive for the center; W. H. Williamson, assistant state extension agent; and Margaret Wilkerson, a 4-H club girl selecting a book to read.

—USDA Photo.

\$130,000 County Home For Negro Children Is Ordered

HOUSTON — District Judge William M. Holland told The Informer Wednesday he thought "it is the very best thing to do" was to go ahead with the \$130,000 emergency home for dependent Negro children of Harris County, rather than delay the building of a home until additional funds are available.

Judge Holland is chairman of building and grounds for the County Juvenile Board.

The proposed home will be located on a 10-acre tract off the Tomball Highway at a site owned by the county. The home will be the first of its kind built or either bought by the county for dependent Negro children. Tuesday the County Juvenile Board ordered Wyatt C. Hendricks, architect, to draw plans for the home, deleting landscapes and other extras.

The board was pressed into action on the long-needed county facilities for Negro children, when Chief Probation Officer Paul Irick declared it was urgent that the board make some kind of move to provide a home immediately.

When asked when did he think the emergency home could be completed, Judge Holland said, "It will be within a year."

Previous drawings of the proposed home called for an estimated budget of \$225,000. The Commissioners Court budget for the home is \$130,000 and to get additional funds, the board would have had to wait until the 1961 budget was adopted. It will be during the preparations of next year's budget when expansions of the initial building will take place.

Judge Holland said the emergency home will house dependent children who will have to stay in the home 34 hours to five or six days, or until they can be put in a good foster home, or either until they can be adopted by reliable couples.

Harris County for years has

maintained a home for dependent white children. Negro children are placed in several homes, catered to by the county for this purpose. The emergency home will have facilities to accommodate 200 children.

Negro Drops Portsmouth Housing Suit

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 11 (AP) — A suit charging the Portsmouth Redevelopment and Housing Authority with discriminating against Negroes "in housing occupancy and employment" was dismissed in U. S. District Court yesterday at the request of the plaintiffs.

The suit was filed Feb. 26 by Anderson T. Passmore, Negro, of Portsmouth.

It asked the court to declare it unconstitutional for the Housing Authority "to use race, in any way, in conducting its affairs."

The Housing Authority denied the charge and asked for dismissal of the suit. A hearing on a motion for summary judgment was to have been conducted Monday night.

But Monday afternoon, E. A. Dawley Jr. and Joe Jordan, attorneys for Passmore, and Clyde W. Cooper, Roy Prince and W. R. C. Cocke, attorneys for the Housing Authority, appeared before Judge Walter E. Hoffman to hear a motion to dismiss from the plaintiffs.

Dawley first moved to dismiss the suit "without prejudice"—meaning it could be brought again.

The Housing Authority's attorneys said they wanted it dismissed "with prejudice."

"We don't want to have to go through this again," said Cocke.

Hoffman granted the motion.

B. A. Cephas Jr. on city commission

Richmond
The Richmond City Council appointed B. A. (Sonny) Cephas Jr. to be one of the four citizen representatives on the City Planning Commission at its meeting on August 8. Mr. Cephas is to complete an unexpired term of a white Commissioner who resigned when he moved out of the City.

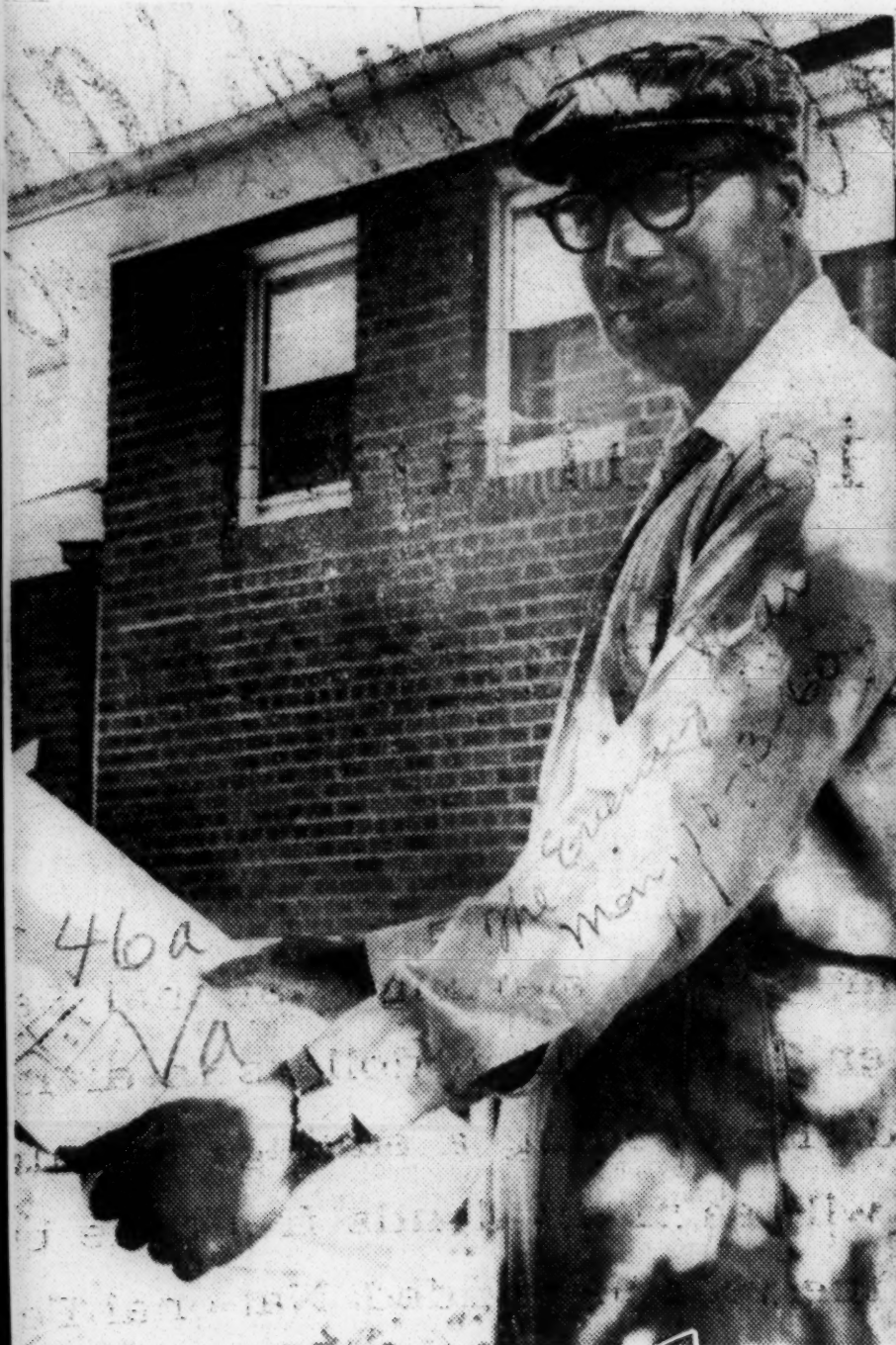
Life Insurance Company, Incorporated, a four million dollar corporation.

Besides being active in the real estate business in the City, the social set along the Eastern Seaboard, he is a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity and the Richmond Chapter of the Guardsmen.

The Planning Commission is the most important agency of Richmond. Generally, it has to perfect plans for making the City a good place to live today and a better place to live in the future. Specifically, it deals with such civic matters as: preparing and keeping up-to-date a master plan for the physical development of the City and the political jurisdictions five miles beyond its boundary; preparing a five-year program of capital improvement; passing on all subdivisions of land; making recommendations to Council on all subjects coming within its jurisdiction; handling the administrative work of the Board of Zoning Appeals.

Mr. Cephas has been a resident of Richmond for more than fifty years. He finished the public schools in the City and was awarded a Bachelor of Arts degree by Virginia Union University in 1931. While in high school and in college he worked for his father in the B. A. Cephas Real Estate Firm. In 1933, he left the firm temporarily to work at the Richmond Transient Center and as a Clerk in an Alcoholic Beverage Control Board. He returned to full participation in the real estate business in 1944 and became the owner of the business upon the death of his father in 1959.

Mr. Cephas is a member and past President of the Virginia Association of Real Estate Brokers and of the Richmond Real Estate Association. He also has served as a Negotiator for the Richmond Redevelopment and Housing Authority. His other business connection is being a member of the Board of Directors of the Southern Aid



Maj. Marion I. Johnson, president of a civic association, stands in front of his home at 1027 Quaker lane and outlines plans for street and sewer improvements in Alexandria's Mudtown.



This is one of the humbler dwellings in Mudtown, where its colored citizens are fighting a plan to condemn the area for the construction of a high school.—Star Staff Photos.

NEW SCHOOL OPPOSED

By JOHN LAWSON
Star Staff Writer

A group of Alexandria Negroes is angrily protesting a proposal to locate a \$1 million white high school on the site of their homes, saying it is a device to force them out of the area.

The plan, they charge, is on other side of a series of attempts to make them move from an area called Mudtown, which adjoins a community of expensive white homes on one side and a large apartment development on the other. A protest meeting has been set for tomorrow, and some of the Negro families are hiring lawyers to battle the proposal. It would also leave residents, many of whom have lived all their lives in the area, with no place to go, they say.

Residents Fight to Stay in Mudtown

Near Seminary

The area is across Quaker lane from the Virginia Theological Seminary and the Episcopal High School near King street. The plan to acquire the land, made public last week, proposes to take the

30-acre island of Negro homes but not the apartment development or any white homes.

Negroes have lived in the area for a century or more. Some of the homes are expensive; some are crumbling; many are modest and neatly kept.

But the area has only makeshift roads, since no streets have been dedicated, and city officials point out there are no storm sewers, sanitary sewers or water lines to most of the homes.

Rights-of-way for the lines have not been obtained, they said, because titles of some of the properties are clouded and ownership confused.

Charge Services Denied

Negro residents contend, however, that few of the titles are clouded, that the city has repeatedly refused requests to put in streets, water and sewers and that homeowners have been denied permits to improve their homes.

"There has been an effort to force Negroes out by denying them services," said Maj. Marion I. Johnson, president of the area's civic association and owner of a \$33,000 home. "This is strictly another attempt to get us out, and we're going to fight it."

Homes on the two streets served by public utilities are in excellent condition, he said, and residents of the other sections would improve their homes if they could get loans and building permits—both unavailable without the utilities.

"If they'd put in streets, sewers and water, this could be one of the finest areas in Alexandria," Maj. Johnson said. "What they're afraid of is that we'll develop the section into a nice residential community, and they think that would attract more Negroes."

School Is Opposed

Virtually all of the area's residents bitterly oppose the plans for a school.

"They think we all want to live in tenant houses," said Mrs. Geneva Crewe, who has lived in the area for 40 years.

"They should come out and see some of these homes," she said. "I don't think they'd be so sure of themselves if they saw them."

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around here," he said. "Why here? Where do they think we'll live?"

Most of the residents belong to the Seminary Civic Association, which will meet tomorrow "to present the problem and plan a course of action," Maj. Johnson said.

"Let's face it," he said. "Negroes can't buy suitable property in Alexandria. The city may wave money in your face, but where can you spend it?"

The Mudtown area once was proposed for low-rent public housing, but the project was abandoned after residents of nearby areas strongly objected. It was selected for the new high school, according to Mayor LeRoy S. Bendheim, because there is a need for a large new school centrally located.

Mudtown Residents Fight Plan to Force Them From Homes

By Everard Munsey
Staff Reporter

A century-old Negro community in Alexandria is fighting for its existence.

Residents of the area known as Seminary or Mudtown, most of them members of families which lived there in Civil War days or before, will be displaced under a plan to use the site for the city's fourth public high school.

They have resolved to oppose the scheme which they regard as the most threatening of a number of attempts

to force them out of the area at King st. and Guaker lane.

'No Place to Go'

"It means something to leave after generations have lived here and to have no place to go, said Army Maj. Marion L. Johnson, president of the area's citizens association.

The 30 families displaced from Mudtown, many of whom live in substantial homes but without standard public services, would not be able to find other houses in Alexandria even if they received fair payments for their homes, Johnson said. "I wouldn't oppose it if they could produce an area for these people to go; but you couldn't buy another place," Johnson said there is almost

no housing for middle and upper income Negroes in Alexandria into which the owners of the better Mudtown houses could move. Most of the city's Negro professional people must live outside the city, depriving the Alexandria Negro population of needed leadership, he said.

Midtown's leading families, the Terrells, Bradbys, Woods, Wanzers and Johnsons, have lived there for 70 to 100 years, according to William Wood who was born in the area 70 years ago.

"As long as I've been here I don't figure I should be going out to look for a place to live now," said Richard Nelson, a resident of Mudtown for all his 66 years. "There's 15 more miles of Alexandria to put a school in," he said.

"God gave us this green earth to live on," observed 79-year-old Goldie Wanzers. "Where would I go. They ought to beautify those (slum) houses in town" instead of taking our property, she said.

Feel Unwanted

Mudtowners also have decided views on the reason for choosing their home lands for a school site. "My idea is that they want to get rid of all of us. The land has become valuable and there are a lot of people around here who don't want us," said long-time resident John A. Franklin.

Over the years the area occupied by Negro families has shrunk. "It used to be colored down where Chinguapin Village is and down to Janney's lane when I was a boy," Woods said.

White developments have constricted Mudtown which is now south of King st., east of Quaker lane and bounded by the white public housing project of Chinguapin Village and the expensive homes off Bishop

lane. As residents tell it, Mudtown's efforts to obtain Government services have seldom been successful. Years ago, Wood said, the Negro community finally obtained a school when his father sold land cheaply to Fairfax County and contributed to the school construction costs.

Alexandria started converting the school into a recreation center in 1956. The project still far from complete, residents say.

Public Services Lacking

Efforts to obtain streets,

water lines, and storm and sanitary sewers have been for the most part unsuccessful. Denial of the public facilities has been the only thing making the area substandard and has been intended to force the Negroes out, Johnson feels.

The lack of sewers and streets Johnson contends, has prevented development of the area to provide more Negro housing and even improvements to existing homes. Mudtown is potentially one of the finest areas in the city, he believes.

The name "Mudtown," says Wood, had its origin during the Civil War when soldiers built wooden huts in the area and used mud as plaster.



These are two of the homes in Mudtown, an area of Alexandria, which face demolition to provide a site for the city's fourth public high school. At left is Maj. Marion L. Johnson, president of the area's citizens association, standing in front of his home and at right John Franklin Sr., another long-time resident, and his grandson, John Franklin 3d.

By Bob Burchette, Staff Photographer

Spotlight on Integration as Nation's Youth, 7,000 Strong, Invade Capital

The Pittsburgh Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat 4-9-60

P. 20
Refuse to Sidestep Issues Dealing with Negro Problems

Reveal Secret Meetings; 'Sit-Ins' Get Approval

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON (ANP)—President Eisenhower was urged by the youth of the nation to "use all means at his disposal" to speed public school desegregation throughout the nation.

This resolution was offered on the floor of the White House Conference on Children and Youth, Thursday night, by a youth delegate. In offering the resolution the delegate deplored the "lack of executive leadership" in promoting compliance with the Supreme Court desegregation decision.

This language was ruled out of order and the body of the resolution was adopted by an overwhelming voice vote. The question of school desegregation caused a hubbub throughout the conference. Efforts had been made far in advance of the meeting to prevent any discussion on this issue from arising during the conference.

AS A RESULT, a number of secret meetings were called behind closed doors to discuss ways and means of getting through some resolutions on this important racial subject. Among them was an unscheduled meeting held at the Woodner Hotel, Tuesday night by 25 youthful delegates. They claimed that the workshops were "sidestepping" this issue, although it had been mentioned several times by speakers in public meetings.

THERE WERE 7,570 delegates attending the conference who were eligible to vote but the

group was divided into 18 different forums. The delegates could only vote on the subjects coming before their respective forums. These forums were divided into a total of 210 work groups 68 topics. So vast was this conference that groups were scattered throughout the city.

There were 500 foreign delegates from 73 countries. There was no specified count made of the Negro Americans and American Indians.

Both groups were well represented.

THE CONFERENCE approved more than 1,600 resolutions and recommendations. Among them was one supporting the Negro students in their "fight for equality." It "deplored the use of force, violence and political or legal contrivances to prohibit or intimidate students protesting segregated inequalities."

The resolution "endorsing the non-violent 'sit-in' demonstration by students protesting segregated facilities," got overwhelming "support and sympathy" from the group.

IN ADDITION to adopting the resolution, a group of 15 delegates marched for one hour in front of a downtown Kresge store to demonstrate their support for the Southern college students. These young people represented seven states and the District of Columbia.

Although the variety stores no longer segregate their lunch counters in Washington, these White House conferences representatives said they wished "to show that Democracy has support from all parts of the country."

THE CONFERENCE agreed that "officials should strive for a solution 'to minority group problems in accordance with American ideals.'" It further demanded that "public facilities be accessible to all youths, regardless of race, creed, color, economic or social status." It called for the "abolition of discrimination in housing, education, or employment."

The young people called upon government officials to "re-examine the role of religious and secular institutions in supporting the principles of equality and in combatting discriminatory practices."

THE DELEGATION recommended the "establishment of a national agency to study the transition of minority youth groups from schools to adult life . . . The establishment of a nationwide education program to cope with emotional disturbances growing out of discrimination. And a stronger international program for protecting youth."

A resolution was passed by a close, but unannounced vote calling for Federal aid to public education. This recommendation inspired a heated debate, first on whether Federal aid should be given school districts which refuse to comply with the Supreme Court desegregation decision, and secondly on whether public support should be given parochial schools. The latter two provisions were tabled and the resolution adopted with provisions that full control would remain

at state and local levels.

At the final session on Friday it was stated that out of the 1,600 resolutions covering every conceivable subject, more were drafted in the area of human rights than on any other one subject. More than half of the forums sent in resolutions that dealt with human rights.

And after all the controversy the second largest number of recommendations dealt with integration.

Segregation Doomed, Youth Conferees Assert

By FRANCES LEWINE

WASHINGTON (AP)—Speakers at the White House conference on children and youth Wednesday foresaw a certain end to racial segregation in the United States.

But racial integration, what-ever anyone says to the contrary, will lead inevitably to intermarriage, a marriage counselor declared.

The bitter feelings of today, said David R. Mace of the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, will ultimately be resolved in what has been called "the coffee-colored compromise."

Delegates at the four-day-old meeting also were given:

1. Advice to walk up to Capitol Hill and tell congressmen what's needed on federal aid to education.
2. A suggestion that the United States get out of the arms race with the Soviet Union.
3. Visions of a world in the year 2000 with the weather controlled and increasing automation making work more a matter of the mind than of the hand.

The 7,000 delegates, who have

Youth Meeting Is Held to Spur Racial Issues

About 25 delegates to the White House Conference on Children and Youth last night held an unscheduled session to discuss ways of getting resolutions on controversial racial issues before the conference.

Some of the delegates said privately that the workshop sessions are "sidestepping" questions on segregation and other racial problems.

The group of delegates met behind closed doors at the

Woodner Hotel. A spokesman for the group said many similar meetings were going on. The primary concern was what some delegates said has means through which the delegates' failure to get workshops groups to consider resolutions suggesting positive action by the full conference on week as part of the full conference report.

The delegates last night agreed that the racial issue especially the current wave of sit-ins must be taken up by the work-down strikes at lunch counters shops before tomorrow after-

an attempt to avoid segregation issues.

YOUTH AT PARLEY SUPPORT 'SIT-INS'

Delegates Seek Action by
White House Conference
—Filibuster Assailed

By EMMA HARRISON
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29 — The tragedy of the Southern "sit-in" is only matched by that of the filibustering by legislators to deny the Negro his rights, the White House Conference on Children and Youth was told today.

Lester B. Granger, executive director of the National Urban League, said the lunch-counter strikes by Southern Negro students "constitute a bitterly ironic, or a tragically absurd commentary on current-day only upon the personalities of American life."

His comments were reinforced by a Northern student, a member of President Eisenhower's national committee for the children of those very ones who have established the aggressive Harvard sophomore, who was chairman of the meeting, said students across the country would not let the Southern students stand alone.

Plan to Voice Sympathy

Mr. Lindquist said that he and other youth members of the committee, with many of the 1,400 youngsters serving as delegates to the conference, were concerned with proposing a three-point program to each of the eighteen forum panels. The panels would weigh the recommendations for presentation to the conference Friday.

Under the program, the youths would express sympathy with the Negro students by writing to managers of Southern stores to protest their policies.

They would condemn "ambivalent" attitudes of responsible persons in public office, and ask all, including the President, for clear statements on their stands.

Conference members would take the message on their firm stand back to schools and communities.

Concern over the issue prompted a group from the Young Adult Council of the National Social Welfare Assembly to call a special meeting to discuss how best to be heard at the conference. They represent thirty national youth groups, including the Y. M. C. A., the National Student Association and several church bodies.

Second Day of Meetings
Mr. Granger spoke at an as-

sembly opening the second day sent or tardy in the matter to of meetings of the 7,000 delegates. Some would find it absurd, he said, that students should expose themselves to 1960 golden anniversary conference hostility and jeers merely to claim their right to "sit on a non-violent sit-ins of Negro lunch-counter stool and be served in a five and ten cent store."

Others find it tragic that this should be the only outlet for their protest, he said. "Surely the tragedy of lunch-counter 'sit-ins' is not one-half as heartbreaking as that of a great nation taking time out from a struggle for world freedom and from leadership of the still-free world to haggle and bicker over questions firmly decided by a majority of the American public and our highest judicial authority," he said.

"Has the time not come when the American people of all regions and types of political and social outlook can look coolly at this divisive factor of race, for strikes by Southern Negro students, so as to understand the irreparable damage inflicted by racial segregation not only upon the personalities of colored young people who are deprived of the free man's opportunity in an otherwise free society, but also upon the children of those very ones who have established the aggressive pattern, who fight to retain racial discrimination?"

The question of school desegregation was raised by another speaker at a forum on youth with social handicaps. Harold C. Fleming of Atlanta, executive director of the Southern Regional Council, sent his paper to the conference because he is ill.

He held that desegregation had failed because plans for it had been drawn by lawyers rather than educators.

Thus, he said, it is not surprising to find that plans were devised to "keep desegregation to a minimum, to placate extremists" or to meet political exigencies.

YOUTH UNIT ASKS FULL INTEGRATION

Group at White House Parley
Bids President Use All

Means to Spur Step

By EMMA HARRISON
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31 — A group of delegates to the White House Conference for Youth bade President Eisenhower today to use his office to bring about complete school desegregation. But it declined to criticize him for being ab-

ly opening the second day sent or tardy in the matter to of meetings of the 7,000 delegates. Some would find it absurd, he said, that students should expose themselves to 1960 golden anniversary conference hostility and jeers merely to claim their right to "sit on a non-violent sit-ins of Negro lunch-counter stool and be served in a five and ten cent store."

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including the desegregation and sit-in support issues in the conference

FLEMMING PRAISES YOUTH PROPOSALS

Hails High Priority Given
to Civil Rights Issues at
White House Parley

GIVES CLOSING ADDRESS

Report of Forum Actions,
Exceeding 1,600, Will Be
Mailed to Delegates

By BESS FURMAN
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 1 — The White House Conference on Children and Youth ended today with its 1,600 recommendations still to be shaped into a final document.

The departing delegates, exceeding 1,500, were told that the composite of forum recommendations, resulting from actions taken by fourteen forums yesterday, would be mailed to their homes within two weeks.

Melvin Glasser of New York, chairman of the group that worked all night trying to report all recommendations today, said that such a short time it had been "an impossible and not feasible job." However, broad groupings of recommendations were reported.

Secretary Arthur S. Flemming of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the closing speaker, praised the delegates for the high priority they had given to civil rights and the ending of racial discrimination.

Many Rights Measures

More than half of the forums had voted resolutions to bolster human rights and to end discriminatory practices based on race, color or creed. This subject had been specifically assigned only to the forum on the Young With Social Handicaps, which adopted strong resolutions, including support of the current set down demonstrations against segregated lunchcounter service.

"There is no question but that society is paying the penalty for these discriminations as it seeks to deal with social illnesses that are directly traceable to them,"

Secretary Flemming said.

Mr. Flemming, who is responsible for the major fields considered by the conference, said he would want to study further yesterday's proposal that this country's investment in education should be increased from 3 to 10 per cent of the gross national product.

"But it certainly was headed in the right direction, both in terms of calling for an increased investment and calling for the establishment of a national goal," he said.

"There is no doubt in my mind but that the Federal Government must assume a larger share of the total responsibility than it is now assuming," he continued.

Secretary Flemming also endorsed the conference recommendation for research and demonstration projects in juvenile delinquency. He said he hoped for action by this session of Congress to make the Federal Government "a more effective partner in this area."

He referred to a bill, jointly sponsored by Senator Lister Hill and Representative Carl Elliott, Alabama Democrats, that would provide \$5,000,000 a year for five years to help finance projects to curb juvenile delinquency.

Actions Approved

Secretary Flemming also voiced approval of numerous resolutions for the strengthening of family life; a demand that residence requirements in order to obtain public assistance be ended; a declaration that aid to dependent children should be furnished, regardless of the presence or absence of the father in the home; many demands for increasing services to physically and mentally handicapped children, and a strong plea for more personnel and higher salaries for all agencies serving children and youth.

Youth Conference Program

The Sunday Star
Here is the program for today and tomorrow for the White House Conference on Children and Youth.

Washington D.C.
President Eisenhower addresses conference, 8 p.m.—Cable Activities Building, University of Maryland. 3-27-60

Program
Sunday
Monday
Theme Assemblies
9 A.M. to 10:15 A.M.

Overall theme: "Children and Youth 1960."
Monday theme: "Appraising Ideals and Values in Their Changing World."

Theme Assembly A, Sheraton-Park Hotel Ballroom—Speakers: Abraham J. Heschel, professor of Jewish ethics and mysticism, Jewish Theological Seminary of America; Dr. Talcott Parsons, professor of sociology, Harvard University.

Theme Assembly B, ballroom and Chinese Room, Mayflower Hotel—Speakers: Dr. Roswell P. Barnes, executive secretary, World Council of Churches; Dr. A. L. Sachar, president, Brandeis University.

Theme Assembly C, Presidential Room, Statler-Hilton Hotel—Speakers: The Most Rev. John Wright, Bishop of Pittsburgh; Dr. Althea K. Hottel, trustee, University of Pennsylvania.

Theme Assembly D, auditorium Department of Interior—Speakers: Luis Munoz Marin, Governor of Puerto Rico; Dr. Joseph Sittler, Federated Theological Faculty, University of Chicago.

Theme Assembly E, Departmental Auditorium—Speakers: Dr. Marion D. Hanks, the First Council of the Seventy, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints; Dr. Liston Pope, dean, Divinity School, Yale University.

Forums

Focus for Monday: "Surveying What We Know." "The World

Around the Young": Forums 1 to 9.

FORUM 1: Environment—Social conditions and Physical Facilities Which Affect the Development of the Young, Auditorium, Department of Agriculture—Speakers: Dr. Ira de A. Reid, professor, department of sociology, Haverford College; Dr. Samuel W. Blizzard, professor, Princeton Theological Seminary.

Forum 2: Mobility—Effect of population shifts, and changes in living conditions, education and employment on the young—Colonial Room, Mayflower Hotel. Speakers: James R. Dumpson, New York City Welfare Commissioner; Rt. Rev. Monsignor William E. McManus, superintendent, Archdiocese of Chicago School Board; Evelyn Murray, United States Department of Labor.

Forum 3: Support—Effect of family economic conditions on the young—Auditorium, Department of Commerce. Speakers: Mrs. Dorothy D. Lee, Harvard University; Dr. Ewan Clague, United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics; Dr. Wilbur J. Cohen, University of Michigan.

Forum 4: Nurture—Attitudes and practices in child bearing and child rearing—Presidential Room, Statler Hilton. Speakers: Dr. Reuben Hill, University of Minnesota; Lawrence K. Frank, consultant and lecturer on human development; Rev. John L. Thomas, S.J., St. Louis University.

Forum 5: Opportunity—Mayflower Ballroom—Speakers: Dr. Paul A. Harper, Johns Hopkins University; Dr. John Slawson, the American Jewish Committee; A. John Holden, jr., Vermont Commissioner of Education; George Meany, president, AFL-CIO.

Forum 6: Free Time—State Ballroom, Mayflower Hotel—Speakers: George Hjelte, Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks; Dr. Edward D. Head, Catholic

Charities of New York; Dr. L. Quincy Mumford, Librarian of Congress.

Forum 7: Mass Communication—Affect of radio, television, media of information on young, Auditorium, Department of Health, Education and Welfare—Speakers: Irving Gitlin, CBS News; Agnes Krarup, Pittsburgh Public Schools; Leo C. Rosten, Look magazine; Mrs. Anne G. Wolfe, The American Jewish Committee.

Forum 8: Human Resources—Washington Hotel Ballroom—Speakers: Ernest F. Witte, executive director, Council on Social Work Education; Dr. Russell J. Blattner, Chairman of Pediatrics Department, Baylor University; Dr. Lyman V. Ginger, University of Kentucky.

Forum 9: Beliefs—Religious, Spiritual and Secular Beliefs That Affect Development of the Young—Burgundy Room, Sheraton - Park Hotel—Speakers: Dr. Julius Mark, Temple Emanu-el, New York City; Dr. James M. Murray, Catholic Charities, San Francisco; Dr. John C. Bennett, Union Theological Seminary.

The Young in the World—
Forums 10-18

Forum 10: Moving Toward Maturity: Birth to Puberty—Continental Room, Sheraton Park Hotel—Speakers: Dr. Nancy Bayley, National Institute of Mental Health; Dr. Julius B. Richmond, State University of New York; Dr. Amos Christie, Vanderbilt University; Dr. Irving E. Sigel, Merrill-Palmer School.

Forum 11: Puberty to Adulthood—Departmental Auditorium—Speakers: Dr. Daniel A. Prescott, University of Maryland; Dr. Irene M. Josselyn, Institute of Psychoanalysis, Chicago; Dr. Bernice Milburn Moore, Hogg Foundation for Mental Health.

Forum 12: The Young as Learners and Thinkers—Education—Interior Department Audi-

torium—Speakers: Dr. William Jansen, New York City Schools, past superintendent; Rev. John E. Walsh, C.S.C., University of Notre Dame; Willard Abraham, Arizona State University; Dr. Alma Bentley, South Carolina Department of Education.

Forum 13: The Young as Doers—Work and Responsibilities—East Room, Mayflower—Speakers: Dr. Charlotte D. Elmott, Santa Barbara City Schools; Eli E. Cohen, National Committee on Employment of Youth; David Mack, Lily Tulip Corporation, New York.

Forum 14: The Young as Citizens—Auditorium, D. C. Medical Society—Speakers: Rev. Ray Gibbons, United Church of Christ; Mrs. Joseph Wilen, National Council of Jewish Women; Rear Admiral George A. Rosso, U. S. Navy.

Forum 15: The Young with Mental Handicaps—Federal Room, Statler-Hilton—Speakers: Dr. Thaddeus P. Krush, University of Nebraska College of Medicine; Samuel A. Kirk, University of Illinois; Dr. Edward L. French, Devereaux Foundation; Dr. Maurice G. Kott, New Jersey Department of Institutions and Agencies; Helen E. Doyle, Greater Kansas City Mental Health Foundation.

Forum 16: The Young With Physical Handicaps—Park Room, Shoreham Hotel. Speakers: Dr. Samuel M. Wishik, University of Pittsburgh; Dr. George M. Wheatley, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.; Dr. Morton A. Seidenfeld, The National Foundation; Dr. William Gellman, Jewish Vocational Service, Chicago.

Forum 17: The Young in Conflict, Delinquency—Ballroom, Sheraton Park Hotel. Speakers: Dr. John A. Rose, Philadelphia Child Guidance Clinic; Judge Theodore B. Knudson, Minneapolis Juvenile Court; Milton G. Rector, National Probation and Parole Association.

Forum 18: The Young With Social Handicaps, Including Members of Minority Groups—Main Ballroom, Shoreham

Hotel. Speakers: Earl J. Beatt, Minneapolis Family and Children's Service; Leontine Young, Ohio State University; Mrs. Florence R. Wyckoff, California Governor's Advisory Committee on Children and Youth; Robert Bennett, U. S. Bureau of Indian Affairs.

The participants will meet for discussion in 210 concurrent work-group sessions in the afternoon.

Youth Parley Seen Dodging Racial Issue
New York Herald Tribune
Group Plans to Seek Resolution in Report
Wed: 3-30-60
By Terry Ferrer
Education Editor

WASHINGTON, Mar. 29.—A member of the New York State Youth Commission charged today that the White House Conference on Children and Youth is "effectively ignoring the problem of race, racial discrimination and segregation and their effect on young people." He declared that he "would be surprised if any body of recommendations on desegregation" came out of the conference.

Dr. Kenneth G. Clark, associate professor of psychology at City College and a member of the 191-member New York State delegation, said there is no place on the program for such discussions. "The conference is trying to avoid as much controversy as possible," Dr. Clark said in an interview. "It's typical of contemporary society: don't face the problems and maybe they'll go away."

Young Adult Plan

A group of seventy-five young people scheduled a meeting, it was learned, to plan ways of getting a desegregation recommendation into the final conference report Friday. Tonight's meeting has been called in a Washington hotel by the Young Adult Council of the National Social Welfare Assembly. This is an organization generally regarded as conservative, which includes in its membership such groups as the Y. M. C. A. and the National Student Association.

At an assembly meeting this morning, a Negro leader was vigorously applauded by 3,000 of the 7,000 delegates when he contrasted the "heroism" of the Negro lunch counter sit-ins in the South with the Southern filibuster in the Senate against a civil rights bill.

Lester B. Granger, of New York, executive director of the National Urban League, declared:

"Some would say that it is absurd that so much quiet heroism should be invested in (Negroes) merely claiming their right to sit on a lunch counter stool and be served in a cheap five-and-ten-cent store. . . . Surely the tragedy of lunch counter sit-ins is not one-half as heartbreaking as that of a great nation taking time out from a struggle for world freedom and from leadership of the still-free world, to haggle and bicker over questions firmly decided by a majority of the American public and our highest judicial authority."

When Mr. Granger had finished, Harry M. Linquist, a Harvard student who was chairing the overflowing meeting, said the nation's college students supported the Negro lunch counter demonstrations. He also drew strong applause when he said: "Southern Negroes may have to stand at lunch counters, but they will not stand alone."

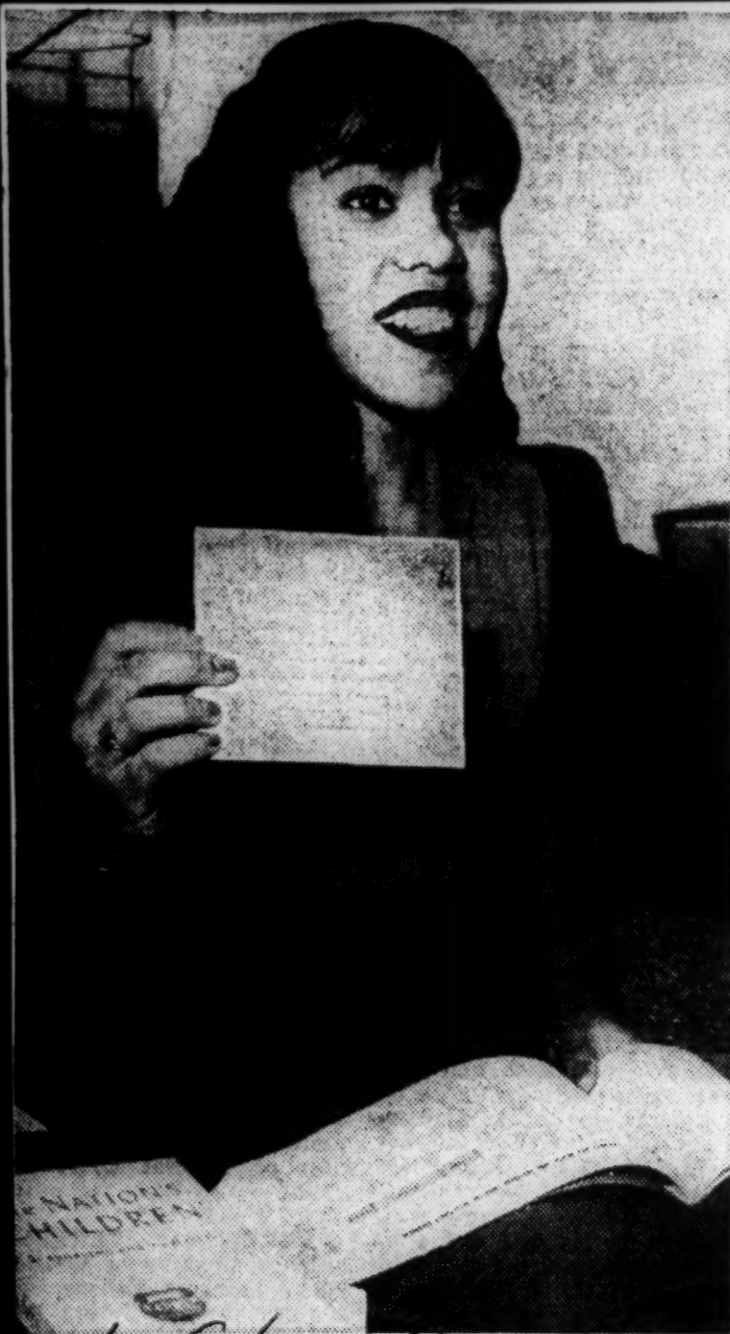
Harvard students announced last week that they were calling for a one-day stoppage of classes on all the nation's college campuses on May 17, the sixth anniversary of the United States Supreme Court school desegregation decision, to protest the treatment of Negroes in sit-in demonstrations.

Dr. Clark said today that the Southern sit-ins are "the greatest thing since the Boston Tea Party. They have jolted the American college student out of his apathy and given him a cause to fight for."

At a forum session this morning, a paper read for Harold C. Fleming, executive director of the Southern Regional Council at Atlanta, who was ill, declared: "Desegregation plans have been created not by educators but by lawyers. So we should not be surprised to find that such plans are devised to keep desegregation to a minimum, to placate extremists."

He suggested that youth

agencies and educational groups make themselves heard through "friend of the court" briefs in desegregation court actions.



The Afro American
Baltimore, Md.
A "ROYAL INVITATION" - Or at least the democratic equivalent there of is being proudly displayed by 16-year-old LaDeveda Mae Davis of 416 E. Montana Street, Philly. It's her invitation direct from President Eisenhower to attend the White House conference on the Nation's Children which takes place in the capital on March 27.

The Afro American
Baltimore, Md.
White House delegation urged to KO jim crow

NEW YORK - Leaders of 16 national women's organizations voiced concern last week in a 50-page report, the National White House Conference on Children and Youth ignore the issue of racial equality in the nation's schools. The report, the National Organizations of Women (NOW) for Equality in Education urged participants to "face up" to the problem

of segregation and "seek a golden answer that will lift the horizon for all Americans." The report called for "vigorous action" by all branches of government in enforcing the Supreme Court desegregation decision. Also included were suggested ways women can promote positive attitudes toward integration in their home communities.

of segregation and "seek a golden answer that will lift the horizon for all Americans." The report called for "vigorous action" by all branches of government in enforcing the Supreme Court desegregation decision. Also included were suggested ways women can promote positive attitudes toward integration in their home communities.

New Text Books Asked

A COALITION of 16 national women's church and civic groups representing 14,000,000 women of different races and religions, "NOW for Equality" was organized last year to combat segregation.

In Washington last month, some 300 "NOW" delegates mapped plans for mobilizing church, parent-teacher and community organizations in behalf of school integration.

The "NOW" report emphasized the harmful effects of segregation on white as well as colored children.

HIGHLIGHTS of the report include an analysis of youth attitudes toward racial integration and civil liberties.

... A charge that school segregation has a "corrosive effect" on white pupils by making a "mockery" of morality, religion and democracy.

And a report that many Southern youths are "20 years ahead of their parents" in their attitudes toward accepting integration.

MEETING ON YOUTH ASKS END TO BIAS

The New York Times
White House Conference to
Urge Many Measures for Combatting Prejudice

By BESS FURMAN
P. 52
Apr 4 1960
 Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, April 9—A broad anti-discrimination blueprint is emerging from the more than 1,600 resolutions adopted last week at the White House Conference on Children and Youth.

The pronouncements against prejudice and bias will constitute an important sector of the "composite of forum recommendations," which is not expected to be completed for at least another week.

On the subject of desegregation of schools, the Supreme Court decision was strongly endorsed.

That labels like "delinquent-prone" not be applied, but supported as "essential to that help be given to counteract anti-social behavior."

Other recommendations dealt with the "alarming rise of illegitimacy and venereal diseases among adolescents." More than forty-two topics were included.

School boards were asked to use all proper means, including re-districting, to eliminate racial segregation. Desegregated schools were asked "to promote social acceptance of minority group children." Federal aid was asked for states complying with school desegregation.

Elimination of "the prejudices new evident in school guidance programs" was urged. Teachers' colleges were told that courses in inter-group relationships should be added to their curriculums. Delegates also urged that "development of text books that will alleviate prejudicial attitudes."

Abolition of all discriminatory practices in housing and employment was demanded. Non-violent sit-in demonstrations by students against segregated facilities were endorsed.

More generally, a ban was asked on high school fraternities and sororities as being anti-democratic. Admission to church, social and fraternal groups based on race was decried. Fraternal and social organizations were asked to eliminate any admission bans based on religion.

Probably the most sweeping resolution adopted in this field was:

"That a national institute of social health be created as an instrument of leadership to study the effects of inter-group education, to report and disseminate research findings, and to promote social justice for children and youth."

Dealing With Delinquency

In his opening address to the conference, President Eisenhower particularly asked the delegates to deal with juvenile delinquency. Among the recommendations voted were:

• Teach parents and youth the laws "since in many cases initial experience with infractions of unknown minor laws may lead to negative attitudes and behavior leading to more serious delinquency."

• Try for new approaches.

• That schools of law include family and juvenile law in their curriculum.

• That private physicians devote more time to delinquency prevention, and join with public health groups as a community unit to combat delinquency.

• A much broader acceptance of troubled youth by the whole community.

• Increasing youth employment. Increasing present services for control of delinquency, particularly as to trained personnel.

President Bids South Hold Biracial Meetings Locally

By ANTHONY LEWIS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16 — President Eisenhower called on Southern whites and Negroes today to sit down together in local conferences to deal with growing Negro protests against segregation.

He told his news conference there should be "biracial conferences in every city and every community of the South." [Question 8, Page 16.]

The President said people had a right to demonstrate as long as their protests remained peaceful. But he did not express an opinion on the underlying issue—whether Negroes should be served at lunch counters and other facilities from which they were now excluded. [Questions 3, 22.]

The protest movement began in Greensboro, N. C., on Feb. 1, when four Negro college students sat at a Woolworth's counter and asked for coffee. When refused, they sat quietly until closing time.

Becoming Widespread

The "sit-ins" at store lunch counters have spread to many localities and states. Recently they have broadened into protest marches and demonstrations against all forms of segregation and racial discrimination. Hundreds of Negroes have been arrested for trespass and breach of the peace.

The President was asked whether he saw the "Gandhi-like passive demonstrations" as manifestations of moral courage or disapproved them. [Question 3.]

He said it was "difficult to give a sweeping judgment; some are unquestionably a proper expression of a conviction of the group which is making them; others probably can be otherwise classified."

He amplified that later in a reference to "demonstrations of marching in the streets or any

other kind of peaceful assembly that is trying to show what the aspirations and the desires of a people are."

Now those in my mind as long as they are in an orderly fashion, are not only constitutional, they have been recognized in our country as proper since we have been founded," he said.

The President condemned violence on either side. He said it would not further Negro aspirations, and added he deplored "any violence that is exercised to prevent them in having and enjoying these rights." [Question 22.]

He was asked whether he believed Negroes "have guaranteed rights to eat with whites at lunch counters." [Question 22.]

The President answered this apparently legal question in legal terms, saying he understood that constitutional rights against racial discrimination applied only in an establishment that "belongs to the public" or is "opened under public charter and so on."

This was a reference to the legal doctrine that the Fourteenth Amendment bars only official discrimination, by state or local law or officials. The amendment has been held to have no effect on private discrimination.

President Eisenhower did not go into the tricky legal question of the distinction between private and public discrimination. He said he was no lawyer and could not say whether lunch-counter segregation violated constitutional rights.

The matter of biracial meetings came up when a reporter put forward the idea of a White House conference of Southern leaders.

"I think there ought to be biracial conferences in every city and every community of the South, which would be much better than trying to get up here and direct every single thing from Washington," the

President said.

"I am one of those people that believes there is too much interference in our private affairs and, you might say, personal lives already. And I would like to diminish rather than increase it."

He held that incidents such as protest meetings or marches were "a local matter for local authorities." He contrasted these with protecting the voting rights of Negroes in the South, which he said was a subject of Federal concern.

Warning by Hollings

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 16 — Gov. Ernest F. Hollings warned today that South Carolina would not permit "explosive" manifestations in connection with Negro demands for lunch-counter services.

He called a special news conference to make known his stand. He challenged President Eisenhower's contention that minorities had the right to engage in certain types of demonstrations in support of demands. He said the President was unaware of the state of public feeling in South Carolina. The state is tense as a result of persistent Negro student demonstrations the last three weeks, he declared.

He said he would use the force to prevent disorders by whites or Negroes. Thus far, he noted, South Carolina has been virtually free of disorders, and he plans to keep it that way.

The President's statement might have been appropriate had it been made a month ago, the Governor held. At present, however, he said, it tends to exacerbate a difficult situation.

There were no demonstrations today. Some of the more than 350 students arrested in Orangeburg were brought to court on charges of breach of the peace.

President Urged to Act To Halt Race Violence

By the Associated Press

Outbreaks of violence in Alabama—the latest a report that white men beat a Negro family with iron pipes—have led officials of two large organizations to urge President Eisenhower to step into the race situation in that State.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, telegraphed the President urging action by Federal agencies to protect constitutional rights of Negro citizens in Alabama.

"Inaction of the Federal Government could result in massacre on a scale that will dishonor the United States before the world," Mr. Wilkins said.

Walter Reuther, president of the United Auto Workers Union, wired President Eisenhower asking him "to instruct the Attorney General to take immediate action in your name to restore law and order in Montgomery, Ala., scene of frequent student demonstrations and numerous arrests."

Tear Gas Used

The requests came during a week end marked by the use of tear gas to break up a march of Florida A. & M. University students in Tallahassee, and rallies, prayer services and sit-down demonstrations at other places in the South.

Picketing in support of the Negro stand for integrated southern eating facilities occurred in New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts, Michigan, Kansas and Colorado.

Mr. Wilkins originally asked for presidential action March 10. He said yesterday he was renewing the request because of a report of a Negro family being attacked in their home at Bessemer, Ala., by white men wielding pipes.

Robert Jones, a 20-year-old college student, told police 9 Negro rallies in four States attracted nearly 4,000 persons. At San Antonio, Tex., some 1,500 Negroes met with NAACP officials to plan possible pro-

tests. The NAACP has asked six downtown stores to desegregate lunch counters by Thursday and a spokesman said if answers are not received demonstrations definitely will be held.

Some 1,500 Negroes attending an NAACP - sponsored meeting at Hampton, Va., were urged to use economic pressure and passive resistance in the campaign.

Leaders of a student movement against segregated lunch counters in Charlotte, N. C., asked for support from the Negro adult community during a rally attended by 700 persons. Three Negro college students at Little Rock, Ark., told an NAACP meeting they would continue their fight. They were among five students arrested in connection with a sitdown strike at a variety store.

In Tampa, the Florida president of the NAACP, reported that two pistol bullets were fired into his home early today. The Rev. A. Leon Lowry, who was uninjured, called the incident an attempt at intimidation over lunch counter demonstrations there.

Mr. Eisenhower Should Call Bi-racial Conference

Rallies in 4 States

The American Jewish Congress leader appeared to take issue with the President's references at his press conference yesterday (Wednesday) to the racial tensions in the South as "private affairs" affecting "personal lives."

NEW YORK, March 17—The American Jewish Congress today endorsed President Eisenhower's suggestion for bi-racial conferences in the South, but said the President's proposal did not go far enough.

In a letter to the White House, the Rev. Dr. Joachim Prinz, national president of the AJCongress, urged that the President take the lead in calling a national parley of racial and religious leaders to provide the "impetus and inspiration" for local inter-racial meetings.

A White House conference would also serve, he wrote, "to establish communication between whites and Negroes in those many areas of the South where no such contacts exist and where bi-racial conferences therefore appear out of the question."

The American Jewish Congress leader appeared to take issue with the President's references at his press conference yesterday (Wednesday) to the racial tensions in the South as "private affairs" affecting "personal lives."

"There is nothing 'private' about racial segregation in the South," Dr. Prinz wrote. "It affects the lives of millions of American citizens in a way unlikely ever to be undone," as the U. S. Supreme Court put it in its 1954 decision outlawing school segregation.

"There is nothing 'personal' about the spectacle of hundreds of peaceful Negro students herded into a South Carolina stockade, or the remark of the state's governor that non-violent demonstrations would be prohibited 'even though the technicalities of the law on trespass or parade ordinances were not violated.'

"The crisis through which the South is passing today," Dr. Prinz wrote, "is one of the great moral issues of our century. It affects every one of us, within the South and outside it. Moreover, its international implications are as significant as its domestic importance."

The letter continued: "Every one of us has a stake in the image of American democracy which the people of Africa and Asia are receiving as a result of these incidents. What must the cause for these demonstrations signify to the colored people of the world who have in the past looked toward the United States for world leadership, and to whom we in turn look for support in the struggle against world Communism?"

"Every one of us has a stake in the promise of equality which our Constitution holds out to all Americans, and which these courageous Negro youths are attempting to translate into reality."

"And every one of us has a stake in the denial of civil liberty that occurs when the governor of a state projects as mere 'technicalities' the protection contained in laws he has sworn to uphold."

Dr. Prinz wrote: "Because the South cannot solve this problem by itself—because this issue is one which deeply affects the lives of all Americans—we respectfully call on you, Mr. President, to summon to the White House the country's racial and religious leaders as well as outstanding Americans in the fields of education, social welfare, business and labor."

"Such a meeting would set both the moral tone and the practical example for local bi-racial conferences in the South. It would, at the same time, provide that National leadership which only the President of the United States can exercise at this crucial moment of transition in the relationship of the Negro and white races in the South."

"The government's role does not end with proposals for civil rights legislation," the American Jewish Congress leader said, adding:

"Only if the President undertakes a personal effort to establish contact and communication be-

tween the white and Negro communities of the South can progress be made toward racial harmony without bloodshed and violence.

"Only if such contact is made can our nation avoid the greatest moral crisis in 100 years."

In his letter, Dr. Prinz also said that a distinction should be drawn between the "peaceful, legitimate protests" of Negro students in the South and the repression of these protests by Southern police and governmental authorities using tear gas and fire hoses.

"We join you in deploring violence," Dr. Prinz declared. "But one cannot equate lawful and non-violent petitioning for civil rights with the acts of repression that have been used against the Negro pickets in the South. Both for the cause they represent and for the courage, the determination and the discipline they have shown, these young Negro students have a just claim on the support and sympathy of the entire country."

Ike Hails Youth of America
The Fla. Times-Union
Says Youngsters Now

Are Smarter Than

Parents Were
Mon. 3-28-60
WASHINGTON, March 27 (UPI)—President Eisenhower said tonight the overwhelming majority of America's youth are "fine, earnest, high-spirited youngsters" and are smarter than their parents were at the same age.

He voiced unshakable faith in the rising generation of Americans in an address opening the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth.

Some 7,000 delegates from all parts of the country are here, at the President's invitation, to participate in the week-long conference on the needs and problems of modern youth. The opening session tonight was held in the University of Maryland field house, at nearby College Park, Md.

Expert as Grandfather

The President said he doesn't claim to be an authority on chil-

dren "except in the sense that... all grandfathers are experts on these matters."

He acknowledged there is ground for concern about juvenile delinquency, which has increased each year for the past 10 years.

He expressed hope that the conference will analyze the causes of delinquency and spotlight the measures needed to combat it. But he urged the delegates to "beware of a tendency to generalize pessimistically about our youth." The present younger generation can be called lost, misguided or off-beat, he said, only by those who are ready to "attribute to the many failures of the few."

'Wise for Years'

"I have an unshakable faith in the overwhelming majority of fine, earnest, high-spirited youngsters who comprise this rising generation of Americans. They possess a more intense intellect, a more intense curiosity than we of my age group have exercised. They are wise for their years..."

The President said young people today are growing up in a world where rapid and momentous changes are constantly taking place, and in which it is hard to maintain any sense of permanence and stability.

They also are surrounded by material luxuries in unprecedented degree, so that the average child today lives "more comfortably than did Medieval royalty."

Task for Adults

The task of the adult generation, he said, is to show children how to live in such an environment without losing sight of the imperishable spiritual values which do not change, and which are far more important than any material things.

"From the playpen to the campus, our task is not to provide the conditions of an affluent equilibrium for the young, but rather to teach them that such things have real value only as they are earned."

"We must see to it that our children grow up in a climate that encourages response to intellectual challenge, self-reliance, initiative and a healthy regard for hard work and the dignity of man."

Similar White House conferences on children and youth have been held every decade since 1909.

Suburbia: Youth Problem

White House Conference Studies Trend

By JAMES M'CARTNEY

WASHINGTON — The biggest challenge to American youth in the 1960's may well be the challenge of "antiseptic" living in suburbia. That is one of the basic ideas offered to the 7000 delegates gathered here for the golden anniversary White House Conference on Children and Youth.

The conference will consider problems affecting youth from early childhood, through education, marriage and finding a place in the world.

BUT problems young people face in coping with suburbia are not as obvious as those of the others, according to a study prepared for all conference delegates.

The development of the "suburban way of life" may be "the most affecting children in the last decade," the study says.

The suburbs, it declares, have profoundly altered family life in the United States.

They put new pressures on children, create problems in mental health and "isolate the child from a realistic picture of the world around him."

Today, says Dan W. Dodson of New York university, who prepared the study, "the suburb dominates the city."

He cites an estimate that 47 million Americans live in suburbs—more than live in cities or in isolated towns or on farms.

The result poses some problems.

SUBURBANITES, for example, Dodson observes, seem to have "a preoccupation with things: the art of keeping the house painted, the heating system going and the lawn green—the chores of husbandry."

"Autonomy is sacrificed to eternal concern with the man next door, who becomes the mirror in which one's life is appraised..."

"Life tends to be heavily influenced by neighbors."

He says that suburbanism "now sets the style for the rest of society."

"That which is smart, chic, worthy of emulation, is suburban. The symbols are the station wag-

on, the 'cookout' and the lawn mower which one can ride."

What does this mean to children?

One basic thing it means, according to Dodson, is that the mother "becomes the authority figure of the family—since the father is away for such extended periods of the day."

This can rob boys of a strong, masculine figure to copy. Thus life in the suburbs is harder on boys than girls.

THERE is also evidence that suburbia "produces untoward problems of mental health," says Dodson.

He says the "one-class community" robs children of experience found in the vitality and ferment of the city. They find it harder to find themselves as they grow up because of lack of contrasts.

"There has been observed a lack of spontaneity in play of young children," says Dodson. "The children's school time is over-organized."

"The pressures on children to be popular, to be like all the others and yet maintain their individuality, create conflicts. There is a general lack of accepted community standards for teen-age behavior."

"The inexorable pressure to make good grades in order to get into the 'right' colleges has frequently created hostilities toward academic curiosity."

Dodson expresses concern with the pressure suburbs create on children to be like everybody else. Because everybody in a suburb is frequently on the same social and economic plane, community services tend to be on a mass basis, he says.

The children get used to being treated as members of groups, rather than as individuals.

Dodson's study is one of several prepared for conference delegates to mull over.

The formal purpose of the conference, which started Sunday, is "to promote opportunities for children and youth to realize their full potential for a creative life in freedom and dignity."

Theodore Roosevelt launched the conference in 1909, and they

have been held every 10 years since.

Youth Meet Urged To Study Public School Segregation

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Unless the program of the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth is revised to deal adequately with the "all-pervading issue" of school segregation, the conference "will stultify itself," NAACP executive Secretary Roy Wilkins was warned in a letter to Ephraim R. Gomberg, executive director of the conference.

The preliminary program for the conference provides for consideration of public school desegregation and "the myriad discriminations against Negro children," Wilkins pointed out, "only in the most oblique fashion, and only upon the initiative of individual delegates in an informal and extremely limited and unstructured workshop."

Moreover, Wilkins continued, "even if the topics be thoroughly discussed in the six workgroups handling 'Children and Youth of Minority Groups,' the organization structure of the conference is such that at best asilver of a recommendation may wind up in the final document."

"It should be made plain to all forum and workgroup leaders," Wilkins contended, "that discussion of the Negro angle must not be barred from their groups as something which is programmed for and confined to" the six workgroups with a total scheduled attendance of less than 200 out of several thousand delegates expected.

The conference, which will be held in Washington, March 27 - April 2, is the first such assembly since 1950, four years before the Supreme Court's antisegregation decision was handed down.

Girl Leader Will Attend White House Conference

HAMPTON, Va. — Miss Mattie Travis Turner of Hampton, president of the National Association of Colored Girls, will attend the White House Conference on Children and Youth scheduled for March 27 to April 2, as the official representative of the Association. She will preside at one of the roundtable discussions.

Prior to the White House conference, Miss Turner, who is also president of the Virginia State Association of Colored Girls, will preside during the one week conference of the first annual Leadership Conference which is sponsored jointly by the National Association of Colored Girls and Howard University. The sessions will be held at Howard from March 20 to March 27.

THE STATE Association of Colored Girls is generally known as the I. W. Bagnall Junior Department of the Virginia State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs. The headquarters of the National Girls' Association is at 1601 "R" street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Turner of 716 Pocahontas Place, Hampton, she is a senior at George D. Phenix high school.

A 1959 DEBUTANTE, presented by the Bachelor Benedict Club of Hampton, Miss Turner is a member of Carver Memorial Presbyterian Church, Newport News, where she sang on the choir and taught Sunday School.



MISS MATTIE T. TURNER
To Conference

Seven Invited To Attend Children And Youth Meeting

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Seven women and two men of this city have invitations from President Dwight D. Eisenhower to attend the White House Conference for Children and Youth, March 27 - April 2, 1960.

In Birmingham, Atty. Arthur D. Shores, said he has also received a bid to this White House Conference which he plans to attend.

Designed to promote opportunities for children and youth to realize their full potential for creative life in freedom and dignity, this conference will bring together some 7,000 delegates from every state of the Union. Every ten years during this century, there has been this conference which has contributed greatly to our present recognition of the importance of children and youth and their full development to our national future. In the list from Montgomery are Mesdames Thelma Rice, Mamie Daniel, Coretta King, Thelma Smiley Morris, Arthur Mae Morris, E. B. Holloway.

Dr. Daniel will be a representative of her sorority, Zeta Phi Beta, which she serves as chairman of the national board of directors. A professor of English at Alabama State College, she is affiliated with the Links, Inc., and the Phyllis Wheatley Club. She is active in the St. Paul Methodist Church where she heads the Society for Christian Service.

Mrs. King, former Montgomery wife of Dr. Martin Luther King, was nominated by the National Urban League. Besides her activities in the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church where she sang in the choir and advised the Essie Mae Jettie Circle of the Woman's Missionary Society, she had affiliations with the Links, Inc., and the Anna M. Duncan Federated Club. Mrs. King is an accomplished musician and fills recital engagements, along with speaking engagements, in many parts of our country. She now lives in Atlanta, Georgia.

Mrs. Morris, principal of W. B. Paterson School and former Montgomery County Jeanes Supervisor, goes as an official of the National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers which she serves as national vice president. She is a past president of the Alabama State PTA and has affiliations with the

Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, the Ten Times One Is Ten and the Dora Beverly Clubs, the Montgomery Chapter of the Links, Inc., and the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church where she is chairman of the scholarship committee and adviser for the Youth Usher Board.

Mrs. Morris' attendance supervisor for the schools of Montgomery City-County. She will represent the Alabama State Parent-Teacher Association of which she is president. Mrs. Morris is also affiliated with the Phi Delta Kappa Sorority and is president of the Lillian B. Dungee Federated Club. Mrs. Morris is active in the AME Zion Church and in her particular church, Clinton Chapel.

Mrs. West, officially nominated by the Alabama State Association of Women's Clubs, which she serves as chairman of the committee on legislation, is also a past president of the Ten Times One Is Ten Club. She has affiliations with the Alabama Council on Human Relations as a member of the Board and also is co-chairman of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom which she serves as a board member. Mrs. West is a trustee of the Alabama State Industrial School and is a trustee of the St. John AME Church. In the Alabama State Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers, she serves as chairman of the intergroup relations committee. Mrs. West is a charter member of the Camellia Garden and Home Beautification Club and is a member of the board of the Montgomery Improvement Association.

A member of the staff of the Alabama State Industrial School at Mt. Meigs where her husband is superintendent, Mrs. Holloway will represent the State Advisory Committee on Children and Youth. She is active in the St. Paul Methodist Church where she is a member of the Women's Society of Christian Service and is the Phyllis Wheatley Federated Club.

Mrs. Rice goes as a nominee of the National Council of Negro Women in which organization she has been extremely active in Mobile where she has lived. A soror in Delta Sigma Theta, Mrs. Rice is chairman of the department of mathematics at Alabama State College and is president of the January Club of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church. At the college, of Alabama State College and executive secretary of the American Association of Teachers Association; and George W. Jones, executive secretary of the Alabama State Teachers Association. The male representatives are Dr. H. Council Trenholm, president

TWO ALCORN STUDENTS INVITED TO WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE

Alcorn, Miss., March 14—President Dwight D. Eisenhower invited two Alcorn students, Thomas J. Patterson, a junior from Alexander High School, Brookhaven, Mississippi, and Barbara Moore, sophomore from Carver High School, Picayune, Mississippi, to attend the Golden Anniversary White House Conference on Children and Youth.

The Conference will be held in Washington, D. C., March 27 to April 1, 1960. These students were nominated by President J. D. Boyd because of their extraordinary scholarship and leadership ability. They have participated in all of the school activities that make for the public good.

Mr. Patterson is a member of the Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, YMCA, Vice-president of the Student Council, a member of the Richard B. Harrison Dramatics Club, President of the junior class, and a member of the debating society. Mr. Patterson is majoring in Biology.

Miss Moore is majoring in English, assistant secretary of the Richard B. Harrison Dramatics Club, Vice-president of the BSU, and a pledgee of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority.

These young people enjoy the highest respect of the members of the Alcorn family. The college is satisfied that its reputation and traditions will be held high as they participate in the Golden Anniversary White House Conference on Children and Youth.

Fear Ike's Youth Confab To By-Pass Race Issues

NEW YORK — Leaders of 16 national women's organizations voiced concern lest the White House Conference on Children and Youth ignore the issue of racial equality in the nation's schools.

In a 50-page report, the National Organizations of Women ("NOW") for Equality in Education urged that the golden anniversary White House meeting "face up" to the problem of segregation and "seek a golden answer that will lift the horizon for all Americans."

HOME COMMUNITIES
The report called for "vigorous action" by all branches of government in enforcing the Supreme Court desegregation decision. A special section of the report suggested ways by which women could promote positive attitudes toward integration in their home communities.

A coalition of 16 national women's church and civic groups representing 14,000,000 women of different races and religions, "NOW for Equality" was organized last year as the first women's interracial coordinating council for joint activity in combating segregation.

In Washington last month some 300 delegates of "NOW" member organizations from all sections of the country mapped plans for mobilizing church, parent-teacher and community organizations in behalf of school integration.

The "NOW" report emphasized the harmful effects of segregation on white as well as Negro children and cited a "growing awareness on the part of American women" that the denial of equal educational opportunities was "casting a terrible blight" on the inner welfare of all children.

"Negro mothers have suffered for their children as they

sa - the denial of education that would make it possible for their children to fulfill their potential," Justice Justine Wise Polier of the New York Domestic Relations Court declared in the report.

"Mothers of white children have also begun to realize," she said, "that the apparent benefits of preferred treatment based on color, with its false assumptions of superiority, its demands for wrongful treatment of other children and its alienation from children of other races was creating moral conflicts, insensitivity and deterioration of the personal morality of their own children."

Asks Speed On Schools' Compliance

Journal and Guide
**President Gets Call
To Push Obedience
On Desegregation**

Jul. 4-9-60
By LOUIS CASSELS

United Press International
WASHINGTON —

The White House Conference on Children and Youth called on Friday an outpouring of federal money to improve America's schools.

It also: Expressed support for Southern students conducting sit-down demonstrations against racial segregation.

Urged President Eisenhower to "use all means at his disposal including the prestige of his office," to non-violent attempts to mislead nationwide community groups to obtain equal compliance with Supreme Court desegregation decrees.

Endorsed the principle of "family planning" and said both public and private agencies should be prepared to assist married couples who seek "medical advice and services for child spacing."

Proposed a general fare programs, with particular emphasis on relieving social conditions such as acute poverty and overcrowded housing which breed juvenile delinquency.

Appealed to parents to give their children a living "example" of moral and spiritual values rather than merely "preach" at them about high ideals.

Affirmed "the importance of personal faith in God," as the source and bulwark of all values that Americans hope to transmit to their children.

THESE WERE the highlights of some 800 "recommendations" which emerged from the week-long conference called by President Eisenhower to assess the needs and problems of the nation's young people. The conference, concluding today, was attended by 7,570 delegates from all states and territories.

Resolutions supporting the southern sit-downs passed by a forum of the conference said: Children and Youth:

"WE RECOMMEND endorsement of the non-violent sit-in demonstrations of students in protest against segregated facilities.

"We recommend that community groups representing

Negro and white leadership be created to establish communication between the two groups and to provide an instrument for community planning and agreement; this should provide that desegregation must be accomplished within specified time periods.

"WE RECOMMEND that public officials establish bridges of communication for the solution of minority group problems in accordance with American ideals and in view of the support and sympathy in all parts of our nation for non-violent attempts to mislead nationwide community groups to obtain equal opportunities and equal rights symbolized by the current sit-ins."

Youth Conference Will Focus on Religious Issues

The Washington Post

By Eve Edstrom

Staff Reporter

Religious issues will dominate many discussion sessions at the Golden Anniversary White House Conference on Children and Youth which opens here Sunday. Reports from state delegations indicate that delegates are prepared to explore religious questions where sharp differences of opinion exist. The New York State delegation, for example, strongly endorsed religious and spiritual training in the schools. This has been recommended since 1951 by New York's Board of Regents.

But a "vigorous dissent" to this recommendation was recorded in a minority report filed by Rabbi Harold H. Gordon, executive vice president of the New York Board of Rabbis. He declared that religious training in the schools would open up "a veritable Pandora's box of difficulties which a multi-faith community such as ours should strongly avoid."

Federal Aid Issue
Another New York recommendation, supporting Federal aid to school construction, drew a minority report from Msgr. John J. Voight, secretary of education for the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of New York.

He said this would be unfair to non-public schools and to parents of their pupils who would be subjected to additional taxes from which they would not benefit. He said, however, he would not object to Federal aid to school construction if based on demonstrated need and available to both public and private schools.

Federal aid to education and religious instruction in public schools are only two of several issues which may cause Conference deliberations to be split along religious lines. Among others to be examined critically are church-state relations, birth control measures and the use of "released time" to permit religious instruction away from school premises.

In addition to these specific issues, almost all state delegations have expressed concern that churches and synagogues are not exercising effective leadership in all areas of family life. Several reports imply that religious freedom for all shades of belief is responsible for some of the existing confusion. The Minnesota report states: "In view of different and sometimes conflicting attitudes by churches to alcohol and tobacco, dancing and sex, it is not surprising that young people do not know what is expected and right."

Several State reports suggest the Protestant church must revitalize its teaching. A widespread complaint was summed up by a Kalamazoo, Mich., youth delegate who said: "How little our local church really touches on the matters of spiritual value to teens."

Other delegations questioned how deeply the church is reaching adults. A Michigan report regarded "the apparent growth of religious interest . . . as a superficial trend with too many parents sending their children to church rather than taking them."

Delegations also expressed concern that many churches have moved with their members to suburbia, leaving the inner city bereft of church leadership.

Numerous recommendations have been offered by the state delegations. To help families, they suggest pastors should be better trained in family counseling. They ask that religious education be extended to "hard-to-reach" children and that services be modernized to attract and hold all

age groups.

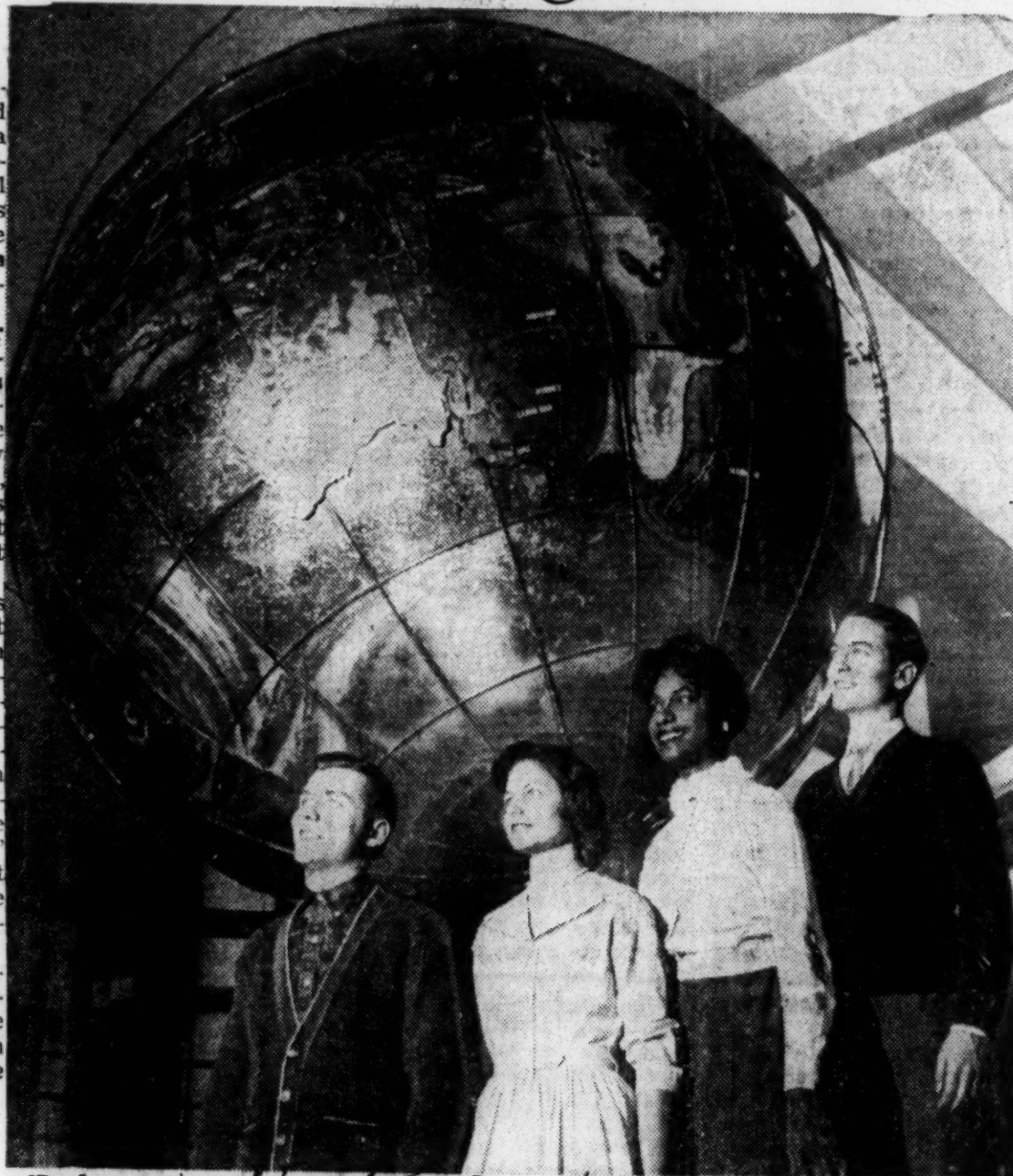
Religious Focus

The emphasis which the delegations placed on the need to revitalize religion as a means of reversing the decline in moral and spiritual values of American families caused the 1960 Conference planners to give religion a prominent place on the Conference program.

Seven of the 10 speakers for the five opening theme sessions on Monday are religious leaders. Of 18 forum discussions scheduled, one of the first to be filled to capacity was the forum on "religious, spiritual and secular beliefs and personal codes of conduct which affect the development of the young."

The 1960 Conference's focus on religion is in sharp contrast to the 1950 Conference, when clergy of all faiths made impassioned appeals for delegates to give more consideration to God in their deliberations. In fact, certain church representatives were so seriously concerned about the "lack of acceptance of God" by the 1950 Conference that they wanted to disassociate themselves from the Conference report.

Now, however, there is concern expressed in some quarters that the 1960 Conference may turn into a conference on religion and not a conference on the needs of all children.



The Washington Post
Students Symbolize Youth Conference Theme

Four Washington area high school students who are delegates to the White House Conference on Children and Youth symbolize the theme of the parley as they stand beside the large globe in the lobby of Georgetown University's Foreign Service School. In calling the Conference, President Eisenhower asked for planning

to "prepare today's children well for life in tomorrow's world." The students, from left, are John McGrath of Archbishop Carroll High School, Virginia Pettee of Washington-Lee High School, Arlington; Janice Vines of Eastern High and Charles Bier of Coolidge High. Story on the Children and Youth Conference, Page D1.

WHITE HOUSE PARLEY
The Monthly Money Quarterly
Montgomery, Ala.
**Integration, Intermarriage
Called Inevitable For U.S.**

Sum 3-31-60
WASHINGTON AP) — Speaking around White House conferences for 30 years.

ers at the White House conference on children and youth Wednesday foresaw a certain end to racial segregation in the United States.

But racial integration, whatever anyone says to the contrary, will lead inevitably to intermarriage, a marriage counselor declared.

The bitter feelings of today, said David R. Mace of the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, will ultimately be resolved in what has been called "the coffee-colored compromise."

Delegates at the four-day-old meeting also were given:

1. Advice to walk up to Capitol Hill and tell congressmen what's needed on federal aid to education.

2. A suggestion that the United States get out of the arms race with the Soviet Union.

It would be better to start putting the millions it costs for missiles and atomic submarines into things of the human heart and mind, such as schools for Africa and wheat for India, said Pauline Frederick, news commentator for the National Broadcasting Co.

3. Visions of a world in the year 2000 with the weather controlled and increasing automation making work more a matter of the mind than of the hand.

In such a world, said Dr. Carroll V. Newsom, president of New York University, a man truly educated should be able to surmount the difficulties.

The 7,000 delegates, who have been exchanging ideas, will get down to making recommendations Thursday for solving problems of the nation's youth.

As they got ready for the task, there were some harsh words from a fellow delegate, veteran of four of these White House conferences, held since 1909.

"White House conferences are less productive than they might be because most of us shrink from speaking out on controversial questions on which action should be taken," said William G. Carr, executive secretary of the National Education Assn.

One such issue is the question of federal support for education.

Carr said, and it "has been lurking around the corner for 30 years."

The American school system, he said, needs to be stepped up in effectiveness in a hurry, and he contended the only way to get the money on the scale required is by federal action.

Carr indicated it might be a good idea if delegates, instead of applauding hopeful speakers, went to the Capitol and told their representatives what they think.

The Rev. Philip Potter of Geneva, Switzerland, lamented that the conference was geared to problems of the American family with "not a whisper of the world beyond the United States."

Potter, executive secretary of the Youth Department of the World Council of Churches, said racial discrimination is emerging as a worldwide issue.

"Any nation, which, whether within its borders or beyond, condones or practices racial discrimination, is unlikely to gain friendship and support" of Asians and Africans, he said.

He said it was evident that the United States has taken note of "this ominous fact of our time" and in the face of jibes of enemies and critics, is moving to improve race relations.

"Without the continued pressures of world events and world opinion," he said, "it is doubtful whether any resolute effort would have been made in this direction."

White House Youth Conference Opens Today

By G. K. HODENFIELD

AP Education Writer

WASHINGTON (AP)—The fishing has gone to pot in an ice-choked Alaskan river. Centipedes and rattlesnakes abound in New Mexico. There are more slick-shoes than farmers in Iowa. And the population of Florida has jumped by about 75 per cent in the past 10 years.

These stray bits of Americana will be grist for the mill in the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth which opens Sunday. They illustrate the wide areas of concern of the 7,000 delegates.

When the fishing is bad in Alaska, employment opportunities for the youth there are limited. The presence of centipedes and rattlesnakes poses a major health problem in New Mexico. The move off the farm in Iowa and the flood of new residents in Florida compound problems of the nation's population explosion.

There is scarcely a facet of American life that doesn't affect the youth and children of this country. A conservative estimate is that children under 14 make up 30 per cent of the U.S. population today.

Preparations for this golden anniversary conference have been under way for months, with millions of Americans contributing their questions and their ideas.

Ike To Speak

The week-long program starts Sunday night when President Eisenhower addresses the delegates at the University of Maryland Fieldhouse in nearby College Park, Md.

For three days, starting Monday, there will be five concurrent assemblies with major speakers each morning, followed by 18 forums featuring speakers and panelists. On each of the three afternoons the delegates will scatter over the city to 210 work groups of 30 participants each.

The balance of the week will be spent in summing up results of the conference and making recommendations for action to be taken in the decade ahead.

Topics to be discussed range from juvenile delinquency to leisure programs, from leisure

time to education, from health and welfare to religious and spiritual values. "There are still frontiers on this planet, and the most challenging are at our doorstep."

The Delegates already have been supplied a vast amount of background material, including survey papers by 30 educators and other specialists, and extracts from voluminous reports each state committee sent in last month. The summary of state reports runs to 230 pages, touching on all the problems that were discussed in preliminary meetings.

Through it all runs a recurring question: How can American parents be persuaded to practice once again the old-fashioned virtues they have preached so long?

Parents are abdicating their responsibilities to their children, the summary says, sloughing them off on schools, churches and institutions.

Real Values

They have become so engrossed with things and gadgets they have lost sight of the real values of life. New churches and synagogues are springing up everywhere, but parents are sending their children there, not taking them.

One state committee declared: "Parents have the basic responsibility for care, support and training of children. Community services are created to assist parents not to supplant them."

Another committee added: "Parents should neither be permitted nor encouraged to abdicate their family responsibilities to the schools and other agencies and institutions."

The summary of state reports reflected a nationwide demand for quality education, shorn of frills and based on a longer school day and school year.

"There is a widespread demand for more efficient use of school time," it said.

"It is recommended that schools be relieved, to some extent, of responsibilities for nonacademic instruction. Some states suggest transferring responsibility for driver education to other agencies (such as traffic and motor vehicle departments) and curtailing extracurricular activities."

But the same summary indicates how far this dream might

Atlanta Urban League Staff To Attend Whitehouse Meet

It was announced Thursday, that Mrs. Grace Hamilton and Robert A. Thompson, staff members of the Atlanta Urban League, will be included in the leadership of the Golden Anniversary White House Conference on Children and Youth.

They will serve in the Workshops concerned with Children and Youth of Minority Groups, and The Improvement of Suburban and Ex-Urban Environments Through Physical and Social Planning. They will attend the briefing sessions for Conference leadership in held during the week of March 27th. The Conference sessions will be held during the week of March 27th - April 2nd.

J. B. Blayton, Sr., president of the Atlanta Urban League said that the league is proud to have members of its professional staff invited by the National Program Committee of the White House Conference to share in these important deliberations. The Conference is the sixth in a series of meetings held every ten years to review problems and conditions affecting the development of Children and Youth. It will include youth and adult participants nominated for Conference membership by State Committees, National Organizations and Federal Agencies. It will be representative of the national population with respect to geographic, occupational, racial and religious distributions. There will be 500 international guests in attendance. The total Conference attendance is expected to be 7000.

Educator Pinpoints Problem

WASHINGTON (AP)—An educator lamented Monday that the vast 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth is discussing everything but how to get the money needed for education and youth projects.

His comment came as the 7,000 delegates got down to business — mostly listening to speeches by judges, clergymen, politicians, and professionals from all walks of life.

"They got their first chance to 'talk back,' as one conference leader put it, at 210 small workshop sessions of 35 persons each held all over Washington this afternoon."

Money Problem

But Dr. William Jansen, former New York City superintendent of schools, noted with great regret that not one of the conference's 18 major forums "addresses itself to the problem of getting the money that we need to do the things that we shall be talking about."

On education, for example, which was the theme of his prepared talk, Jansen noted that with the expanding number of children the cost of education must go up. Yet, he observed, many communities are now on austerity budgets.

From some 70 speakers came all manner of information and data including word that the common cold will probably continue to plague youngsters in the foreseeable future and that accidents are the leading cause of death among children, accounting for 17,000 each year, half of them youngsters under five.

These statistics, plus a report that tumors have now become the second major cause of death, came from Dr. Julius B. Richmond, chairman of the Department of Pediatrics at the State University of New York's college of medicine in Syracuse, N. Y.

Youth Is Studied By White House

It's 15th Of Conferences

'Ike' Has Called To Study Problems

Special to The Commercial Appeal

WASHINGTON, March 26.—During his seven years in office President Eisenhower has called 14 White House Conferences on such subjects as traffic safety, soil conservation and distribution research for small businesses.

The 15th Eisenhower White House Conference opens Sunday in Washington and will deal with the problems of children and youth. It is the sixth youth conference to be held at 10-year intervals since the first one was convened by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1909, according to Congressional Quarterly, a private research organization.

Requested By President

The phrase "White House Conference" means it was requested by the President and that a Federal agency is handling most of the preparations. Much of the work in preparation for the conference is done by private groups.

In the case of the Sunday's youth conference, the preliminary organization has been han-

dled by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, but the participants, 7,000 of them, are mostly private citizens. The Federal financial contribution was a 1959 congressional appropriation of \$350,000. The rest of the \$1,100,000 to be spent on the conference has come from private foundations, organizations and individuals.

Private Groups Help

The President's National Committee on the White House Conference, formed in 1958 to prepare for this meeting, has been working with three committees left over from the 1950 youth conference. Of these three committees, only one—the Interdepartmental Committee on Children and Youth—is part of the Federal Government. The other two—the National Council of State Committees on Children and Youth and the Council of National Organizations on Children and Youth—are private groups. The Interdepartmental Committee helps to co-ordinate the activity of 34 Federal agencies and provide liaison with private organizations where youth problems are involved.

The National Council consists of quasi-official committees in 50 states, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia and are the organizations through which participation in the present conference was mobilized. The Council of National Organizations consists of some 500 lay and professional groups whose primary interest is the physical, mental and spiritual health of children.

Notable results of previous White House youth conferences include influencing the enactment of state child labor laws, establishment in 1912 of the United States Children's Bureau and organization of the Child Welfare League of America, the parent agency for both public and private child welfare agencies.

In one important case a White House Conference study was mentioned by the United States Supreme Court. In its 1954 decision ordering desegregation in public schools, the Court cited a conference report on the harmful effects of segregation on school children.

REPORT ON YOUTH STRESSES FAMILY

The New York Times
New York Tells White House

Conference of Need to Prevent Breakdowns

New York
By BESS FURMAN

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 23—

The New York State report to the 1960 White House conference on children and youth urged today "preventive services to forestall family breakdowns."

It set forth as a recommendation for the entire conference to meet here March 27 through April 1, 1960.

"The family should be recognized as the most powerful influence in the development of personality and character, and should be restored to its all-important position."

Religion and religious training were termed "vital to the improving and strengthening of family life." The report recommended that the clergy be trained in family counseling.

It also strongly endorsed religious and spiritual training in the schools, as recommended since 1951 by the state Board of Regents. This would include in each school day an act of reverence to God as well as the act of allegiance to the flag.

Dissent By Rabbi

However, a minority report filed by Rabbi Harold H. Gordon, executive vice president of the New York Board of Rabbis, expressed a "vigorous dissent" to this view on the ground that it "opens up a veritable Pandora's box of difficulties which a multi-faith community such as ours should strongly avoid."

Another New York recommendation to the child conference in behalf of Federal aid to school construction drew a minority report. Msgr. John J. Voight, secretary of education for the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of New York.

He said this would be unfair non-public schools and to their parents who would be subjected to another tax from which they received no return. He said he would not object to Federal aid to school construction on the basis of need for both public and private schools.

On other points, the New York report came out for water fluoridation to protect the teeth of growing children from decay.

Urges Plans on Health

It called for health insurance

plans "to include services not now covered—such as care of the newborn, further maternal care, care of the mentally ill, dental care, outservice care and pharmaceuticals."

The situation of the children and youth of migrant agricultural workers was termed "a disgrace to the nation" that should be ended at once.

This lengthy report will be published in two volumes under the title "A Decade of Progress." The first volume will be ready for distribution to delegates next week, a conference spokesman said.

A digest of reports from all states, published today in a 232-page handbook for use of the 7,000 conference delegates, showed a national concern for breakdown in family life attributed in part to early marriages followed by separations and divorce.

"Whatever the causes, the fact of a national trend toward early marriages is well established," this report said. As one instance, Oregon reported that in 1950, 9 per cent of all bridegrooms and 38 per cent of all brides were under 20. By 1957, it went on, the figures had reached 14 per cent of the bridegrooms and 43 per cent of the brides.

Text of President's Address at Youth Conference

COLLEGE PARK, Md., March 27 (AP)—Following is the prepared text of President Eisenhower's address at the opening session tonight of the White House Conference on Children and Youth.

It is an honor to greet you here tonight in the Free State of Maryland, one of the oldest of our family of states in America. It seems fitting, also, that we are gathered on the campus of one of the nation's many universities. An educational institution symbolizes the never-ending effort of society to help our young find the knowledge and understanding through which they can move forward in the on-going life of tomorrow.

I am not here, of course, as one pretending to any expertness on questions of youth and children—except in the sense that, within their own families, all grandfathers are experts on these matters. It is not my purpose to advise you on what you should do at this conference, but it may be appropriate to suggest a few reasons why, to me, your mission here is so important.

First, then, you are working with the most precious resource of our nation: a whole generation of Americans who will someday make their country's policies and dispose of its great power. The very life of America depends upon the wisdom and resourcefulness which they bring to the basic problems with which they will then be confronted. And the responsibility for their early preparation belongs to the older citizen, not the younger one.

Second, this process of preparation for tomorrow's leadership grows increasingly difficult as rapid and momentous changes alter the look of tomorrow's world.

50 Years of Progress

Half a century ago, when the first of these conferences met at the request of President Theodore Roosevelt, the automobile was just beginning to be a fairly common sight on the landscape of America. Radio was a laboratory toy, and television was not yet even a dream. Blériot had still to make his famous flight across the English Channel. Wars, though destructive, were so confined to particular areas that the remainder of the

earth was only indirectly affected by their outbreak. Events, and news of events, moved slowly, and there was a consequent feeling of permanence and stability in the world that people born in this century have never known. Parenthetically, may I say, this last change is the particular one that I feel to be the most significant of all those I have witnessed during my lifetime.

Now, in contrast, the world fairly shakes with the heavy tread of humanity on the march. Tonight, as I speak to you, an American space vehicle 2,310,000 miles away in its orbit around the sun is telling us what it sees and feels on its cosmic journey. Who can predict what miracles may be witnessed by those who sit at the youth conference of ten years from now?

A billion people have been added to the earth since the first youth conference, a half billion more will arrive before the next one convenes. In America we race to prepare for the surge of children—50,000,000 of them—who will enter our homes during the next decade. Jet transport aircraft have shrunk our world by half during the past five years, and we no longer see anything unusual in lunching in New York and dining, the same day, in Lima, Peru. As this shrinking and crowding proceeds, the world—certainly the free world—must learn better how to live cooperatively together to the mutual benefit of all peoples. Clearly the rising generation must be more internationally minded and more diplomatically skillful than the one to which I belong.

'Imperishable Values'

A final reason why your mission is important is because within this great context of change and accommodation there are certain imperishable values which must neither be changed nor abandoned.

Young people today are, of course, the heirs to the greatest fund of knowledge and the most opulent store of material advantages any generation ever received. The high school student has vastly more information at his command than any of the early settlers of this land. He lives longer and more comfortably than did medieval royalty, and

moves about in an environment increasingly devoted to his convenience and enjoyment.

Yet we know that these things are not the essence of civilization. For civilization is a matter of spirit; of conviction and belief; of self-reliance and acceptance of responsibility; of happiness in constructive work and service; of devotion to valued tradition. It is a religious faith; it is a shared attitude toward life and living which is felt and practiced by a whole people, into which each generation is born—and nurtured through childhood to maturity.

No sudden, perfunctory transfer, from parent to child, of these enduring doctrines and traditions is possible, for their usefulness depends upon the degree to which they are understood and appreciated. Their inheritance is a matter of patient and loving instruction on the part of the parent, and of the slow and consistent spiritual and intellectual growth on the part of youth.

Peace With Justice

Growing in these concepts, drawing strength from these beliefs, our children understand, as we did not in our own youthful years, the need—now approaching the absolute—for peace with justice.

The universality of the hope for peace and the imperative character of its need cannot fail, around the globe, to develop in our youth the qualities of the heart and mind that will surely, one day, be inscribed on the permanent pillars of peace in freedom.

And so, among the things we teach to the young are such truths as the transcendent value of the individual and the dignity of all people, the futility and stupidity of war, its destructiveness of life and its degradation of human values. This kind of understanding will help make of them not only useful members of societies, but will multiply their effectiveness in pursuing the goal of world peace. Through patient education in our homes, churches and schools, free and peaceful societies will be perfected and perpetuated. Problems and circumstances change, priceless human qualities and values must never be lost. This also is part of the mission of this conference.

There is a specific problem that could never be ignored in such a conference as this.

Juvenile delinquency has increased each year for the past ten years, and has become not merely a local, but a world-wide, concern. The causes for this condition are multiple, and multiple measures must be used to weed them out.

Yet we must beware of a tendency to generalize pessimistically about our youth—to attribute to the many the failures of the few. Such terms as "lost," "misguided," or "off-beat," each have had their counterparts in earlier generations.

'Wise for Their Years'

I have an unshakable faith in the overwhelming majority of fine, earnest, high-spirited youngsters who comprise this rising generation of Americans. They possess a more intense intellectual curiosity than we of my age exercised. They are wise for their years and they are fast learning the relationship between physical and mental fitness on the one hand, and satisfaction in accomplishment on the other. We strive to make certain that the number of failures is held to a minimum. In this effort we have developed appropriate programs—physical, recreational, educational, psychological, occupational. For all these the surest and best foundation is a happy family; one that finds its greatest enjoyment in such things as the family picnic, the "cookout" or the home movies.

From the play pen to the campus our task is not to provide the conditions of an affluent equilibrium for the young but rather to teach them that such things have real value only as they are earned. We must see to it that our children grow up in a climate that encourages response to intellectual challenge, self-reliance, initiative, and a healthy regard for hard work and the dignity of man. To do otherwise is to do a disservice to the young.

As you enter into your deliberations beginning tomorrow, you will take note of the many changes and resulting problems that affect our well-being. You will discuss solutions for these problems. Guiding you constantly will be your overriding pur-

pose—to expand the creative potential of our children and youth in freedom and dignity.

As the person responsible for calling you together, I felicitate our nation on your readiness to undertake and persist in this noble task, and I assure you of my deep appreciation of your effort.

Thank you very much.

PRESIDENT VOICES

HIS FAITH IN YOUTH

The New York Times

Opens Conference With Plea to Delegates to Assure Values Are Unchanged

P. B.

Text of the President's talk is printed on Page 23.

By BESS FURMAN

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27—President Eisenhower voiced "unshakable faith" tonight that today's youth would build peace with freedom in the space age.

The President thus opened the golden anniversary White House Conference on Children and Youth on a note of high confidence for the next decade. Seven thousand delegates from all states and from 550 national organizations had traveled by bus from Washington to the University of Maryland Field House at College Park, Md., to hear him. He appealed to them to make it their mission to assure, in action programs to be planned this week, that this country's "imperishable values" were neither changed nor abandoned. *Mon. 3-28-60*

Only one specific problem—juvenile delinquency—was named in the President's address as necessary to be dealt with by this week's conference. He described that problem as common to the whole world. And he warned against pessimism. *The New York Times*

"The causes of this condition are multiple, and multiple measures must be used to weed them out," he said.

Tendency to Generalize

"Yet," he added, "we must beware of a tendency to generalize pessimistically about our youth—to attribute to the many the failures of the few. Such terms as 'lost,' 'misguided,' or 'off-beat,' each have had their counterpart in earlier generations." *Mon. 3-28-60*

The President contrasted the first White House child conference, held under Theodore Roosevelt in 1909—when the automobile had just arrived on the American scene—with the situation now when "an American space vehicle 2,310,000 miles away in its orbit around the sun is telling us what it sees and feels on its cosmic journey."

The high school student today, President Eisenhower said, "lives longer and more comfortably than did medieval royalty, and moves about in an environment increasingly devoted to his convenience and enjoyment." He went on:

"Civilization is a matter of spirit; of conviction and belief; of self-reliance and acceptance of responsibility; of happiness in constructive work and service; of devotion to valued tradition. It is a religious faith; it is a shared attitude toward life and living which is felt and practiced by a whole people, into which each generations born—and nurtured through childhood to maturity."

The President put in a folksy touch, too. He said he was no expert—"except in the sense that, within their own families, all grandfathers are experts on these matters."

The "surest and best foundation" for the success of today's youth, he said, is "a happy family: one that finds its greatest enjoyment in such things as the family picnic, the 'cookout' or the home movies."

But "from the play pen to the campus," he admonished, children must be taught that the real values are those earned. There must be a healthy regard for hard work and the dignity of man, he said.

The President charged the delegates in their deliberations, beginning tomorrow, to be guided by an overriding purpose—to expand the creative potential of our children and youth in freedom and dignity.

Fear Ike's Youth Confab To By-Pass Race Issues

NEW YORK — Leaders of 16 national women's organizations voiced concern lest the White House Conference on Children and Youth ignore the issue of racial equality in the nation's schools.

In a 50-page report, the National Organizations of Women ("NOW") for Equality in Education urged that the golden anniversary White House meeting "face up" to the problem of segregation and "seek a golden answer that will lift the horizon for all Americans."

HOME COMMUNITIES

The report called for "vigorous action" by all branches of government in enforcing the Supreme Court desegregation decision. A special section of the report suggested ways by which women could promote positive attitudes toward integration in their home communities.

A coalition of 16 national women's church and civic groups representing 14,000,000 women of different races and religions, "NOW for Equality" was organized last year as the first interracial coordinating council for joint activity in combating segregation.

In Washington last month some 300 delegates of "NOW" member organizations from all sections of the country mapped plans for mobilizing church, parent-teacher and community organizations in behalf of school integration.

The "NOW" report emphasized the harmful effects of segregation on white as well as Negro children and cited a "growing awareness on the part of American women" that the denial of equal educational opportunities was "casting a terrible blight" on the inner welfare of all children.

"Negro mothers have suffered for their children as they have focused on the needs of the denial of education that would make it possible for their children to fulfill their potential," Justice Justine Wise

Polier of the New York Domestic Relations Court declared in the report.

"Mothers of white children have also begun to realize," she said, "that the apparent benefits of preferred treatment based on color, with its false assumptions of superiority, its demands for wrongful treatment of other children and its alienation from children of other races was creating moral conflicts, insensitivity and deterioration of the personal morality of their own children."

Youth Parley Draws Mounting Criticism

By Eve Edstrom
Staff Reporter

The 7000 delegates to the White House Conference on Children and Youth will wrestle with recommendations today amid mounting criticism that the Conference's lavish structure and broad themes may weaken their chances of producing anything more than lofty words.

On two major counts, the Conference was scored by yesterday's speakers.

William G. Carr, executive secretary of the National Education Association, foresaw little hope that the Conference would stimulate action on long-sought goals for children because of its enormous scope. But the Rev Philip A. Potter, executive secretary, Youth Department of the World Council of Churches in Geneva, declared the Conference's outlook was not big enough. Instead of concentrating on the needs of American children, the Conference should have focused on the needs of children throughout the world, he said.

"Or is it that 'the world' means simply 'The United States?'" he asked.

During the last three days, Conference delegates have been barraged with speeches aimed at providing the springboard for recommendations to be adopted in 18 separate forum sessions this afternoon.

However, at small workstead of concentrating on a group meetings leading up to today's voting sessions, many delegates appear to want to skirt explosive issues. They seem to be as "uncommitted" as the youthful generation they are discussing.

There is apparent accord, as speaker after speaker has noted, that our society is an "affluent" one.

But it also has been emphasized that those with the wherewithal have not achieved meaningful lives for themselves. It is felt that this affluent society has fallen far short in providing a decent living standard for the less privileged families who are still very much with us. Discussions centering on measures to overcome these deficiencies, however, sound

like reruns of previous Conferences. In fact, numerous speakers have referred to the goals of the 1930 or 1940 or 1950 conferences to show that the same needs exist.

Carr, for example, noted he has attended "four of these decennial spectacles."

"New Record"

"In retrospect it seems to me that each successive meeting has set a new record for the profundity of the principles uttered, for the eloquence of the sentiments expressed, for the solemnity of the vows pledged and for the number of pages of documents produced."

Carr observed that a "simple and candid statement about our children is a rarity in these conferences."

"The painful truth is that almost all of what we say here will be forgotten long before we reach home," he added.

Observing the enormous investments of time and money by dedicated persons in the planning of White House Conferences, Carr questioned whether they have produced results proportionate to the investment.

"... Surely we do no wrong to ask earnestly how the actual results in the lives of boys and girls may be more prompt, more lasting, more profound and more widespread," he said.

Gives Criticism

One reason results are not greater, he said, is that in particular area as the early Conferences did, "the Conferences have become so comprehensive that nothing is excluded that has any relevance, however remote, to the well-being of children and young people."

Noting the current Conference is considering children in a "changing world," Carr suggested that maybe the 1970 Conference would deal with children "in a changing solar system."

While stating that a single topic probably no longer is a practical objective for a Conference "held under the high auspices of the Chief Executive of the Nation," Carr warned that unless delegates are very careful, a "broad

theme exacts a penalty in loss of effectiveness of such assemblies as the White House Conference, Carr said, is that delegates "shrink from speaking out on those types of controversial questions on which action has to be taken."

Another factor limiting the effectiveness of such assemblies as the White House Conference, Carr said, is that delegates "shrink from speaking out on those types of controversial questions on which action has to be taken."

"As long as we can keep our minds out of the realm of philosophy where no immediate action is likely or possible, we can expound our different views like ladies and gentlemen and we can have the plenty of fun without the necessity of anybody being hurt by seeing his ideas repudiated," he said.

Booklet "Incredible"

Taking a more global approach to the Conference's aims, Potter declared it was "incredible" that a Conference booklet on children in a "changing world" did not include "a whisper of the world beyond the United States."

He asked whether Americans are implying that all they need do is concern themselves with their own welfare and that that automatically would become the welfare of the world—"what's good for the Nation is good for the world."

"For the first time in history," he said, "an affluent Nation can no longer float in fat splendor in the glassy sea of its wealth but must open the sluice gates and let it flow to other peoples."

"... We have to reconsider our whole approach to children and youth to see how they can be helped not only to receive and gain but to give and share ... It may be that one of the gravest ills of our society is that we spend so much of our energies seeking ways by which our children and youth can have more rather than give more."

With so many people in other countries needing the skills of the West, he declared a "golden opportunity" exists to appeal to our children and youth to give their services for the uplifting of other peoples.

Rural Areas Also Spawn Delinquents

By Eve Edstrom

Staff Reporter

The *Washington Post* reported that it is better to keep young people down on the farm that expose them to the evils of city living may be mis-
guided. *Mon. 3-28-60*

A new report issued for delegates attending the Golden Anniversary White House Conference on Children and Youth says the rate of increase in juvenile delinquency "is now about twice as great in rural areas as in urban centers of population."

The report, a compilation of the findings of numerous national organizations, declares the increase in rural delinquency rates is one of "two major changes in patterns of delinquency during the past decade."

The other change is that acts of violence against persons, as compared with acts against property, are increasing rapidly throughout the Nation.

In discussing the rise in rural delinquency, the report suggests it may indicate that city life alone is not responsible for delinquency increases—or that the adoption of city values by rural families may have altered rural society.

Police Arrest Data

The rural-urban delinquency rates are based on police arrest data for cities under 25,000 population and for cities over 25,000—and on rural-urban juvenile court statistics maintained by the Federal Children's Bureau.

Numbers of rural youth involved are "substantial" even though they are less than their city counterparts, a Children's Bureau spokesman said. For example, one set of figures shows rural cases rose from 44,957 to 52,149—an increase

of 16 per cent—while comparable city figures went up 2 per cent from 163,733 to 177,000.

Children's Bureau officials also note that rural areas are less well equipped to handle increases in cases because they lack services available in cities.

Cities have more courts, probation officers and treatment centers for juveniles than do rural areas, but the new White House Conference report finds that overall delinquency treatment programs throughout the Nation are woefully deficient.

Courts Not Equipped

"The vast majority of the more than 3000 juvenile courts in the United States are not equipped to do the job for which they were created, and only a major reorientation in the public's attitude can substantially improve the situation," the report states.

The report calls for greatly increased citizen participation and leadership over the next decade to provide moral and financial support for across-the-board juvenile services.

It also suggests that pressures which cause some children to be successful, but drive others to crime, might be relieved if Americans could accept the belief that "it is actually better emotionally for a man to be a contented economic failure than an unhappy, overworked president of a large corporation."

The report includes all facets of family life. Of special concern is the increase in separations and divorces. It is estimated that the "newly married have less than a 50-50 chance of realizing marital happiness."

It also observed that while many persons want to "re-instate father as head of the household," others believe that we now are seeing a "preview of a new family pattern which may become accepted in society 20, 50, 100 years hence—a pattern where mother and father roles are either reversed or where children's identifications will be with parents who cooperatively share all family functions."

CONFERENCE TOLD:

Heart, Minds Of Children Forgotten In Rights Plan

WASHINGTON (AP)—Everyone seems to have forgotten that the Supreme Court's 1945 school integration decision was all about the hearts and minds of children, a Southern race relations expert said Tuesday.

Harold C. Fleming of Atlanta, Ga., executive director of the Southern Regional Conference, coupled the declaration with a plea that school integration be delivered "from the exclusive control of lawyers and politicians." He said the voices of children and youth—or those who specialize in their education—should be heard.

Fleming brought the matter before a forum session of the 1960 White House conference on children and youth.

Although he was ill and unable to attend, his speech was read by Whitney M. Young Jr., dean of the school of social work of Atlanta University.

Desegregation was discussed by several other forum speakers at the third session of the 50th anniversary conference which is devoted to problems of America's youngsters.

Kimball Wiles, professor of education at the University of Florida, said historians looking back over the 1950s probably "will place the fight for increased civil liberties of minority groups second in importance to our entering the space age."

Wiles questioned whether the millions of Southern children,

white and Negro, growing up in the midst of this conflict can be expected to take seriously what is taught about citizenship, government and justice, or whether they can be expected to respect law and order or put faith in elected political leaders.

Fleming said the segregation controversy has become "mainly a battle of abstractions" involving legality or illegality and such things as states rights, injunction, regulation of the sale of dynamite. "The hearts and minds" of children, which Chief Justice Warren cited as the crux of the matter, have rarely been referred to since," he said.

To "offset" what he called unfounded assumptions and fears widely accepted as fact, Fleming called for a massive fact-finding and information effort, preferably under federal auspices. It is necessary, he said, to "dispel the fog which now shrouds this major social change."

"In most cases," Fleming said, "desegregation plans have been created not by educators but by lawyers. So we should not be surprised to find that most such plans are devised to keep desegregation to a minimum, to placate extremists, to conform to folklore and popular preconceptions about racial differences, or to meet the intricate needs of local politics."

Fleming is a native of Atlanta. His organization is a nonpolitical, nondenominational group of Southern whites and Negroes.



The Washington Post
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Blind Student Studies for Ministry

George W. Eggleston, a blind Presbyterian senior at Howard University's School of Religion, is shown taking notes in braille during a lecture on early church mosaics. The illustration before him is the "Great Shepherd," a mosaic in the Byzantine tomb

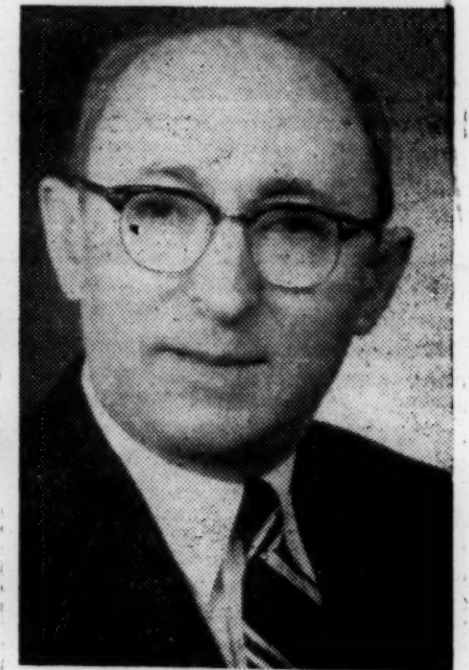
of Galla Placidia in Rowena, Italy. Eggleston has visited many galleries, where the pictures were described to him, during travels through France, Germany, Holland, Sweden, Russia and Denmark on a traveling fellowship.



RETURNS HOME — Mr. J. T. Pittman recently returned home with his new Pilot Guide Dog, "KADA." Mr. Pittman received this beautiful two year old German Shepherd as his new eyes after four weeks of extensive training at Pilot Dogs, Inc., in Columbus, Ohio. A month of training, learning to work together and to master the problems of modern transportation and heavy traffic were accomplished at Pilot Dogs, Inc. in addition to skills acquired in riding escalators, elevators, boarding buses and learning how to cope with revolving doors. Mr. Pittman resides with his wife, Annie Jean, and two children, a daughter Gwendolyn age 3 and a son Nathaniel age 2, at 3519 Florida Ave.

Ike Smalls
Ike Smalls Made Lifetime Member Of Blind, Inc.

Ike Smalls, well-known participant in various civic organizations and activities, was presented an honorary life membership in the Des Moines Association of the Blind, Inc. The presentation was made at the 45th anniversary at a 6 p.m. ban-



SMALLS

quet in Younkers Tea Room on Saturday, Sept. 17, in recognition of Mr. Smalls many years of service to an friendship for the association.